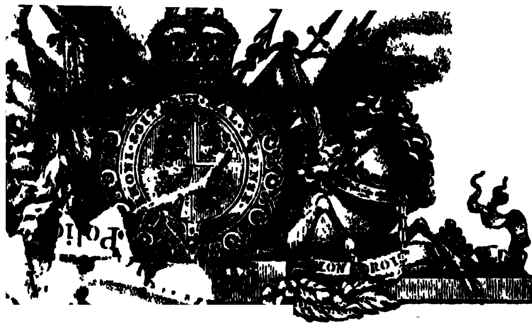
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1915



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLITICAL.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1915.

No. 1.—His Majesty the KING EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

BENGAL.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
1. Cecil Ward Chichele Plowden, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.	For marked ability, great powers of organization and an excellent service record.
2. Elahi Bux, Inspector of Police, Constables' Training School, Rajshahi.	For long and exceptional service, with unblemished record of over [illegible]

B[illegible]AL—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in part [illegible] the decoration has [illegible] conferred.
Thomas Boyles, Inspector of Police, second grade.	For ex[illegible] with the Hooghly Riv[illegible] 6 years.
Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Bhowmik, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Murshidad.	Fo[illegible] valuable investigation w[illegible]
5. Bab[illegible] Basanta Kumar Chatarji, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department.	For m[illegible]itorious service and great detec[illegible] [illegible]bility.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1915.

No. 1-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To be Companions.

* * * * * *

KIRAN CHANDRA DE, Esquire, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.

FRANK WILLINGTON CARTER, Esquire, Partner in Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Calcutta.

* * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,
J. B. WOOD,
for *Secy. to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

... notification, issued by the Government of India in Foreign and Political Department, published in the Gazette of India da the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The 29th ... ATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1915.

No. 1-D.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA has bee pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

LORAINE GEDDES DUNBAR, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

The Honourable MR. SATYENDRA PRASANNA SINHA, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, and sometime Legal Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy and Governor General.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, are republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. ...

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1915.

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

DR. CHARLES ALBERT BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., Special Officer under the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Babu AKHOY KUMAR MOITRA, Director of Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, Bengal.

Mrs. CATHERINE STUART RICHARDSON, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following ... the Government of ...ia in the ...reign and Political D... ...tte of India ...ted the 2nd January 1915, are republished for ...eral information.

A. CASSELLS,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTI...

Delhi, the 1st J... 1915.

No. ...D.—His Excellency the Vice... Governor-General is pleased to confe... title of Khan Bahadur, as a ...onal distinction, upon—

* * * *

M... ...afizar Rahman Chaudhuri, Bogra, Bengal.
M... ...i Khabirallah, Munshiga..., ..., Bengal.

* *

...-D.—His Excellency the Vic... and Governor-General is pleased to co... the title of Rai Bahadur, as a ...onal distinction, upon—

* *

Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra, Regis... Co-operative Societies, Bengal.
... Pankaja Kumar Chatarji, ... Sessions Judge, Jessore, Bengal.
... Hazarimul Doodwawala of Cal..., Bengal.
... Amar Nath Das, Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, Bengal.
The Hon'ble Babu Prasanna Kum... r Ray, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Chittagong, and Member of the Provincial Legislative Council, Bengal.
Babu Shyama Charan Simlai, Pleader, Patuakhali, Bakarganj, Bengal.
" " Sarada Prasad Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur, Bengal.

* * * * *

Babu Samapado Sirkar, Farm Overseer, Saharanpur Remount Depôt, of the Hooghly District, Bengal.
...i Sahib Baba Ramanik Singh, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

...o. 13-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Maulvi Afanulla, Rangpur, Bengal.
" Kadir Baksh, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Malda, Bengal.

* * *

No. 14-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * *

Babu Raj Mohan Das, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
" " Mohendra Nath Bhattacharji, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.
" " Akshay Kumar Mukharji of Madaripur, Faridpur, Bengal.
" " Monmohan Guha, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, Bengal.

* * * * * *

...handra Datta, Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of In

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th December 1914.

No. 2788-G.—It is notified for general information that the Consulate for Ecuador at Calcutta has been abolished.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th December 1914.

No. 2192-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to restrict the taking by sea of wheat and wheat flour out of British India in the following manner, namely :—

(*i*) No wheat or wheat flour shall be taken by sea out of British India unless it is so taken from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, and is destined for some place in the United Kingdom or a British Possession ;

(*ii*) the total quantity of wheat including its equivalent in wheat flour exported from the said Ports shall not exceed the following maxima, namely :—

Calcutta	8,000 tons.
Bombay	15,000 „
Karachi	55,000 „

For the purposes of this notification thirteen cwt. of wheat flour shall be reckoned as the equivalent of one ton of wheat.

2. This notification shall cease to have effect on the 1st April 1915.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

A. CASSELLS,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 10.—Consequent on the return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, 2nd Grade Cantonment

Magistrate, the following reversion is ordered with effect from the 18th November 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, officiating 2nd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, to be 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate.

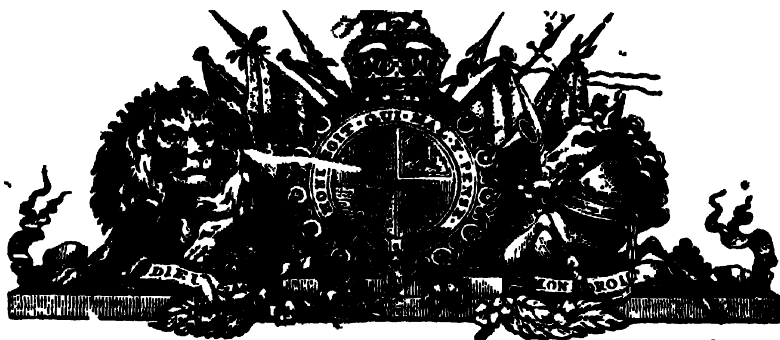
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 37.—Guido George Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 2nd January 1915.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE.

No. 39.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the following changes in the conditions of service of Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 11th November 1914:—

I.—RECRUITMENT

(*a*) The standard of preliminary education of candidates for admission into Medical Colleges shall be raised to, or be equivalent to that required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain; and the present course of professional study shall be extended from four to five years.

(*b*) Candidates selected for admission as Military Medical pupils shall be on probation for six months, and shall be liable, at any time, to removal from the College, if in the opinion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they are, for any reasons, unlikely to become efficient Assistant Surgeons.

(*c*) On completion of their course of study at a Medical College, and after obtaining a qualification recognized by the General Medical Council and passing the examination held by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they will be admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, and will be required to serve for a period of seven years before they can claim their discharge.

Any military medical pupil failing to obtain his qualification on the completion of his five years' course of study will, at the discretion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, either be remanded for a definite period, at his own expense, or he may be summarily removed if the results of the examination show that he is not likely to become an efficient Assistant Surgeon.

II.—PAY AND PROMOTION.

(i) The rates of grade pay of Assistant Surgeons shall be as follows:—

		Rs.
4th Class	Ranking as Sub-Conductors	100 per mensem.
3rd „		150 „
2nd „	Ranking as Conductors	200 „
1st „		250 „
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant	...	350 „
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major	...	450 „

(ii) Subject to good conduct and efficiency, and in the case of 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, to the passing of a professional examination also, as detailed in the next clause, a service of seven years in the 4th class and five years in the 3rd and 2nd classes respectively, will render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for promotion to the next higher class.

(iii) Third class Assistant Surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in certain subjects, at any time before their twelfth year of service. This examination will be held annually under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. No allowance will be made for failure to pass, and a candidate may be remanded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to a further course of study for a period not exceeding two years, if the results of this examination are unsatisfactory.

(iv) Promotion to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary ranks of Lieutenant, Captain or Major will be made by selection, in accordance with the Royal Warrant dated the 26th September 1911.

(v) Assistant Surgeons in the service on the 11th November 1914 (including those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion during their service) will be classified from that date according to their length of service as follows:—

those with less than 7 years' service, will be graded in the 4th class,
those with 7 and less than 12 years' service, will be graded in the 3rd class,
those with 12 and less than 17 years' service, will be graded in the 2nd class,
those with 17 years' service and over will be graded in the 1st class and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their warrant rank.

(vi) An Assistant Surgeon in the Warrant grade who has been specially promoted to a higher class may receive further promotion in accordance with the time scale, until he reaches the top of the Warrant grade; but his advancement to the Commissioned grade will be deferred until all those originally senior to him have been promoted or superseded. An Assistant Surgeon who has been specially promoted to the Commissioned grade will be similarly treated as regards substantive promotion.

III.—ENGLISH FURLOUGH PAY.

The rates of English furlough pay will be as follows:—

				£ per annum
4th Class	...	...	...	80
3rd „	..	...	...	110
2nd „	...	...	...	120
1st „	...	...	...	140
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant		...	...	165
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major		...	...	220

IV.—STUDY LEAVE.

Study leave will be granted, with allowances as noted below, in accordance with rules which will be issued under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service:—

(a) Rupees 50 per mensem while studying at institutions in India.
(b) Four shillings per diem during the period of study in the United Kingdom or out of India.

The amount of study leave will be restricted to one month for every year's service, up to a maximum of 12 months in all.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 19th December 1914, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 11590-120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1915, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SCHEDULE [illegible] (IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ANIMALS, LIVING.		Rs. A.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	42 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	82 0	,,
	,, in the shell	..	23 0	,,
	,, (kágazi) { Persian	..	75 0	,,
	,, (kágazi) { European	,,	45 0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	28 0	..
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	,,
	,, other	..	75 0	..
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt	24 0	,,
	Currants	..	25 0	,,
	Dates dry, in bags	,,	7 12	..
	,, wet, ,, baskets and bundles	..	5 8	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates	,,	8 0	.
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	9 0	,,
	Garlic	..	5 0	..
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	40 0	Five per cent
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	...	ad valorem	,,
	Raisins, black	...	,,	
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	,,	
	,, Munakka ,, ...	cwt.	12 0	
	,, other sorts	...	ad valorem	,
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	,,	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	,,	,,
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	,,
	Bêche de mer	...	,,	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 4	..
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	10 0	..

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
5	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—*concld.*			
	Cheese	..	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	China preserves in syrup	cwt. (net.)	24 0	"
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt.	4 8	"
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt.	70 0	"
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Pork hams	...	"	"
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	"
	Vinegar, in casks	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one-half per cent.
	" not in casks—			
	Persian	...	"	Five per cent.
	Indian	...	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	"	"
	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa ...	cwt.	14 0	"
	" " " Straits and Dutch East Indies ...	"	9 0	"
	" whole, from Ceylon	"	11 0	"
	" raw, split (sundried) from Ceylon	"	21 0	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	12 0	"
	Cloves	"	42 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	10 0	"
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	13 0	"
	Ginger, dry	"	15 0	"
	Mace	lb.	1 8	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 5	"
	" in shell	"	0 3	"
	Pepper, black	cwt.	32 0	"
	" white	"	56 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	"
	SUGAR—			
	Crystallised, beet	cwt.	9 12	"
	" and soft, refined in China	"	11 0	"
	" " from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	..	9 8	"
	" " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard...	"	8 4	"
	" " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	"	9 8	"
	" " from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over	"	8 12	Five per cent.
	Molasses from Java	"	2 8	"
	" " other countries	"	2 8	"
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Tea, black	lb.	0 10	"
	" green	"	0 9	"
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.			
	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji khar)	cwt	2 6	"
	Alum	"	5 12	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*contd.*		Rs. A	
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—*contd.*			
	Arsenic (China mansil)	cwt.	16 0	Five per cent.
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Copperas, green	...	,,	Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	31 0	,,
	Soda Ash	,,	3 1[illegible]	,,
	Soda bicarbonate	,,	5 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	19 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	6 0	,,
	,, ,, roll	,,	5 4	,,
	,, ,, rough	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates, which are free	...	,,	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	,,	,,
	,, Socotra	...	,,	,,
	Aloe wood	...	,,	,,
	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	115 0	Five per cent.
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	30 0	,,
	Atary, Persian	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 6	,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Calumba root	cwt.	7 0	,,
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb.	1 4	,,
	Camphor, in powder	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	20 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	9 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, scraped	,,	17 0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	85 0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	9 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Peppermint, crystals	...	,,	,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	......	Free.
	Salep	cwt.	140 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Storax liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	cwt.	33 0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which *see* Schedule III) ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	1 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1 14	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	[illegible] 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	2 9	,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	,,	2 14	,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	3 4	,,
	,, ,, moist, 10 ,, ...	,,	0 7	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0 9	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*			
	Aniline dye moist, indigo blue	lb.	0 8	Five per cent.
	" " dry	"	1 4	"
	" salts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Avar bark	cwt.	3 12	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Cochineal	lb.	1 0	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" Persian	cwt.	31 0	"
	Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Orchilla weed	...	"	"
	Sappan wood and root	...	"	"
	Turmeric	...	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials ...	...	"	"
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour [*Exceptions which are free :* (i) Water lifts, sugar mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt, (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff cutters, root cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay tedders and rakes ; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers ; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pikers (buffalo and other), piking bands, piking levers, piking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks ; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill] ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof ; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	...	Free
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts ; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery ...	...	...	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

(GENERAL DUTIES)—*contd.*

	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
	" " " China	...	"	"
	" patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers and plates	cwt.	54 0	"
	" patent or yellow metal (old)	"	35 0	..
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" wire	...	"	"
	Brass, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	"	"
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing ...	cwt.	62 0	"
	" nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" old	cwt.	45 0	"
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs ...	"	58 0	"
	" China, white, copperware	lb	2 2	"
	" foil or dankpana, white 10 to 11 inches × 4 to 5 inches	hundred leaves.	1 14	"
	" foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 inches × 4 to 5 inches	..	2 0	"
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	"	"
	German silver	...	..	"
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free
	" leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent
	" Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions ...	...	"	"
	" angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	110 0	"
	" angle, T, and hoop, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	..
	" bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	190 0	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter ...	"	200 0	..
	" " other kinds	"	110 0	"
	" " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in a diameter	"	115 0	..
	" " " " if galvanized, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" channel, including channel for carriages	...	"	"
	" plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	"	"
	" bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead-coated	...	"	".
	" plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips ...	ton	120 0	"
	" sheets, other kinds, up to ⅛ inch thick	"	125 0	"
	" sheets (other than corrugated), plates, and strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered or planished	...	*ad valorem*	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals —*contd.*			
	Iron sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	One per cent.
	" hoop	"	140 0	"
	" nails, rose wire, and flat headed	cwt.	10 0	"
	" " Other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nuts and bolts, also hook-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	"	"
	" old	cwt.	2 8	"
	" pig	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings (other than those described in No. 60), also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rice bowls	...	"	"
	" ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" wire, including fencing-wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" cans or drums, when imported, containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16, namely :—			
	Iron cans, tinned other than petrol tins of two-gallon capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	" " or drums, not tinned, of two-gallon capacity	"	0 2	"
	" drums of four-gallon capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	"
	(*b*) ordinary	"	0 8	"
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting...	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Lametta	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests, which are free) ...	...	"	"
	Quicksilver	lb.	1 8	"
	Shot, bird	cwt.	22 0	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" blooms	...	"	"
	" angle, T.	ton	110 0	"
	" " " and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated .	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" bars (other than cast steel)	ton	110 0	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton	115 0	"
	" bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" channel, including channel for carriages	...	"	"
	" plates above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton	120 0	"
	" sheets up to ⅛ inch thick	"	125 0	"
	" sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	190 0	"
	" hoop	"	140 0	"
	" nails	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	"	"
	" old	cwt.	2 8	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel ...	...	"	"
	" ridging, guttering and continuous roofing	...	"	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*concld.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
	Steel rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes, (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent
	,, rivets and washers, all sorts	...	,,	,,
	,, wire, including fencing, wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	,,	,,
	,, cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16, namely—			
	Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two-gallon capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	,, cans or drums, not tinned, of two-gallon capacity	,,	0 2	,,
	,, drums of four-gallon capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	,,
	(*b*) ordinary	,,	0 8	,,
	,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Tin, block	cwt.	130 0	,,
	,, foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	25 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, hard	,,	20 0	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	OILS.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum ...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna and six pies.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing-point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing-point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	,,	
	Cocoanut oil	Cwt	32 0	
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable, (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which *see* No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which *see* No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	,,	

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—contd.

GENERAL DUTIES—contd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—contd.		Rs. A.	
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves ...	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts ...	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described ...	...	"	"
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
24a	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor-cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor-cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which *see* No. 32)	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other timekeepers, and parts thereof ...	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" sewing and darning thread	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY AND SAND	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which *see* No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—contd.

GENERAL DUTIES—contd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Variation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—contd.		Rs. A.	
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating powder ...	...	"	..
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread ...	...	"	..
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin —			
	Copal	...	"	"
	Cutch and gambier (natural)	cwt.	20 0	"
	Gamboge	lb.	1 12	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	30 0	"
	" Arabic	"	16 0	"
	" Bdellium	...	ad valorem	"
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt.	34 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	80 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	28 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt.	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	30 0	"
	Rosin	"	10 0	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha ...	...	ad valorem	
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom ...	...	"	
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins ...	...	"	..
40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments) imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge			

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	of the Military Police Battalion, to be for the *bona-fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty :—			
	Bags for bagpipes. Cardholders. Carriages (brown or black) Cases for reeds and mouthpieces. Cases (leather or wooden). Chanters, pipe, and practice. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. Cord for bagpipes. Crooks. Drones for bagpipes Drum heads. Drum sticks. Drum flesh hoops. Fingertops. Green broadcloth for drums. Green silk ribbon for drums. Key pads for reed instruments. Ligatures for reed instruments. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. Mutes for brass instruments. Pipe tassels for bagpipes Reeds. Ribbons for bagpipes. Ropes for drums. Sanks and slides for brass instruments. Silver buckles for drums. Silver buttons for drums. Springs. Snares. Taps for brass instruments. Valve corks Valve tops and needles.	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
42	IVORY AND IVORY WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	"
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	"	800 0	"
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb	"	700 0	"
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	"	450 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb ...	"	175 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb	"	150 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb. ...	"	120 0	"
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain ... ... } other than European	tola	1 2	"
	" embossed or chased ... } other than European	"	1 6	"
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	"
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	"	"
46	MALT	...	"	"
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds ...	...	...	"
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—contd.

GENERAL DUTIES—contd.

No	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—contd.		Rs. A.	
50	PAINTS COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	20 0	Five per cent.
	„ white, dry	„	22 0	„
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	„	4 8	„
	Paints, composition	...	ad valorem	„
	„ patent driers	...	„	„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 0	„
	Verdigris	...	ad valorem	„
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	110 0	„
	Zinc, white, dry	...	ad valorem	„
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	„	„
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	...	„	„
	PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-maché	...	„	„
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	60 0	„
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	„	20 0	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	15 0	„
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	25 0	„
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	2 8	„
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	ad valorem	„
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	„	„
	Dammer	...	„	„
	Pitch, American and European	...	„	„
	„ coal	...	„	„
	Tar, American and European	...	„	„
	„ coal	...	„	„
	„ mineral	...	„	„
54	PLANTS AND BULBS living, also dried for herbaria ...	...	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	„
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials ...	...	...	„
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper-folding machines and paging and numbering machines but not including paper	...	......	„
58	RAGS	...	......	„
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	......	„

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake, gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing...	...	......	Free
	Provided that, for the purpose of this exemption, "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein			
61	SEEDS except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	,,	,,
	,, white, live	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,	,,
	Cowras	...	,,	,,
	Cowries, bazar common	cwt.	4 0	Five per cent.
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5 0	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	7 0	,,
	,, Sankhli	,,	140 0	,,
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	......	Free
	Nakhla	cwt.	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	13 0	,,
	,, nakh	,,	5 8	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	,,
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	......	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Piece-goods	...	,,	,,
	Sewing thread, China	...	,,	,,
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled ...	lb.	5 0	,,
	,, from Indo-China and places in China, other than Shanghai, including re-reeled	,,	5 2	,,
	Mathow	,,	3 8	,,
	Panjam	,,	2 8	,,
	Persian	,,	4 8	,,
	Siam	,,	3 6	,,
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion ...	,,	3 8	,,
	,, ,, other kinds, including re-reeled	,,	6 4	,,
	,, other kinds of China, including re-reeled	,,	7 4	,,
	Waste and kachra	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
65	SOAP	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which *see* No. 51) ...	...	*ad va orem*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	"	"
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described	...	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy books, and requisites for all games ...	...	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing-rods and lines ...	...	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described	...	"	"
77	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	.. articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	"	"

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

No. 1.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 6th January 1915, is hereby published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of Order XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, I hereby proclaim the following amendment made by Order of His Majesty in Council in the said Rules :—

In Order XXVII (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1 (1) :—

"Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application an Order for sale has already been

made but no sale has taken place, the Order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the Order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

No. 2.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe, M.A., B.C.L. (Barrister-at-Law), to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. R. Nathan, C.S.I., C.I.E., retired.

L. C. PORTER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENT AND DESIGNS.

Delhi, the 9th January 1915.

No. 149.—Whereas by paragraph 5 (1) of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. II of 9th September 1914 as amended and extended by Proclamation, dated the 5th of November 1914, payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of persons or a body of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey other than any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its colonies, in this licence and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" is prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons; and

Whereas, by paragraph 8 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licences on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General;

Now, therefore, I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorise all persons residing, being, or carrying on business in British India to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal, of patents, or for obtaining the registration of trade marks or designs, or the renewal of such registration, in an "enemy country";

And also to pay on behalf of an "enemy" any fees payable in British India on application for, or renewal of, the grant of a patent, or on application for the registration of designs or the renewal of such registration.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

POST OFFICE.

The 9th January 1915.

No. 36-3.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1915, in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day:—

	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	Bombay.	Madras.	Central Provinces.	Burma.
Sri Panchami or Basant Panchami.	January 20th	......	January 20th	January 20th			......	......
Idul-Fitr or Ramzan (*a*) ..	August 13th ..	August 13th ...	August 12th ...	August 13th ...	August 13th ...	August 13th ...	August 13th ..	......
Janmashtami or Gokul Ashtami.	September 1st	September 2nd	September 1st	September 1st	September 2nd	...	September 2nd	......
Dasehra, Ayudha Puja or Durga Puja.	October 16th ...	October 18th ...	October 16th ..	October 18th ...	......	October 16th ..	October 18th ...	......
Id-uz-zuha or Bakrid (*b*) ...	" 20th ...	" 20th .	" 20th ...	" 19th .	October 20th ..	......	" 20th ...	......
Diwali, Dipavali or Kali Puja.	November 6th	November 6th	......	November 6th	November 8th	November 6th	November 6th	......

(*a*) If the moon be visible on August 11th, the holiday will be observed on August 12th, otherwise on August 13th.
(*b*) If the moon be visible on October 9th, the holiday will be observed on October 19th, otherwise on October 20th.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 8th January 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 43.—It having been represented to the Government of India that certain Volunteer Officers are unable for various reasons to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers but are willing to serve with Regular Units for a limited period, temporary commissions in the Indian Army are now offered to Volunteer Officers who are non-officials.

2. Conditions of service:—

(*a*) Indian Army pay of rank *plus* staff pay as for regular officers performing similar duties.

(*b*) Grant of temporary rank in the Army in the rank next below that which they hold in the Volunteer Forces except in the case of Second Lieutenants.

(c) Candidates must undertake to serve for at least six months, and, if actually on service when their times expires, may be required to serve till they can conveniently be allowed to relinquish their appointments.

(d) Candidates must be efficient Volunteer Officers.

3. Applicants in the first instance should apply in writing, through the Officer Commanding their Corps, to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating their age, and the Branch or Department of the Army preferred.

Candidates should forward with their applications :—

(a) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness.

(b) A declaration in the following form which should be made before a Magistrate :—

"I, the undersigned, hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an Officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces for a period of———months, and that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be appointed."

Signed this day of 191

Witness..................................

Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a temporary commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him), his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government.

The names of approved candidates, if concurred in by the Local Government, will be submitted to Army Headquarters for final sanction.

4. Officers may wear the uniform of their respective corps while holding a temporary commission.

5. Travelling expenses of accepted candidates will be paid from their homes to the station where the regiments to which they are appointed are quartered, and, in the case of officers joining Cavalry Regiments, railway fares for their chargers.

6. If, at any subsequent time, officers joining under these conditions wish to enter the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, they can do so, in which case they will receive Rs. 600 outfit allowance, and an antedate, as regards rank, to the date of their temporary commissions.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The 8th January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

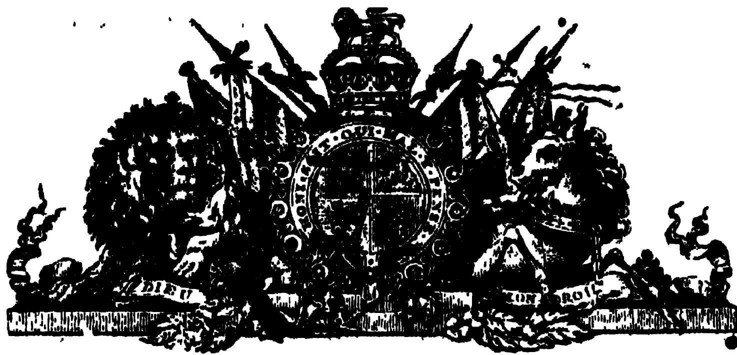
No. 58.—Samuel Hope Richards to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 14th December 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 59.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 10th December 1914.

Cecil Henry Elmes to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th November 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 15th January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915.

No. 90-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1094-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information:—

Despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople summarising events leading up to rupture of relations with Turkey, and reply thereto.

London, November 20, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the circumstances which preceded and accompanied my departure from Constantinople on the 1st November.

On my return to my post on the 16th August, a fortnight after the outbreak of the European war, the situation was already such as to give ground for the apprehension that Turkey would be driven by Germany sooner or later to take part in it as her ally. The Ottoman army, under the supreme command of Enver Pasha, who was entirely in German hands, had been mobilised, and although the Government had declared their intention of preserving their neutrality, they had taken no proper steps to ensure its maintenance. They had, on the contrary, jeopardised their ability to do so by the admission of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" into the Dardanelles on the 10th August. Events have confirmed what I and my French and Russian colleagues constantly impressed upon the Grand Vizier and other Ministers at the time, that so long as the German Admiral and crews remained on board the German warships, the German Government were masters of the situation, and were in a position to force the hand of the Turkish Government if at any given moment it suited them to do so.

So far as the Grand Vizier was concerned, the warning fell upon deaf ears, and it was at no time possible to persuade His Highness to admit that he would not be able to control developments to which he was himself opposed and which had not the approval of the whole Government. It is quite possible that he was sincere in this conviction, but he was fully alive to the precarious nature of his own position and to the fact that any real attempt on his part to run counter to the policy of Enver Pasha and the military authorities would have meant his elimination. This event would have brought matters to a head at once, which would have been contrary to the policy of the allied Powers of postponing for as long as possible, if they were unable to avert altogether, the intervention of Turkey in the war, with the vast and complicated issues involved in the raising of the Eastern question, so that my rôle and that of my French and Russian colleagues, with whom I acted in complete accord throughout, was necessarily restricted to one of remonstrance and to an endeavour to expose and to defeat the German intrigues.

In pursuance of a long-prepared policy, the greatest pressure was at once exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered for the Empire. India and other Moslem countries represented as groaning under Christian rule might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibilities for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from the war the one great Power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great Power of the West. Such was the substance of German misrepresentations. It is a matter of common consent that Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal, by political Pan-Islamism, and by a conviction of the superiority of the German army, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside the Ministry entered into his views is to some extent a matter of speculation; but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, the Grand Vizier, Djavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as war with the allies. At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and the most conspicuous of the Committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible, by steering a middle course, to postpone a decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war; and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkey's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises. These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain in any case that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome, and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated.

Whatever the views of individual Ministers or others may have been, the Turkish Government made no effort to emancipate themselves from German influence or to stem the tide of its progress. The material hold established by the introduction of the two German ships was on the contrary allowed to be strengthened. Not only did these ships remain under effective German control, but a strong German element was imported into the remainder of the fleet, even before the British naval mission, which had been reduced to impotence by order of the Minister of Marine, had been recalled by His Majesty's Government. Large numbers of Germans were imported from Germany as unostentatiously as possible, to be employed in the forts of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and at other crucial points. Numerous German merchant vessels, of which the most important were the "Corcovado" and the "General," served as bases of communication and as auxiliaries to what had become in effect a German Black Sea Fleet. Secret communications with the German General Staff were established at the outbreak of the war by means of the wireless apparatus of the "Corcovado," which was anchored opposite the German Embassy at Therapia, and which was continuously used for this among other purposes throughout the whole period under review, in spite of my urgent representations and those of my French and Russian colleagues. Other German ships played with the Turkish flag as they pleased, in order to facilitate their voyages or cloak their real character while in port, and a department was constituted at the German Embassy for the purpose of requisitioning supplies for the use of the German Government and their ships. All these things were

tolerated by a complaisant Turkish Government, who appeared to be indifferent to the incessant encroachments on their sovereignty if not to welcome them.

On land, the officers of the German military mission displayed a ubiquitous activity. Their supremacy at the Ministry of War, combined with the close co-operation which existed between them and the Militarist party, made it easy to fortify an already strong position. Acting in conjunction with other less accredited agents of their own nationality, they were the main organisers of those military preparations in Syria which so directy menaced Egypt, and which became a serious source of preoccupation and a constant theme of my remonstrances.

The evidence of these preparations became daily more convincing. Emissaries of Enver Pasha were present on the frontier, bribing and organising the Bedouins. Warlike stores were despatched south, and battalions of regular troops were posted at Rafah, whilst the Syrian and Mosul army corps were held in readiness to move south at short notice. The Syrian towns were full of German officers, who were provided with large sums of money for suborning the local chiefs. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the German preparations, I was credibly informed that orders were given to obtain estimates for the making of Indian military costumes at Aleppo in order to simulate the appearance of British Indian Troops. Under directions from the Central Government the civil authorities of the Syrian coast towns removed all their archives and ready money to the interior, and Moslem families were warned to leave to avoid the consequences of bombardment by the British fleet. The Khedive himself was a party to the conspiracy, and arrangements were actually made with the German Embassy for his presence with a military expedition across the frontier.

However difficult it would have been for the Ottoman Government to regain their control over the armed forces of the State after the arrival of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," the insidious campaign carried on with their encouragement by means of the press, the preachers in the mosques, and the pamphleteers, is evidence that its most powerful members were in sympathy with the anti-British movement. I had, indeed, actual proof of the inspirations by Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha of articles directed against Great Britain. Every agency which could be used to stimulate public opinion in favour of Germany and to inflame it against the allies was set at work with the connivance, and often with the co-operation, of the Turkish authorities. All the Turkish newspapers in Constantinople became German organs; they glorified every real or imaginary success of Germany or Austria; they minimised everything favourable to the allies.

The enclosures in an earlier despatch will have shown to what depths of scurrility some of the more corrupt and unbridled of them descended in their onslaughts on Great Britain, and how unequally the censors of the press held the balance when exercising their practically unlimited powers. The provincial papers were no less enthusiastically pro-German; the semi-official telegraphic agency, which is practically worked by the Ministry of the Interior, was placed at the disposal of German propaganda. Through these agencies unlimited use was made of Turkey's one concrete and substantial grievance against Great Britain as distinguished from other European Powers, that is, the detention of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie" at the beginning of the European war. Other grievances, older and less substantial, were raked out of the past; and the indictment of Great Britain and her allies was completed by a series of inventions and distortions of the truth designed to represent them as the enemy, not merely of Turkey, but of the whole of Islam. Attacks of the latter kind became especially frequent in the latter half of October, and were undoubtedly directly inspired by Germany. My urgent representations to the Grand Vizier and to Talaat Bey, both verbal and written, had hardly even a temporary effect in checking this campaign.

It may seem strange that, thus equipped and thus abetted, those who sought to involve Turkey in the European war failed so long to achieve their object. The reasons were manifold. As I have already indicated, the party which stood for neutrality contained men who, lacking though they were in any material means of enforcing their views, could not easily be ignored. By whatever various routes they may have been arrived at, the ideas of these men coincided with a body of less sophisticated and hardly articulate opinion which, however wounded by England's action in preventing delivery of the "Sultan Osman" and the "Reshadie," could still not reconcile itself to a war with England and France. In my despatch of the 22nd September I had the honour to report how frankly and how emphatically the Sultan himself voiced this feeling in conversation with me. There can be little doubt that the Grand Vizier exercised what influence he had in favour of neutrality. Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, whose influence in favour of neutrality was of weight as representing the Jewish element, and whose arguments in favour of peace were supported by the fact that Turkey was already absolutely

bankrupt, and not in a position to embark upon war with the allies, became towards the end so formidable an obstacle to the fulfilment of the German plan that instructions were sent from Berlin to force his resignation.

Again, seriously convinced as most prominent Turks appear to have been of the ultimate success of Germany, their confidence could not but be a little dashed by the actual course of events in the two main theatres of war; and the more thoughtful realized that even in the event of Germany being victorious, the fact of Turkey having fought by her side would not necessarily ensure any advantage to the Ottoman Empire. As for the Germans themselves, it was true, as I have said, that they could at any moment force Turkey to march with them, but to do so before every means of suasion had proved useless would obviously not have been politic. It was clearly only in the last resort that the Monarch whom Pan-Islamic pro-Germans acclaimed as the hope of Islam, and whom the devout in some places had been taught to regard as hardly distinguishable from a true believer, would run the risk of scandalising the Moslem world, whom he hoped to set ablaze to the undoing of England, Russia, and France, by using the guns of the "Goeben" to force the hands of the Sultan-Caliph. But the factor which more than any other delayed the realisation of the German plans, and which enabled me and my French and Russian colleagues to protract the crisis until they could only be realized in such a way as to open the eyes of the Moslem world to the real nature of the conspiracy, was the inherent tendency of Turkish statesmen to procrastinate, in the hope that by playing off one side against the other they might gain more in the long run.

However slender the chances in our favour, it was obviously my duty, in conjunction with my French and Russian colleagues, to support and encourage by all possible means those forces which were obscurely striving for the preservation of peace.

If this policy necessarily involved the acceptance of acts on the part of the Ottoman Government which, in ordinary circumstances, would have called for more than remonstrance and the reservation of our rights, and which it would have been easy to make the occasion of a rupture of relations, the patience displayed by the allies was justified by the results achieved.

Although unsuccessful in averting war, two objects of main importance were gained by delaying its commencement. On the one hand, the allied Powers are now in a position to deal with the problem with a freer hand, and, on the other, Germany has been forced to show her cards and to act independently of a majority of the Turkish Cabinet.

Under the stress of events in the main theatre of the war, and owing to the vital necessity of providing a diversion in the Near East, Germany was constrained to intensify still further their pressure on the Turks. During the first three weeks of October their pressure took yet another form, and a new weight was cast into the scale by the importation into Constantinople, with every circumstance of secrecy, of large quantities of bullion consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered under military guard at the Deutsche Bank. The total amount was estimated at some 4,000,000*l*. This sum was far more than was necessary for the maintenance of the German military and naval establishments, and I have every reason to believe that a definite arrangement was arrived at between the Germans and a group of Ministers, including Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemal Pasha, that Turkey should declare war as soon as the financial provision should have attained a stated figure. My information establishes the fact that a climax was reached about the middle of the third week in October, when it had been decided to confront the Grand Vizier with the alternative of complicity or resignation, and that only the Russian successes on the Vistula, or some other more obscure cause, prevented this plan from being carried out.

Whatever the exact history of the first three weeks of October, it is certain that on or about the 26th of that month the German conspirators realised that the pace must be forced by still more drastic measures than they had yet used and that any further attempts to win over the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Government as a whole to their ideas and to induce them to declare war would be useless. On that afternoon an important meeting of Committee leaders was held, at which Enver Pasha was present, but which only decided to send Halil Bey, the President of the Chamber, on a mission to Berlin. In the circles in which this decision became known it was regarded as a partial triumph for the Peace party, and as a fresh attempt to gain time for the sake either of mere procrastination or of securing more concrete offers from Germany. Be that as it may, Halil Bey never left on his mission, and it is believed that its abandonment was due to a more than usually blunt hint from the German representative in Constantinople. Whilst Constantinople generally was comforting itself with the reflection that nothing could well

happen until after the four days' Bairam festival, beginning on the 30th October two events of capital importance occurred.

On the morning of the 29th I received intelligence from Egypt of the incursion into the Sinai peninsula of an armed body of 2,000 Bedouins, who had occupied the wells of Magdaba, and whose objective was an attack upon Suez Canal. On learning this news I at once proceeded to the Yali of the Grand Vizier, to acquaint him of the serious consequences which must ensue if the expedition were not at once recalled. His Highness received the intelligence with every appearance of surprise. He emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of it, and gave me the most solemn assurance that if the facts were as stated he would at once issue orders for the withdrawal of the invading party. He assured me once more that nothing was further from the intention of the Government than war with Great Britain. It was unthinkable, he said, that an expedition of this kind could have been organized by any member of the Government; and he felt certain that if anything of the kind had occurred, it could only have been a raid by irresponsible Bedouins. I told His Highness that I feared that he deceived himself. I reminded him of the various occasions on which he had given me similar assurances, and of the negative results of the instructions which he had given on previous occasions. I warned him of the disastrous consequences to the Ottoman Empire of a crisis which could not now be long postponed unless he and the friends of peace were prepared to take some serious stand against the conspiracy of which I was fully cognisant, to involve it irretrievably in the general war. On this, as on every occasion of my interviews with the Grand Vizier, I was impressed with his inability to realise the facts or to disabuse himself of the conviction, in spite of his many unfortunate experiences, that he would be able, in a really serious crisis, to exert his authority with effect.

The second event of capital importance was the attack on Odessa and other Russian ports in the Black Sea on the morning of the same day, the 29th October. It is now certain that the actual orders for these attacks were given by the German admiral on the evening of the 27th October, but it was not until after they had actually taken place, that is, on the afternoon of the 29th October, when news of the raid on Odessa was telegraphed to me direct by Mr. Consul-General Roberts, that my Russian and French colleagues and myself realised that the die had actually been cast and the crisis that we had so long feared and striven to avert had occurred. Immediately on receiving the news M. Bompard and I called on M. de Giers and decided to ask for authority from our respective Governments to confront the Porte with the alternative of rupture or dismissal of the German naval and military missions. On the morning of the 30th, however, I learnt from my Russian colleague that he had received instructions from his Government immediately to ask for his passports. He had written to the Grand Vizier to ask for an interview, which His Highness had begged him to postpone until the following day owing to indisposition. The instructions of my Russian colleague being in a categorical form, he had therefore been constrained to address a note to the Grand Vizier demanding his passports; and I and my French colleague, acting on the instructions with which the Ambassadors of the allied Powers had at my suggestion already been furnished to leave Constantinople simultaneously, should any one of them be compelled to ask for his passports, owing either to a Turkish declaration of war or to some intolerable act of hostility, decided without further delay to write to the Grand Vizier and ask in our turn for interviews to enable us to carry out these instructions. In view of His Highness's indisposition we had not expected to be received that day, but a few hours later the Grand Vizier sent us word that he would, nevertheless, be glad to see us, and notwithstanding the excuse which he had made earlier in the day he received the Russian Ambassador also in the course of the afternoon. My interview with the Grand Vizier partly coincided with that of M. de Giers, and preceded that of M. Bompard. It was of a painful description. His Highness convinced me of his sincerity in disclaiming all knowledge of or participation in the events which had led to the rupture, and entreated me to believe that the situation was even now not irretrievable. I replied that the time had passed for assurances. The crisis which I had predicted to His Highness at almost every interview which I had had with him since my return had actually occurred, and unless some adequate satisfaction were immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions, which could alone prevent the recurrence of attempts upon Egyptian territory and attacks on Russia, war with the allies was inevitable. My Russian colleague had already demanded his passports, and I must, in pursuance of the instructions I had received, follow the same course. The Grand Vizier again protested that even now he could undo what the War party had done without his knowledge or consent. In reply to the doubt which I expressed as to the means at his disposal, he said that he had on his

side moral forces which could not but triumph, and that he meant to fight on to the end. He did not, indeed, hint at a possibility of immediately dismissing the German mission, but he informed me that there was to be a meeting of the Council at his house that evening, when he would call upon his colleagues to support him in his determination to avert war with the allied Powers.

The Council was duly held, and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favour of peace, and was seconded by Djavid Bey. But the powerlessness of the Sultan's Ministers to do more than vote in the Council Chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision to do so was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission. In the interval the War party had sealed their resolution to go forward, by publishing a communiqué in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public.

It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German admiral's *coup*, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice.

The story of a Russian provocation was plainly an afterthought, and if the official report of the Russian Government were not sufficient to disprove it, I could produce independent evidence to show that the orders to begin hostilities were given at the mouth of the Bosphorus on the evening of the 27th October, as the result of a conspiracy hatched between the German representatives in Constantinople and a small and unscrupulous Turkish faction.

My Russian colleague left Constantinople without incident on the evening of the 31st October. My own departure was eventually arranged for the following evening, when I left for Dedeagatch, accompanied by my staff of sixty officials and their families, the British advisers in the service of the Turkish Government and some other British subjects also travelled with me. My French colleague and his staff left by the same train.

Owing to the wanton refusal of the military authorities at the last moment to allow the departure of a great number of British and French subjects who were to have left by an earlier train than that which had been placed at my disposal, the station was for some hours the scene of indescribable confusion and turmoil.

My protests and those of the French Ambassador were disregarded, and after protracted discussion, we agreed to leave matters in the hands of the United States Ambassador, who undertook to use all his influence to procure the departure of our fellow subjects on the following day. The "sous-chef de protocole" of the Sublime Porte and the "chef de cabinet particulier" of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were sent to bid farewell to M. Bompard and myself at the railway station and two Secretaries of the Political Department of the Ministry accompanied us to the frontier.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador. During the last two days especially the difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that the British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening.

Before concluding this despatch I desire also to place on record my sense of the cheerful courage displayed by the British community in Constantinople, as well as in other towns, during the whole of this trying period. A large proportion of them have suffered severely in their business from the instability of the situation in Turkey. Many have suffered heavily and more directly by the military requisitions which from the beginning of August were carried out in an inconceivably arbitrary manner. By the suppression of the Capitulations all saw themselves deprived at a moment's notice of the secular privileges which had hitherto secured the persons and the property of foreigners against caprice and injustice. But they have one and all faced these adversities with a reasonable and manly fortitude.

Shortly after my return to my post, I recommended those British subjects who applied to me for advice to send home, when opportunity offered, those members of their families who had no particular reason to stay in the country.

A certain number left during the autumn, and many have left since. Those who have chosen to stay, or who have not been in a position to leave, remain under

the protection of the United States Ambassador. As regards the British community at Bagdad, I instructed the acting British Consul-General at Bagdad, early in October, to charter a steamer for the conveyance to the coast of any British subjects who might wish to leave. A large number of British and British-Indian subjects availed themselves of this opportunity.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your attention to the zeal shown by the junior members of my staff, including Mr. Ovey, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Mr. Charles Lister, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Astell, and by Mr. Fuller, Archivisit to His Majesty's Embassy, in the performance of their duties in the Chancery, as well as to the able and conscientious work of the members of the Dragomanate and consulate-general.

The Chancery was greatly assisted by the voluntary help kindly offered to them by the Judge Cator, the Rev. Canon Whitehouse, Chaplain to His Majesty's Embassy, and by Dr. Clemow, Physician to His Majesty's Embassy, as well as by Mr. Weakley, Commercial Attaché.

I need not do more than refer to the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Owen, Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, whose information respecting the military preparations was often obtained with considerable difficulty.

I should like to place on record my high appreciation of the conduct of His Majesty's consular officers throughout the Ottoman Empire during the whole period of the crisis. They one and all performed their often difficult duties with zeal and discretion. I was specially indebted to Mr. Cumberbatch, His Majesty's Consul-General at Beirut, Mr. Heathcote Smith, acting British Consul-General at Smyrna and to Mr. Palmer, Vice-Consul at Dardanelles, for the valuable information which they supplied.

I would wish to bring to your particular notice the services rendered by Mr. Ryan, Acting First Dragoman of His Majesty's Embassy. His ability, knowledge of Turkey, sound judgment and untiring industry, were of invaluable assistance to me, and are deserving of your special commendation.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office, December 4, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, in which you summarise the events since your return to your post on the 16th August last until your departure on the 1st November.

I have read with great appreciation and pleasure of the invaluable assistance rendered to your Excellency in the difficult circumstances of your departure by the United States Ambassador and every member of the United States Embassy, and I have already requested the United States Government to convey to Mr. Morgenthau the most sincere thanks of His Majesty's Government for the valuable services rendered by His Excellency on that occasion, and subsequently in helping the British community to leave Constantinople.

I have also been much gratified to receive your Excellency's testimony of the cheerful courage of the British community in Turkey under exceptionally trying circumstances, and I have noted with great satisfaction your Excellency's appreciation of the valuable services of the Embassy and consulate staff, and of the members of His Majesty's consular service throughout the Ottoman Empire.

I desire also to convey to your Excellency my high sense of the marked ability, patience, and discretion shown by your Excellency in carrying out, in the face of great difficulties, the policy of His Majesty's Government. War was eventually forced by wanton and unprovoked hostilities of the Turkish fleet under German inspiration and orders, but it was the desire of His Majesty's Government to avoid a rupture with Turkey; and your Excellency rightly directed all your efforts to encourage those influences at Constantinople that were moderate and reasonable. To your efforts it was at any rate in some degree due that the inevitable catastrophe did not occur sooner.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY

No. 91-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 90-W., dated the 14th January 1915, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information :—

Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French Government.

CHAPTER I.

WARNINGS (1913).

No. 1.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, March 17, 1913.

OUR naval and military attachés are sending to their respective Ministers reports on the new German military law. I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of Your Excellency to these important documents.

The consideration of the financial expedients by which Germany intends to provide for these military measures is the sole cause of the delay in the publication of the definite proposals of the Government. In spite of the patriotism with which the rich classes affect to accept the sacrifices asked of them, they are none the less, particularly the business circles, dissatisfied with the financial measures which have been announced, and they feel that a compulsory levy imposed in times of peace creates a formidable precedent for the future. On the other hand, the Federal Governments have strongly opposed an innovation which grants to the Empire resources derived from direct taxation. Hitherto, taxation of this kind has been reserved to the Federal States, and the latter see in the surrender of this principle a new declaration of the corporate unity (*personalité*) of the Empire, constituting a distinct diminution of their own sovereign power.

However this may be, in increasing the strength of the German army the Empire desires to leave nothing to chance in the event of a possible crisis.

The German changes have produced a result unexpected by that country, *viz.*, the proposal of the Government of the Republic to re-establish the three years' service, and the manly determination with which this proposal has been welcomed in France. The surprise occasioned by these proposals has been utilized by the Imperial Government for the purpose of insisting on the absolute necessity of an increase of German military strength the German proposals are represented as a reply to our own. The reverse is the case, since the immense military effort which France is undertaking is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial Government is constantly rousing patriotic sentiment. Every day the Emperor delights to revive memories of 1813. Yesterday evening a military tattoo went through the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared to that of a hundred years ago. The trend of public opinion will find an echo in the speeches which will be delivered next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself will be forced to allude in his statements to the relations of France and Germany. It was of course to be expected that national patriotism would be worked up just when fresh sacrifices are being required, but to compare the present time to 1813 is to misuse an historical analogy. If, to-day, there is anything corresponding to the movement which a hundred years ago roused Germans to fight the man of genius who aspired to universal dominion, it is in France that such a counterpart would have to be sought, since the French nation seeks but to protect itself against the domination of force.

Nevertheless, it is true that the state of public opinion in both countries makes the situation grave.

JULES CAMBON.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Serret, Military Attaché to the Embassy of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Étienne, Minister of War.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

THE patriotic movement which has manifested itself in France has caused real anger in certain circles.

I do not, indeed, mean to say that the virulent article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* is the expression of prevalent opinion. It is rather the angry outburst of an impulsive journalist, which has been immediately disavowed by the Government.

However, in spite of its want of good manners the article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* cannot be disregarded; several important newspapers have approved of its substance, if not of its form, and it appears to express a real feeling, a latent anger.

It is interesting to note this fact, because it throws very vivid light on the meaning of the present armaments.

For some time now it has been quite a common thing to meet people who declare that the military plans of France are extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing room a member of the Reichstag who is not a fanatic, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say, "It is a provocation; we will not allow it." More moderate persons, military and civil, glibly voice the opinion that France with her forty million inhabitants has no right to compete in this way with Germany.

To sum up, people are angry, and this anger is not caused by the shrieking of certain French papers, to which sober-minded people pay little attention. It is a case of vexation. People are angry at realising that in spite of the enormous effort made last year, continued and even increased this year, it will probably not be possible this time to outrun France completely.

To outdistance us, since we neither will nor can be allied with her, is Germany's real aim. I cannot insist too much on the fact that the impending legislation, which French public opinion is to apt to consider as a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June 1912.

This law, while creating two new army corps, had deliberately, according to German fashion, left regiments and other large units incomplete. It was evident that there would be no long delay in filling in the gaps.* The Balkan crisis, coming just at the right moment, furnished a wonderful opportunity for exploiting the centenary of the War of Liberation, and obtaining with greater ease sacrifices through the memory of those made in days gone by, and that too at a time when Germany was opposed to France,

In order to show clearly the genesis of this military programme, I beg to recall what was written by my predecessor Colonel Pelle a year ago, when the law of 1912 was published:

"We are discovering every day how deep and lasting are the feelings of injured pride and revenge provoked against us by the events of last year.

"The Treaty of the 4th November 1911 has proved a complete disillusion.

"The feeling is the same in all parties. All Germans, even the Socialists, bear us a grudge for having taken away their share in Morocco.

"It seemed, a year or so ago, as if the Germans had set out to conquer the world. They considered themselves so strong that no one would dare to oppose them. Limitless possibilities were opening out for German manufactures, German trade, German expansion.

"Needless to say, these ideas and ambitions have not disappeared to-day. Germany always requires outlets for commercial and colonial expansion. They consider that they are entitled to them, because their population is increasing every day, because the future belongs to them. They consider us, with our forty million inhabitants, as a second rate power.

"In the crisis of 1911, however, this second rate power successfully withstood them, and the Emperor and the Government gave way. Public opinion has forgiven neither them nor us. *People are determined that such a thing shall never happen again.*"

And at the moment when the second and formidable part of the programme is about to be realised, when German military strength is on the point of acquiring that final superiority which, should the occasion arise, would force us to submit to

* The problem which is set us to-day would, therefore, only be set again a few years later, and in a much more acute fashion, since the decrease of our contingents is continually lowering the number of our effectives on a peace footing.

humiliation or destruction, France suddenly refuses to abdicate, and shows, as Renan said, "her eternal power of renaissance and resurrection." The disgust of Germany can well be understood.

Of course the Government points to the general situation in Europe and speaks of the "Slav Peril." As far as I can see, however, public opinion really seems indifferent to this "Peril," and yet it has accepted with a good grace, if not with welcome, the enormous burdens of these two successive laws.

On the 10th March last, being the centenary of the *levée en masse* of Germany against France, in spite of a downpour of rain, a huge crowd surged to the military parade in front of the Schloss, in the middle of the Tiergarten, in front of the statues of Queen Louise and Frederick William III, which were surrounded by heaps of flowers.

These anniversaries, recalling as they do the fight with France, will be repeated the whole year through. In 1914 there will be a centenary of the first campaign in France, the first entry of the Prussians into Paris.

To sum up, if public opinion does not actually point at France, as does the *Kolnische Zeitung*, we are in fact, and shall long remain the nation aimed at. Germany considers that for our forty millions of inhabitants our place in the sun is really too large.

Germans wish for peace—so they keep on proclaiming, and the Emperor more than anyone—but they do not understand peace as involving either mutual concessions or a balance of armaments. They want to be feared and they are at present engaged in making the necessary sacrifices. If on some occasion their national vanity is wounded, the confidence which the country will feel in the enormous superiority of its army will be favourable to an explosion of national anger, in the face of which the moderation of the Imperial Government will perhaps be powerless.

It must be emphasized again that the Government is doing everything to increase patriotic sentiment by celebrating with eclat all the various anniversaries of 1813.

The trend of public opinion would result in giving a war a more or less national character. By whatever pretext Germany should justify the European conflagration, nothing can prevent the first decisive blows being struck at France.

ENCLOSURE II.

M. de Faramond, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin, to M. Baudin, Minister of Marine.

Berlin, March 15, 1913.

IN reporting on the examination of the Naval Budget by the Financial Committee of the Riechstag I said that no Naval law would be introduced this year having as its object an increase of the fleet, and that the whole of military effort would be directed against us.

Although the new Bill, having for its object the increase of the German effectives, has not yet been presented to the Reichstag, we know that it deals with "an increase of military strength of immense scope," to use the expression of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The official newspapers have also referred to the military proposal in terms which enable us to consider the communiqué of the *Lokal Anzeiger* as accurate.

The German effectives reach at the present moment 720,000 men. We are, therefore, entitled to conclude that on the 1st October 1914, the Imperial army will be raised to a figure not far removed from 860,000.

The importance of this figure would not be so great if the provisions of the proposed legislation (as far as one can gather from the official newspapers) did not tend, as, in fact, those of the law of 1912 tend, to place the army corps nearest to our frontier in a state which most nearly approaches a war footing, in order to be able, on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, to attack us suddenly with forces very much stronger than our own. It is absolutely imperative for the Imperial Government to obtain success at the very outset of the operations.

The conditions under which the German Emperor would nowadays commence a campaign against France are not those of forty years ago. At the commencement of the war of 1870 the Prussian General Staff had considered the possibility of a victorious French offensive, and Moltke, seeing that we might conceivably get

as far as Mayence, remarked to his sovereign, "There they will come to a stop." William II cannot allow a retreat to enter into his calculations, although the German soldier is no longer to-day what he was forty years ago, a plain religious man, ready to die at the order of his king. When it is remembered that at the last elections 4,000,000 votes were cast by the Socialists and that the franchise is only obtained in Germany at the age of 25, it may be presumed that the active army, composed of young men from 20 to 25, must contain in its ranks a considerable proportion of Socialists.

It would indeed be foolish to think that the German Socialists will throw down their rifles on the day when France and Germany come to blows; but it will be very important that the Imperial Government should persuade them that on the one hand we are the aggressors, and on the other that they can have entire confidence in the direction of the campaign and its final result.

On the last occasion when the recruits for the Guard took the oath at Potsdam I was struck to hear the Emperor take as a theme for his address to the young soldiers "the duty of being braver and more disciplined in adversity than in success."

And it is because a German defeat at the outset would have such an incalculable effect on the Empire, that we find in all the plans worked out by the General Staff proposals for a crushing offensive movement against France.

In reality the Imperial Government wishes to be in a position to meet all possible eventualities. It is from the direction of France that the danger seems to them greatest. The *Kolnische Zeitung* has said as much in an article both spiteful and violent, the form rather than the substance of which has been disavowed by the Wilhelmstrasse.

But we must be willing to realise that the opinion expressed by the *Kolnische Zeitung* is at the present moment that of the immense majority of the German people.

In this connection I think it is interesting to quote a conversation which a member of our Embassy had the other evening with the old Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck, as it may serve to reflect the opinions which dominate Court circles.

Referring to the new German military proposals Prince Donnersmarck spoke as follows:—

"French people are quite wrong in thinking that we harbour evil designs and want war. But we cannot forget that in 1870 popular opinion forced the French Government to make a foolish attack on us before they were ready. Who can assure us that public opinion, which in France is so easily inflamed, will not force the Government to declare war? It is against this danger that we wish to protect ourselves."

And the Prince added: "I have even been considered in France as one of those responsible for the war of 1870. That is quite false. Even if I took part in the war after it had begun, I did my utmost to prevent its outbreak. A short time before the war, happening to be at a dinner where there were some of the most important personages of the Imperial Government, I expressed my regret at the hostile sentiments which were already becoming manifest between France and Prussia. The answer was that, if I spoke like that, it was because I was afraid of a struggle in which the issue would certainly be unfavourable to Prussia. I replied, 'No, it is not because I am afraid that I repudiate the idea of war between France and Prussia, but rather because I think that it is in the interest of both countries to avoid war And since you have referred to the possible result of such a struggle I will give you my opinion. I am convinced that you will be beaten and for this reason In spite of the brilliant qualities which I recognise are possessed by the French and which I admire, you are not sufficiently accurate: by accuracy I do not mean arriving in time at a meeting, but I mean punctuality in the whole sense of the word. Frenchmen, who have a great facility for work, are not as punctual as Germans in the fulfilment of their duty. In the coming war that nation will be victorious whose servants from the top of the ladder to the bottom will do their duty with absolute exactitude, however important or small it may be.'" And Prince Donnersmarck added: "An exactitude which played so great a rôle forty years ago in moving an army of 500,000 men will have a far greater importance in the next war, when it will be a question of moving masses far more numerous."

In this way the old Prince gave expression to the confidence shared by all Germans in the superiority of their military organisation.

When I spoke above of the new German proposal I only alluded to increased effectives. But the proposal will include also an increase of material and of defence

works, the details of which are not known, but some idea of which may be gained by the figure estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses, viz., 1,250,000,000 francs.

The carrying into effect of the law of the quinquennium of 1911 did not necessitate any special financial measures.

The military and naval law of 1912 had been provisionally covered by the Budget surplus of the years 1910 and 1911, by the reform of the law with regard to alcohol, and by delaying the reduction of the tax on sugar. (These last two resources only represent together the sum of 60,000,000 francs.)

It must also be remembered that large loans have recently been raised by the Empire and Prussia: 500,000,000 marks on the 29th January 1912, and 350,000,000 marks on the 7th March 1913. Quite an important part of these loans must have been applied to military expenses.

The military law of 1913 will require quite exceptional financial measures.

According to the indications given by the semi-official press, the "non-recurring" expenditure will amount to a milliard marks, while the "permanent" annual expenditure resulting from the increase of effectives will exceed 200,000,000 marks.

It seems certain that the "non-recurring" expenditure will be covered by a war contribution levied on capital. Small fortunes would be exempted and those above 20,000 marks would be subject to a progressive tax. Presented in this guise the war tax would not be objected to by the Socialists, who will be able, in accordance with their usual tactics, to reject the principle of the military law and at the same time to pass the votes which assure its being carried into effect.

The Government are afraid that among the rich and bourgeois classes this extraordinary tax of a milliard levied exclusively on acquired capital will cause permanent discontent. Accordingly they are doing everything in their power to persuade those on whom so heavy an exaction is to be levied that the security of the Empire is threatened, establishing for the purpose on analogy between the warlike times of 1813 and the present day.

By noisy celebrations of the centenary of the War of Independence it is desired to convince people of the necessity of sacrifice, and to remind them that France is to-day, as 100 years ago, their hereditary enemy.

If it is established that the German Government are doing their utmost to secure that the payment of this enormous tax should be made in full, and not by way of instalment, and if, as some of the newspapers say, the whole payment is to be complete before 1st July 1914, these facts have a formidable significance for us, for nothing can explain such haste on the part of the military authorities to obtain war treasure in cash to the amount of a milliard.

With regard to the manner in which the permanent expenditure resulting from the application of the laws of 1912 to 1913 is to be met, nothing has yet been said. Further legislation will certainly be necessary in order that the required annual amount may be forthcoming.

To sum up: In Germany the execution of military reforms always follows very closely the decision to carry them out. All the provisions made by the law of the quinquennium of 1911 and by the law of 1912 have already been put into operation. It is quite possible that part of the material, the purchase of which will be authorised by the new law, is already in course of manufacture. Military secrets are so well kept here that it is extremely difficult to follow the changes in *personnel* and *matériel*.

With 700,000 men under arms (without counting the very large number of reservists who are at the present time in training), a perfect military organisation and a public opinion which can be swayed by the warlike appeals of the Military and Naval Leagues, the German people is at the present moment a very dangerous neighbour.

If the three years' service is adopted and immediately applied in France, the conditions will be less unequal next year. The German effectives will still be considerably more numerous than ours, but the call to the Colours of all available contingents will no longer allow any selection, and will bring into the ranks of the German army elements of inferior quality and even some undesirable individuals. The morale of the active army will deteriorate.

Germany has wished to upset the equilibrium of the two camps which divide Europe by a supreme effort beyond which they can do little more.

They did not think that France was capable of a great sacrifice. Our adoption of the three years' service will upset their calculations.

FARAMOND.

No. 2.

M. Étienne, Minister of War, to M. Jonnart, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, April 2, 1913.

I HAVE just received from a reliable source an official secret report concerning the strengthening of the German army. The report is divided into two parts; the first consisting of general statements, the second dealing with technicalities and describing in the greatest detail, for each branch of the service, the measures to be adopted. Especially striking are the instructions with regard to the employment of motor-traction and the utilisation of aircraft.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the first part of this document which seems to merit your attention.

ÉTIENNE.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum on the strengthening of the German Army.

Berlin, March 19, 1913.

I.—GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE NEW MILITARY LAWS.

The increase has taken place in three stages.

(1) The Conference of Algeciras has removed the last doubt with regard to the existence of an *Entente* between France, England, and Russia. Moreover, we have seen that Austria-Hungary was obliged to keep some of her forces mobilised against Servia and Italy; finally our fleet was not at that time sufficiently strong. At the end of the dispute the first matter taken in hand was the strengthening of our coast defences and the increase of our naval forces. To meet the English plan of sending an Expeditionary Force of 100,000 men to the Continent, it would be necessary to make a better formation of reserves to be used according to circumstances in the protection of the Coast, in fortresses and in seige operations. It was already clear at that time that it would be absolutely necessary to make a great effort.

(2) The French have violated the Morocco Conventions brought on the incident of Agadir. At that time the progress made by the French army, the moral recovery of the nation, the technical advance in the realm of aviation and of machine guns rendered an attack on France less easy than in the previous period. Further, an attack by the English fleet had to be considered. This difficult situation opened our eyes to the necessity for an increase in the army. This increase was from this moment considered as a minimum.

(3) The war in the Balkans might have involved us in a war in support of our ally. The new situation in the south of Austria-Hungary lessened the value of the help which this ally could give us. On the other hand, France was strengthened by a new *loi des cadres;* it was accordingly necessary to anticipate the date of execution contemplated by the new military law.

Public opinion is being prepared for a new increase in the active army, which would ensure Germany an honourable peace and the possibility of properly ensuring her influence in the affairs of the world. The new army law and the supplementary law which should follow will enable her almost completely to attain this end.

Neither ridiculous shriekings for revenge by French chauvinists, nor the Englishmen's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slavs, will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending *Deutschtum* (German influence) all the world over.

The French may arm as much as they wish: they cannot in one day increase their population. The employment of an army of negroes in the theatre of European operations will remain for a long time a dream, and in any case be devoid of beauty.

II.—AIM AND OBLIGATIONS OF OUR NATIONAL POLICY, OF OUR ARMY, AND OF THE SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

Our new army law is only an extension of the military education of the German nation. Our ancestors of 1913 made greater sacrifices. It is our sacred

duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defence as well as for offence. *We must allow the idea to sink into the minds of our people that our armaments are an answer to the armaments and policy of the French.* We must accustom them to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity, in order to combat the provocations of our adversaries. We must act with prudence so as not to arouse suspicion, and to avoid the crises which might injure our economic existence. We must so manage matters that under the heavy weight of powerful armaments, considerable sacrifices and strained political relations, an outbreak (*Losschlagen*) should be considered as a relief, because after it would come decades of peace and prosperity, as after 1870. We must prepare for war from the financial point of view; there is much to be done in this direction. We must not arouse the distrust of our financiers, but there are many things which cannot be concealed.

We must not be anxious about the fate of our colonies. The final result in Europe will settle their position. On the other hand, we must stir up trouble in the North of Africa and in Russia. It is a means of keeping the forces of the enemy engaged. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should open up relations, by means of well-chosen organisations, with influential people in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, in order to prepare the measures which would be necessary in the case of a European war. Of course in case of war we should openly recognise these secret allies; and on the conclusion of peace we should secure to them the advantages which they had gained. These aims are capable of realisation. The first attempt which was made some years ago opened up for us the desired relations. Unfortunately these relations were not sufficiently consolidated. Whether we like it or not, it will be necessary to resort to preparations of this kind, in order to bring a campaign rapidly to a conclusion.

Risings provoked in time of war by political agents need to be carefully prepared and by material means. They must break out simultaneously with the destruction of the means of communication; they must have a controlling head to be found among the influential leaders, religious or political. The Egyptian School is particularly suited to this purpose; more and more it serves as a bond between the intellectuals of the Muhammadan world.

However this may be, we must be strong in order to annihilate at one powerful swoop our enemies in the east and west. But in the next European war it will also be necessary that the small states should be forced to follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their strong positions can be rapidly conquered or neutralised: this would probably be the case with Belgium and Holland, so as to prevent our enemy in the west from gaining territory which they could use as a base of operations against our flank. In the north we have nothing to fear from Denmark or Scandinavia, especially as in any event we shall provide for the concentration of a strong northern army, capable of replying to any menace from this direction. In the most unfavourable case, Denmark might be forced by England to abandon her neutrality: but by this time the decision would already have been reached both on land and on sea. Our northern army, the strength of which could be largely increased by Dutch formations, would oppose a very active defence to any offensive measures from this quarter.

In the south, Switzerland forms an extremely solid bulwark, and we can rely on her energetically defending her neutrality against France, and thus protecting our flank.

As was stated above, the situation with regard to the small states on our north-western frontier, cannot be viewed in quite the same light. This will be a vital question for us, and our aim must be to take the offensive with a large superiority from the first days. For this purpose it will be necessary to concentrate a large army, followed up by strong Landwehr formations, which will induce the small states to follow us or at least to remain inactive in the theatre of operations, and which would crush them in the event of armed resistance. If we could induce these states to organise their system of fortification in such a manner as to constitute an effective protection for our flank we could abandon the proposed invasion. But for this, army reorganisation, particularly in Belgium, would be necessary in order that it might really guarantee an effective resistance. If, on the contrary, their defensive organisation was established against us, thus giving definite advantages to our adversary in the west, we could in no circumstances offer Belgium a guarantee for the security of her neutrality. Accordingly, a vast field is open to our diplomacy to work in this country on the lines of our interests.

The arrangements made with this end in view allow us to hope that it will be possible to take the offensive immediately after the complete concentration of the army of the Lower Rhine. An ultimatum with a short time-limit, to be

followed immediately by invasion, would allow a sufficient justification for our action in international law.

Such are the duties which devolve on our army and which demand a striking force of considerable numbers. If the enemy attacks us, or if we wish to overcome him, we will act as our brothers did a hundred years ago; the eagle thus provoked will soar in his flight, will seize the enemy in his steel claws and render him harmless. We will then remember that the provinces of the ancient German Empire, the County of Burgundy and a large part of Lorraine, are still in the hands of the French; that thousands of brother Germans in the Baltic provinces are groaning under the Slav yoke. It is a national question of restoring to Germany her former possessions.

No. 3.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, May 6, 1913.

I WAS talking this evening to the Secretary of State about the conference of Ambassadors and the results obtained at the meeting in London yesterday. The crisis with which Europe was threatened is in his opinion over, but only temporarily. "It seems to me," said Herr von Jagow, "that we are travelling in a mountainous district. We have just reached a difficult pass and we see other heights rising in front of us." "The height which we have just surmounted," I replied, "was, perhaps, the most difficult to cross."

The crisis which we have just gone through has been very serious. Here the danger of war has been considered imminent. I have proof of the anxiety of the German Government by a number of facts which it is important that your Excellency should know.

I received yesterday a visit from one of my colleagues with whom I maintain special and cordial relations. On the occasion of the visit he paid to Herr von Jagow, the latter asked my colleague confidentially what was exactly the situation of Russia in the Far East, and whether this Power had at the present time any cause for fear which might necessitate the retention of its troops in that quarter. The Ambassador answered him that he knew of nothing, absolutely nothing, which could be a cause of preoccupation for the Russian Government, and that the latter have their hands free in Europe.

I said above that the danger of war had been regarded here as extremely near. The Government have not been satisfied with investigating the position in the Far East; perparations have even been made here.

The mobilisation of the German army is not restricted to the recall of reservists to their barracks. There is in Germany a preliminary measure which we have not got, and which consists in warning officers and men of the reserve to hold themselves ready for the call, in order that they may make the necessary arrangements. It is a general call to "attention" and it requires an incredible spirit of submission, discipline, and secrecy such as exist in this country, to make a step of this kind possible. If such a warning were given in France, a thrill would run through the whole country, and it would be in the papers the next day.

This warning was given in 1911 during the negotiations which I was carrying on with regard to Morocco.

Now it has been given again about ten days ago—that is to say, at the moment of the Austro-Albanian tension. I know that this is so, and I have it from several different sources, notably from officers of the reserve who have told it to their friends in the strictest confidence. These gentlemen have taken the necessary measures to put aside in a safe the means of existence for their families for a year. It has even been said that it was for this reason that the Crown Prince, who was to make the trial trip on the "Imperator," did not embark.

The decision which occasioned this preliminary mobilisation order is quite in keeping with the ideas of the General Staff. On this point I have been informed of some remarks made in a German *milieu* by General von Moltke, who is considered here as the most distinguished officer of the German army.

The intention of the General Staff is to act by surprise. "We must put on one side," said General von Moltke, "all commonplaces as to the responsibility of the aggressor. When war has become necessary it is essential to carry it on in such a

way as to place all the chances in one's own favour. Success alone justifies war. Germany cannot and ought not to leave Russia time to mobilise, for she would then be obliged to maintain on her Eastern frontier so large an army that she would be placed in a position of equality, if not of inferiority, to that of France. Accordingly, added the General, "we must anticipate our principal adversary as soon as there are nine chances to one of going to war, and begin it without delay in order ruthlessly to crush all resistance."

This represents exactly the attitude of military circles and it corresponds to that of political circles; the latter, however, do not consider Russia, in contradistinction to us, as a necessary enemy.

This is what was being thought and said privately a fortnight ago.

From these events the following conclusions may be drawn which comprise the facts stated above; these people are not afraid of war, they fully accept its possibility and they have consequently taken the necessary steps. *They wish to be always ready.*

As I said, this demands qualities of secrecy, discipline and of persistence; enthusiasm alone is not sufficient. This lesson may form a useful subject of meditation when the Government of the Republic ask Parliament for the means of strengthening the defences of the country.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 4.

M. Allizé, Minister of the Republic in Bavaria, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 10, 1913.

FROM a political point of view people are asking what is the object of the new armaments. Recognising that no one threatens Germany, they consider that German diplomacy had already at its disposal forces sufficiently large and alliances sufficiently powerful to protect German interests with success. As I pointed out the day after the Morocco agreement of 1911, it is thought that the Imperial Chancery will be as incapable, in the future as in the past, of adopting an active foreign policy and of achieving, at least in this sphere, successes which would justify the burdens which the nation has assumed.

This frame of mind is all the more a cause of anxiety as the Imperial Government would find themselves supported by public opinion in any enterprise on which they might energetically embark, even at the risk of a conflict. The state of war to which all the events in the East have accustomed people's minds for the last two years appears no longer like some distant catastrophe, but as a solution of the political and economic difficulties which will continue to increase.

May the example of Bulgaria exercise a salutary influence on Germany. As the Prince Regent recently said to me, "The fortune of war is always uncertain; every war is an adventure, and the man is a fool who risks it believing himself sure of victory."

ALLIZÉ.

No. 5.

Report to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs (on Public Opinion in Germany according to the Reports of the Diplomatic and Consular Agents.)

Paris, July 30, 1913.

FROM observations which our agents in Germany have been able to collect from persons having access to the most diverse circles, it is possible to draw the conclusion that two feelings sway and irritate men's minds:—

(1) The Treaty of the 4th November 1912 is considered a disappointment for Germany;

(2) France—a new France—undreamed of prior to the summer of 1911 is considered to be a warlike country, and to want war.

[illegible] parties in the Reichstag, from the [illegible] [illegible] the most different districts of Germany [illegible] Jena and Marburg students, elementary school teachers, [illegible] clerks, bankers, artisans, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, editors of Democratic and Socialistic newspapers, Jewish publicists, [illegible] of trade unions, clergymen and shopkeepers from the Mark of Brandenburg, country squires from Pomerania and shoemakers from Stettin celebrating the [illegible] anniversary of their association, country gentlemen, officials, priests, and large [illegible] from Westphalia, are unanimous on these two points, with very slight differences corresponding to their position in society or their political party. Here is a synthesis of all these opinions:

The Treaty of the 4th November is a diplomatic defeat, a proof of the incapacity of German diplomacy and the carelessness of the Government (so often denounced), a proof that the future of the Empire is not safe without a new Bismarck; it is a national humiliation, a lowering in the eyes of Europe, a blow to German prestige,—all the more serious because up to 1911, the military supremacy of Germany was unchallenged, and French anarchy and the powerlessness of the Republic were a sort of German dogma.

In July 1911, the "Coup of Agadir" made the Morocco question for the first time a national question affecting the life and expansion of the Empire. The revelations and the press campaign which followed, have sufficiently proved how the campaign has been organised, what Pan-German greed it had awakened, and what hatred it had left behind. If the Emperor was discussed, the Chancellor unpopular, Herr von Kiderlen was the best-hated man in Germany last winter. However, he begins to be merely thought little of, for he allows it to be known that he will have his revenge.

Thus, during the summer of 1911, German public opinion became restive when confronted with French opinion with regard to Morocco. And the attitude of France, her calmness, her re-born spiritual unity, her resolution to make good her rights right up to the end, the fact that she has the audacity not to be afraid of war, these things are the most persistent and the gravest cause of anxiety and bad temper on the part of German public opinion.

Why then did not Germany go to war during the summer of 1911, since public opinion, although not so unanimous and determined as French public opinion, was certainly favourable? Apart from the specific disposition of the Emperor and the Chancellor, military and financial reasons made themselves felt.

But these events of 1911 have caused a profound disillusionment in Germany. A new France united, determined, resolved not to be intimidated any longer, has emerged from the shroud in which she had been burying herself for the last ten years. Public opinion in Germany, from December to May, from the columns of the press of all parties, which reproached the Imperial Government for their incapacity and cowardice, has discovered with surprise mingled with irritation that the country conquered in 1870 had never ceased since then to carry on war, to float her flag and maintain the prestige of her arms in Asia and Africa, and to conquer vast territories; that Germany on the other hand had lived on her reputation, that Turkey is the only country in which, during the reign of William II, she had made moral conquests, and these were now compromised by the disgrace of the Morocco solution. Each time that France made a colonial conquest this consolation was offered:—"Yes, but that does not prevent the decadence, anarchy, and dismemberment of France at home."

The public were mistaken and public opinion was misled.

Given this German public opinion that considers France as longing for war, what can be augured for the future as regards the possibility and proximity of war?

German public opinion is divided into two currents on the question of the possibility and proximity of war.

There are in the country forces making for peace, but they are unorganised and have no popular leaders. They consider that war would be a social misfortune for Germany, and that caste pride, Prussian domination, and the manufacturers of guns and armour plate would get the greatest benefit, but above all that war would profit England.

The forces consist of the following elements:—

The bulk of the workmen, artisans and peasants, who are peace-loving by instinct.

[illegible] of the nobility detached from military interest and engaged [illegible] and a few other personages very

influential at Court, who are sufficiently enlightened to realise the disastrous political and social consequences of war, even if successful.

Numerous manufacturers, merchants and financiers in a moderate way of business, to whom war, even if successful, would mean bankruptcy, because their enterprises depend on credit, and are chiefly supported by foreign capital.

Poles, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein—conquered, but not assimilated and sullenly hostile to Prussian policy. There are about 7,000,000 of these annexed Germans.

Finally, the Governments and the governing classes in the large southern states—Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden—are divided by these two opinions:—an unsuccessful war would compromise the Federation from which they have derived great economic advantages; a successful war would only profit Prussia and Prussianisation, against which they have difficulty in defending their political independence and administrative autonomy.

These classes of people either consciously or instinctively prefer peace to war; but they are only a sort of makeweight in political matters with limited influence on public opinion, or they are silent social forces, passive and defenceless against the infection of a wave of warlike feeling.

An example will make this idea clear: The 110 Socialist members of the Reichstag are in favour of peace. They would be unable to prevent war, for war does not depend upon a vote of the Reichstag, and in the presence of such an eventuality the greater part of their number would join the rest of the country in a chorus of angry excitement and enthusiasm.

Finally, it must be observed that these supporters of peace believe in war in the mass because they do not see any other solution for the present situation. In certain contracts, especially in publishers' contracts, a clause has been introduced cancelling the contract in the case of war. They hope, however, that the will of the Emperor on the one side, France's difficulties in Morocco on the other, will be for some time a guarantee of peace. Be that as it may, their pessimism gives free play to those who favour war.

People sometimes speak of a military party in Germany. The expression is inaccurate even if it is intended to convey the idea that Germany is the country where military power is supreme, as it is said of France that it is the country where the civil power is supreme. There exists a state of mind which is more worthy of attention than this historical fact, because it constitutes a danger more evident and more recent. There is a war party, with leaders, and followers, a press either convinced or subsidised for the purpose of creating public opinion; it has means both varied and formidable for the intimidation of the Government. It goes to work in the country with clear ideas, burning aspirations and a determination that is at once thrilling and fixed.

Those in favour of war are divided into several categories; each of these derives from its social caste its class, its intellectual and moral education, its interests, its hates, special arguments which create a general attitude of mind and increase the strength and rapidity of the stream of warlike desire.

Some want war because in the present circumstances they think it is *inevitable*. And, as far as Germany is concerned, the sooner the better.

Others regard war as necessary for economic reasons based on over-population, over-production, the need for markets and outlets; or for social reasons, *i.e.*, to provide the outside interests that alone can prevent or retard the rise to power of the democratic and socialist masses.

Others uneasy for the safety of the Empire, and believing that time is on the side of France, think that events should be brought to an immediate head. It is not unusual to meet, in the course of conversation or in the pages of patriotic pamphlets, the vague but deeply rooted conviction that a free Germany and a regenerated France are two historical facts mutually incompatible.

Others are bellicose from "Bismarckism" as it may be termed. They feel themselves humiliated at having to enter into discussions with France, at being obliged to talk in terms of law and right in negotiations and conferences where they have not always found it easy to get right on their side, even when they have a preponderating force. From their still recent past they derive a sense of pride ever fed by personal memories of former exploits, by oral traditions, and by books and irritated by the events of recent years. Angry disappointment is the unifying force of the *Wehrvereine*, and other associations of Young Germany.

Others again want war from a mystic hatred of revolutionary France; others finally from a feeling of rancour. These last are the people who heap up pretexts for war.

Coming to actual facts, these feelings take concrete form as follows. The country squires represented in the Reichstag by the Conservative party want [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] duties, which are bound to come if [illegible]. In the last sitting of the session which has just closed, the Reichstag agreed to these duties in principle. It is a serious attack on the interests and privileges of the landed gentry. On the other hand, this aristocracy is military in character, and it is instructive to compare the Army List with the year-book of the nobility. War alone can prolong its prestige and support its family interest. During the discussions on the Army Bill, a Conservative speaker put forward the need for promotion among officers as an argument in its favour. Finally, this social class, which forms a hierarchy with the King of Prussia as its supreme head, realises with dread the democratisation of Germany and the increasing power of the Socialist party, and considers its own days numbered. Not only does a formidable movement hostile to agrarian protection threaten its material interests, but, in addition, the number of its political representatives decreases with each legislative period. In the Reichstag of 1878, out of 397 members, 162 belonged to the aristocracy; in 1898, 83; in 1912, 57. Out of this number 27 alone belong to the Right, 14 to the Centre, 7 to the Left, and one sits among the Socialists.

The higher bourgeoisie, represented by the National Liberal Party, the party of the contented spirits, have not the same reasons as the squires for wanting war. With a few exceptions, however, they are bellicose. They have their reasons, social in character.

The higher bourgeoisie is no less troubled than the aristocracy at the democratisation of Germany. In 1871 they had 125 members in the Reichstag; in 1874, 155; in 1887, 99; in 1912, 45. They do not forget that in the years succeeding the war they played the leading rôle in parliament, helping Bismarck in his schemes against the country squires. Uneasily balanced today between conservative instincts and liberal ideas, they look to war to settle problems which their parliamentary representatives are painfully incapable of solving. In addition, doctrinaire manufacturers declare that the difficulties between themselves and their workmen originate in France, the home of revolutionary ideas of freedom: without France industrial unrest would be unknown.

Lastly, there are the manufacturers of guns and armour plate, big merchants who demand bigger markets, bankers who are speculating on the coming of the golden age and the next war indemnity—all these regard war as good business.

mongst the "Bismarckians" must be reckoned officials of all kinds, represented fairly closely in the Reichstag by the Free Conservatives or Imperial Party. This is the party of the "pensioned" whose impetuous sentiments are poured out in the *Post*. They find disciples and political sympathisers in the various groups of young men whose minds have been trained and formed in the public schools and universities.

The universities, if we except a few distinguished spirits, develop a warlike philosophy. Economists demonstrate by statistics Germany's need for a colonial and commercial empire commensurate with the industrial output of the Empire. There are sociological fanatics who even go further. The armed peace, so they say, is a crushing burden on the nations, it checks improvement in the lot of the masses, and assists the growth of socialism. France by clinging obstinately to her desire for revenge opposes disarmament. Once for all she must be reduced, for a century, to a state of impotence; that is the best and speediest way of solving the social problem.

Historians, philosophers, political pamphleteers and other apologists of German *Kultur* wish to impose upon the world a way of thinking and feeling specifically German. They wish to wrest from France that intellectual supremacy which according to the clearest thinkers is still her possession. From this source is derived the phraseology of the Pan-Germans and the ideas and adherents of the *Kriegsvereine*, *Wehrvereine* and other similar associations too well-known to need particular description. It is enough to note that the dissatisfaction caused by the treaty of November 4th has considerably swelled the membership of colonial societies.

We come finally to those whose support of the war policy is inspired by rancour and resentment. These are the most dangerous. They are recruited chiefly among diplomatists. German diplomatists are now in very bad odour in public opinion. The most bitter are those who since 1905 have been engaged in the negotiations between France and Germany; they are heaping together and reckoning up their grievances against us, and one day they will present their accounts in the war press. It seems as if they were looking for grievances chiefly in Morocco, though an incident is always possible in any part of the globe where France and Germany are in contact.

They must have their revenge, for they complain that they have been duped. [illegible] the discussion on the Army Bill one of these warlike diplomatists

explained; "Germany will not be able to have any serious conversation with France until she has every sound man under arms."

In what terms will this conversation be couched? The opinion is fairly widely spread, even in Pan-German circles, that Germany will not declare war in view of the system of defensive alliances and the tendencies of the Emperor. But when the moment comes, she will have to try in every possible way to force France to attack her. Offence will be given, if necessary. That is the Prussian tradition.

Must war then be considered as inevitable?

It is hardly likely that Germany will take the risk, if France can make it clear to the world that the *Entente Cordiale* and the Russian alliance are not mere diplomatic fictions but realities which exist and will make themselves felt. The English fleet inspires a wholesome terror. It is well-known, however, that victory on sea will leave everything in suspense. On land alone can a decisive issue be obtained.

As for Russia, even though she carries greater weight in political and military circles than was the case three or four years ago, it is not believed that her co-operation will be sufficiently rapid and energetic to be effective.

People's minds are thus getting used to consider the next war as a duel between France and Germany.

No. 6.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Stéphen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, November 22, 1913.

I HAVE received from an absolutely reliable source an account of a conversation which took place a fortnight ago between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, in the presence of the Chief of the General Staff—General von Moltke. This conversation, it appears, has made a profound impression on King Albert. I am in no way surprised at the impression he gathered, which corresponds with what I have myself felt for some time. Enmity against us is increasing and the Emperor has ceased to be the friend of peace.

The person addressed by the Emperor had thought up till then, as did all the world, that William II, whose personal influence had been exerted on many critical occasions in support of peace, was still in the same state of mind. He found him this time completely changed. The German Emperor is no longer in his eyes the champion of peace against the warlike tendencies of certain parties in Germany. William II has come to think that war with France is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later. Naturally he believes in the crushing superiority of the German army and in its certain success.

General von Moltke spoke exactly in the same strain as his sovereign. He, too, declared war to be necessary and inevitable, but he showed himself still more assured of success, "for," he said to the King, "this time the matter must be settled, and your Majesty can have no conception of the irresistible enthusiasm with which the whole German people will be carried away when that day comes."

The King of the Belgians protested that it was a travesty of the intentions of the French Government to interpret them in that sense, and to let oneself be misled as to the sentiments of the French nation by the ebullitions of a few irresponsible spirits or the intrigues of unscrupulous agitators.

The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff nevertheless persisted in their point of view.

During the course of this conversation the Emperor moreover seemed over-strained and irritable. As William II, advances in years, family traditions, the reactionary tendencies of the Court, and especially the impatience of the soldiers, obtain a greater empire over his mind. Perhaps he feels some slight jealousy of the popularity acquired by his son, who flatters the passions of the Pan-Germans and who does not regard the position occupied by the Empire in the world as commensurate with its power. Perhaps the reply of France to the last increase of the German army, the object of which was to establish the incontestable supremacy of Germany, is, to a certain extent, responsible for his bitterness, for, whatever may be said, it is realised that Germany cannot go much further.

One may well ponder over the significance of this conversation. The Emperor and his Chief of the General Staff may have wished to impress the King of the

Belgians and induce him not to make any opposition in the event of a conflict between us. Perhaps Germany would be glad to see Belgium less hostile to certain aspirations lately manifested here with regard to the Belgian Congo, but this last hypothesis does not seem to me to fit in with the interposition of General von Moltke.

For the rest, the Emperor William is less master of his impatience than is usually supposed. I have known him more than once to allow his real thoughts escape him. Whatever may have been the object of the conversation related to me, the revelation is none the less of extreme gravity. It tallies with the precariousness of the general situation and with the state of a certain shade of public opinion in France and Germany.

If I may be allowed to draw a conclusion, I would submit that it would be well to take account of this new factor, namely, that the Emperor is becoming used to an order of ideas which were formerly repugnant to him, and that, to borrow from him a phrase which he likes to use, "we must keep our powder dry."

JULES CAMBON.

CHAPTER II.

PRELIMINARIES.

From the death of the Hereditary Archduke (June 28, 1914) to the Presentation of the Austrian Note to Servia (July 23, 1914).

No. 7.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, June 28, 1914.

NEWS has just arrived at Vienna that the Hereditary Archduke of Austria and his wife have been to-day assassinated at Serajevo by a student belonging to Grahovo. Some moments before the attack to which they fell a victim, they had escaped the explosion of a bomb which wounded several officers of their suite.

The Emperor, who is now at Ischl, was immediately informed by telegraph.

DUMAINE.

No. 8.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 2, 1914.

THE crime of Serajevo arouses the most acute resentment in Austrian military circles, and among all those who are not content to allow Servia to maintain in the Balkans the position which she has acquired.

The investigation into the origin of the crime which it is desired to exact from the Government at Belgrade under conditions intolerable to their dignity would, in case of a refusal, furnish grounds of complaint which would admit of resort to military measures.

DUMAINE.

No. 9.

M. de Manneville, French Chargé d' Affaires at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 4, 1914.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday, and has to-day repeated to the Russian Ambassador, that he hoped Servia would satisfy the demands which Austria might have to make to her with regard to the investigation and the prosecution of the accomplices in the crime of Serajevo. He added that he was confident that this would be the case because Servia, if she acted in any other way, would have the opinion of the whole civilised world against her.

The German Government do not then appear to share the anxiety which is shown by a part of the German press as to possible tension in the relations between the Governments of Vienna and Belgrade, or at least they do not wish to seem to do so.

DE MANNEVILLE.

No. 10.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

St. Petersburgh, July 6, 1914.

IN the course of an interview which he had asked for with the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sazonof pointed out in a friendly way the disquieting irritation which the attacks of the Austrian press against Servia are in danger of producing in his country.

Count Czernin having given him to understand that the Austro-Hungarian Government would perhaps be compelled to search for the instigators of the crime of Serajevo on Servian territory, M. Sazonof interrupted him: "No country," he said, "has had to suffer more than Russia from crimes prepared on foreign territory. Have we ever claimed to employ in any country whatsoever the procedure with which your papers threaten Servia? Do not embark on such a course."

May this warning not be in vain.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 11.

M. d' Apchier le Maugin, French Consul-General at Budapest, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Budapest, July 11. 1914.

QUESTIONED in the Chamber on the state of the Austro-Servian question, M. Tisza explained that before everything else it was necessary to wait for the result of the judicial inquiry, as to which he refused at the moment to make any disclosure whatsoever. And the Chamber has given its full approval to this. He also showed himself equally discreet as to the decisions taken at the meeting of Ministers at Vienna, and did not give any indication whether the project of a *démarche* at Belgrade, with which all the papers of both hemispheres are full, would be followed up. The Chamber assented without hesitation.

With regard to this *démarche* it seems that the word has been given to minimise its significance; the anger of the Hungarians has, as it were, evaporated through the virulent articles of the press, which is now unanimous in advising against this step, which might be dangerous. The semi-official press especially would desire that for the word "*démarche*," with its appearance of a threat, there should be substituted the expression "*pourparlers*," which appears to them more friendly and more courteous. Thus officially for the moment all is for peace.

All is for peace in the press. But the general public here believes in war and fears it. Moreover, persons in whom I have every reason to have confidence have assured me that they knew that every day cannon and ammunition were being sent in large quantities towards the frontier. Whether true or not, this rumour has been brought to me from various quarters with details which agree with one another; at least it indicates what are the thoughts with which people are generally occupied. The Government, whether it is sincerely desirous of peace, or whether it is *preparing* a *coup*, is now doing all that it can to allay these anxieties. This is why the tone of the Government newspapers has been lowered, first by one note, then by two, so that it is at the present moment almost optimistic. But they had themselves spread the alarm as it suited them (*à plaisir*). Their optimism to order is in fact without an echo; the nervousness of the Bourse, a barometer which cannot be neglected, is a sure proof of this; without exception stocks have fallen to an unaccountably low level; the Hungarian 4 per cents. were quoted yesterday at 79·95, a rate which has never been quoted since they were first issued.

D'APCHIER LE MAUGIN.

No. 12.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15, 1914.

CERTAIN organs of the Vienna press, discussing the military organisation of France and of Russia, represent these two countries as incapable of holding their own in European affairs; this would ensure to the Dual Monarchy, supported by Germany, appreciable facilities for subjecting Servia to any treatment which it might be pleased to impose. The *Militärische Rundschau* frankly admits it. "The moment is still favourable to us. If we do not decide for war, that war in which we shall have to engage at the latest in two or three years will be begun in far less propitious circumstances. At this moment the initiative rests with us: Russia is not ready, moral factors and right are on our side, as well as might. Since we shall have to accept the contest some day, let us provoke it at once. Our prestige, our position as a Great Power, our honour, are in question; and yet more, for it would seem that our very existence is concerned—to be or not to be—which is in truth the great matter to-day."

Surpassing itself, the *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day reproaches Count Tisza for the moderation of his second speech, in which he said, "Our relations with Servia require, however, to be made clear." These words rouse its indignation. For it, tranquillity and security can result only from a *war to the knife* against Pan-Servism, and it is in the name of humanity that it demands the extermination of the cursed Servian race.

DUMAINE.

No. 13.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 19, 1914.

THE Chancellor of the Consulate, who has sent me his half-yearly report, in which he sums up the various economic facts which have been the subject of his study since the beginning of the year, has added a section containing political information emanating from a trustworthy source.

I asked him briefly to sum up the information which he has obtained regarding the impending presentation of the Austrian note to Servia, which the papers have for some days been persistently announcing.

You will find the text of this memorandum interesting on account of the accurate information which it contains.

DUMAINE.

No. 14.

Memorandum.

(Extract from a Consular Report on the Economic and Political Situation in Austria.)

Vienna, July 20, 1914.

FROM information furnished by a person specially well informed as to official news, it appears that the French Government would be wrong to have confidence in disseminators of optimism; much will be demanded of Servia; she will be required to dissolve several propagandist societies, she will be summoned to repress nationalism, to guard the frontier in co-operation with Austrian officials, to keep strict control over anti-Austrian tendencies in the schools; and it is a very difficult matter for a Government to consent to become in this way a policeman for a foreign Government. They foresee the subterfuges by which Servia will doubtless wish to avoid giving a clear and direct reply; that's why a short interval will perhaps be fixed for her to declare whether she accepts or not. The tenour of the note and its imperious tone almost certainly ensure that Belgrade will refuse. Then military operations will begin.

There is here, and equally at Berlin, a party which accepts the idea of a conflict of widespread dimensions, in other words, a conflagration. The leading idea is probably that it would be necessary to start before Russia has completed the great improvements of her army and railways, and before France has brought her military organisation to perfection. But on this point there is no unanimity in high circles; Count Berchtold and the diplomatists desire at the most localised operations against Servia. But everything must be regarded as possible. A singular fact is pointed out; generally the official telegraph agency, in its summaries and reviews of the foreign press, pays attention only to semi-official newspapers and to the most important organs; it omits all quotation from and all mention of the others. This is a rule and a tradition. Now, for the last ten days the official agency has furnished daily to the Austro-Hungarian press a complete review of the whole Servian press giving a prominent place to the least known, the smallest, and most insignificant papers, which, just on account of their obscurity, employ language freer, bolder, more aggressive, and often, insulting. This work of the official agency has obviously for its aim the excitement of public feeling and the creation of opinion favourable to war. The fact is significant.

No. 15.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 21, 1914.

IT has come to my knowledge that the Servian representative at Berlin declared at the Wilhelmstrasse yesterday that his Government was ready to entertain Austria's requirements arising out of the outrage at Serajevo, provided that she asked only for judicial co-operation in the punishment and prevention of political crimes, but that he was charged to warn the German Government that it would be dangerous to attempt, through that investigation, to lower the prestige of Servia.

In confidence I may also inform your Excellency that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at the diplomatic audience to-day mentioned this subject to Herr von Jagow. He said that he supposed the German Government now had full knowledge of the note prepared by Austria, and were therefore willing to give the assurance that the Austro-Servian difficulties would be localised. The Secretary of State protested that he was in complete ignorance of the contents of that note, and expressed himself in the same way to me. I could not help showing my astonishment at a statement which agreed so little with what circumstances lead on to expect.

I have also been assured that, from now on, the preliminary notices for mobilisation, the object of which is to place Germany in a kind of "attention" attitude

in times of tension, have been set out here to those classes which would receive them in similar circumstances. That is a measure to which the Germans, constituted as they are, can have recourse without indiscretion and without exciting the people. It is not a sensational measure, and is not necessarily followed by full mobilisation, as we have already seen. but it is none the less significant.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 16.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 21, 1914.

I SPECIALLY draw your attention to information of which I am in receipt from Berlin; the French Ambassador notifies the extreme weakness of the Berlin Bourse yesterday, and attributes it to the anxiety which has begun to be aroused by the Servian question.

M. Jules Cambon has very grave reason for believing that when Austria makes the *démarche* at Belgrade which she judges necessary in consequence of the crime of Serajevo, Germany will support her with her authority, without seeking to play the part of mediator.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 17.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and Rome.

Paris, July 22, 1914.

M. JULES CAMBON, having questioned Herr von Jagow on the tenour of the Austrian note at Belgrade, the latter replied that he knew nothing of the text; our Ambassador expressed his great astonishment at this. He emphasizes that the weakness of the Berlin Bourse continues, and that pessimistic rumours are current.

M. Barrère also discussed the same question with the Marquis di San Giuliano, who appears disturbed by it, and gives the assurance that he is working at Vienna in order that Servia may not be asked for anything beyond what is practicable, for instance, the dissolution of the Bosnian Club, and not a judicial inquiry into the causes of the crime of Serajevo.

In present circumstances, the most favourable presumption one can make is that the Cabinet at Vienna, finding itself carried away by the press and the military party, is trying to obtain the maximum from Servia by starting to intimidate her, directly and indirectly, and looks to Germany for support in this.

I have asked the French Ambassador at Vienna to use all his influence with Count Berchtold and to represent to him, in a friendly conversation, how much Europe would appreciate moderation on the part of the Austrian Government, and what consequences would be likely to be entailed by violent pressure on Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 18.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 22, 1914.

NOTHING is known as to the decision which Count Berchtold, who is prolonging his stay at Ischl is trying to obtain from the Emperor. The intention of proceeding against Servia with the greatest severity, of having done with her, of "treating

her like another Poland," is attributed to the Government. Eight army corps are said to be ready to start on the campaign, but M. Tisza, who is very disturbed about the excitement in Croatia, is said to have intervened actively in order to exercise a moderating influence.

In any case it is believed that the *démarche* will be made at Belgrade this week. The requirements of the Austro-Hungarian Government with regard to the punishment of the outrage, and to guarantees of control and police supervision, seem to be acceptable to the dignity of the Servians; M. Jovanovich believes they will be accepted. M. Pashitch wishes for a peaceful solution, but says that he is ready for a full resistance. He has confidence in the strength of the Servian army; besides, he counts on the union of all the Slavs in the Monarchy to paralyse the effort directed against his country.

Unless people are absolutely blinded, it must be recognised here that a violent blow has every chance of being fatal, both to the Austro-Hungarian army and to the cohesion of the nationalities governed by the Emperor, which has already been so much compromised.

Herr von Tschirschky, the German Ambassador, is showing himself a supporter of violent measures, while at the same time he is willing to let it be understood that the Imperial Chancery would not be in entire agreement with him on this point. The Russian Ambassador, who left yesterday for the country in consequence of reassuring explanations made to him at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, has confided to me that his Government will not raise any objection to steps directed towards the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the societies which are notoriously revolutionary, but could not accept requirements which would humiliate Servian national feeling.

DUMAINE.

No. 19.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 22, 1914.

YOUR Excellency has been good enough to communicate to me the impressions which have been collected by our Ambassador at Berlin with regard to the *démarche* which the Austro-Hungarian Minister is proposing to make at Belgrade.

These impressions have been confirmed by a conversation which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey told me that he had seen the German Ambassador, who stated to him that at Berlin a *démarche* of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Servian Government was expected. Prince Lichnowsky assured him that the German Government were endeavouring to hold back and moderate the Cabinet of Vienna, but that up to the present time they had not been successful in this, and that he was not without anxiety as to the result of a *démarche* of this kind. Sir Edward Grey answered Prince Lichnowsky that he would like to believe that, before intervening at Belgrade, the Austro-Hungarian Government had fully informed themselves as to the circumstances of the conspiracy to which the Hereditary Archduke and the Duchess of Hohenburg had fallen victims, and had assured themselves that the Servian Government had been cognisant of it and had not done all that lay in their power to prevent the consequences. For if it could not be proved that the Servian Government were responsible and implicated to a certain degree, the intervention of Austria-Hungary would not be justified and would arouse against them the opinion of Europe.

The communication of Prince Lichnowsky had left Sir Edward Grey with an impression of anxiety which he did not conceal from me. The same impression was given me by the Italian Ambassador, who also fears the possibility of fresh tension in Austro-Servian relations.

This morning the Servian Minister came to see me, and he shares the apprehensions of Sir Edward Grey. He fears that Austria may make of the Servian Government demands which their dignity, and above all the susceptibility of public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet which appears to reign at Vienna, and to which all the Ambassadors accredited to that Court bear testimony, he answered that this official quiet was only apparent and concealed feelings which were most fundamentally hostile to Servia. But, he added, if these feelings take a public form

(*démarche*) which lacks the moderation that is desirable, it will be necessary to take account of Servian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the wrong methods which the Austrian Government have used in approaching that country, and which has been made less patient by the memory of two victorious wars which is still quite fresh. Notwithstanding the sacrifices which Servia has made for her recent victories she can still put 400,000 men in the field, and public opinion, which knows this, is not inclined to put up with any humiliation.

Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, asked him to recommend his Government not to depart from the prudence and moderation necessary for avoiding new complications, not to demand from Servia any measures to which she could not reasonably submit and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 20.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, and Rome.

Paris, July 23, 1914.

ACCORDING to information collected by the French Ambassador at Vienna, the first intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government had been to proceed with the greatest severity against Servia, while keeping eight army corps ready to start operations.

The disposition at this moment was more conciliatory; in answer to a question put to him by M. Dumaine, whom I instructed to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the anxiety aroused in Europe, Baron Macchio stated to our Ambassador that the tone of the Austrian note, and the demands which would be formulated in it, allow us to count on a peaceful result. In view of the customary procedure of the Imperial Chancery, I do not know what confidence ought to be placed in these assurances.

In any case the Austrian note will be presented in a very short space of time. The Servian Minister holds that as M. Pashitch wishes to come to an understanding, he will accept those demands which relate to the punishment of the outrage and to the guarantees for control and police supervision, but that he will resist everything which might affect the sovereignty and dignity of his country.

In diplomatic circles at Vienna the German Ambassador is in favour of violent measures, while at the same time he confesses that the Imperial Chancery is perhaps not entirely in agreement with him on this point; the Russian Ambassador, trusting to assurances which have been given him, has left Vienna, and before his departure confided to M. Dumaine that his Government will not raise any objection to the punishment of the guilty and the dissolution of the revolutionary associations, but that they could not accept requirements which were humiliating to the national sentiment of Servia.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 21.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Munich, July 23, 1914.

THE Bavarian press seems to believe that a peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian incident is not only possible but even probable; on the other hand, official circles have for some time been assuming with more or less sincerity an air of real pessimism.

In particular the President of the Council said to me to-day that the Austrian note the contents of which were known to him (*dont il avait connaissance*) was, in his opinion, drawn up in terms which could be accepted by Servia, but that none the less the existing situation appeared to him to be very serious.

CHAPTER III.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE AND THE SERVIAN REPLY.

(From Friday, July 24, to Saturday, July 25.)

No. 22.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would urgently send on to M. Dumaine the following information and instructions.

Reval, July 24, 1914, 1 A.M.

In the course of my conversation with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs we had to take into consideration the dangers which might result from any step taken by Austria-Hungary in relation to Servia in connection with the crime of which the Hereditary Archduke has been a victim. We found ourselves in agreement in thinking that we should not leave anything undone to prevent a request for an explanation or some *mise en demeure* which would be equivalent to intervention in the internal affairs of Servia, of such a kind that Servia might consider it as an attack on her sovereignty and independence.

We have in consequence come to the opinion that we might, by means of a friendly conversation with Count Berchtold, give him counsels of moderation of such a kind as to make him understand how undesirable would be any intervention at Belgrade which would appear to be a treat on the part of the Cabinet at Vienna.

The British Ambassador, who was kept informed by M. Sazonof, expressed the idea that his Government would doubtless associate itself with a *démarche* for removing any danger which might threaten general peace, and he has telegraphed to his Government to this effect.

M. Sazonof has addressed instructions to this effect to M. Schebeko. While there is no question in this of collective or concerted action at Vienna on the part of the representatives of the Triple Entente, I ask you to discuss the matter with the Russian and English Ambassadors, and to come to an agreement with them as to the best means by which each of you can make Count Berchtold understand without delay the moderation that the present situation appears to us to require.

Further, it would be desirable to ask M. Paul Cambon to bring the advantages of this procedure to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to support the suggestion that the British Ambassador in Russia will have made to this effect to the Foreign Office. Count Benckendorff is instructed to make a similar recommendation.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 23.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France."

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I HAVE sent on your instructions to Vienna as urgent, but from information contained in this morning's papers it appears that the Austrian note was presented at Belgrade at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

This note, the official text of which has not yet been handed to us by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, appears to be very sharp; it appears to aim not only at obtaining the prosecution of the Serbs who were directly implicated in the outrage of Serajevo but to require the immediate suppression of the whole of the anti-Austrian propaganda in the Servian press and army. It is said to give Servia till 6 o'clock on Saturday evening to make her submission.

In sending your instructions to M. Dumaine I requested him to come to an agreement with his English and Russian colleagues as to his action.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 24.

Text of the Austrian Note.

(Note communicated by Count Scezsen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday, July 24th, 1914, at 10-30 a.m.)

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on the 23rd July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:—

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:—

"'Servia recognises that the *fait accompli* regarding Bosnia has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to the decisions that the powers may take in conformity with article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onwards the attitude of protests and opposition which she has adopted with regard to the annexation since last autumn. She undertakes, moreover, to modify the direct on of her policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighbourly terms with the latter.'

"The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of the 28th June last, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eye of the Servian Government, has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders.

"Far from carrying out the formal undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. It has permitted an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction, in short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the Monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

"This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of the 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

"It results from the depositions and confessions of the criminal prepetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade; that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and functionaries belonging to the Narodna Odbrana; and finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organised and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

"The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which they have maintained for years in face of the machinations hatched in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the Monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on them the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the Monarchy,

"To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Servian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy, in other words, the whole series of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the Monarchy territories belonging to it, and that they undertake to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

"In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of their 'Official Journal' of the 13-26 July the following declaration:—

"'The Royal Government of Servia condemn the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary—i.e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and they sincerely deplore the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"'The Royal Government regret that Servian officers and functionaries participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Government were solemnly pledged by their declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"'The Royal Government who disapprove and repudiate all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, consider it their duty formally to warn officers and functionaries, and the whole population of the Kingdom, that henceforward they will proceed with the utmost rigour against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which they will use all their efforts to anticipate and suppress.'

"This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal army as an order of the day by His Majesty the King and shall be published in the 'Official Bulletin' of the army.

"The Royal Servian Government further undertake:

"(1) To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

"(2) To dissolve immediately the society styled 'Narodna Odbrana,' to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

"(3) To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

"(4) To remove from the military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and functionaries guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy whose names and deeds the Austro-Hungarian Government reserve to themselves the right of communicating to the Royal Government;

"(5) To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the Monarchy;

"(6) To take judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigation relating thereto;

"(7) To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual name Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employé, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo;

"(8) To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier, to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz Loznica guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

"(9) To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, have not hesitated since the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in terms of hostility to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

(10) To notify the Imperial and Royal Government without delay of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian Government expect the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the 25th July.*

A memorandum dealing with the results of the magisterial enquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is attached to this note."

I have the honour to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following observations:—

On the 31st March 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling revolutionary ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing for the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the centre of a criminal agitation.

No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members, generals and diplomatists, Government officials and judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred or contempt for the neighbouring Monarchy, or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A large number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier provinces.

Since the recent Balkan crisis there has been a recrudescence of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom; individuals belonging formerly to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In the presence of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government have not thought it incumbent on them to take the slightest step. The Servian Government have thus failed in the duty imposed on them by the solemn declaration of the 31st March 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The patience of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would end in spite of everything by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude towards the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would finally decide to follow an analogous line of conduct on its own side. In particular, Austria-Hungary expected a development of this kind in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, made such a considerable aggrandisement of Servia possible.

The benevolence which Austria-Hungary showed towards the neighbouring State had no restraining effect on the proceedings of the Kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 20th June last, when the Heir Presumptive

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* The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in a private letter on the 24th July sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following correction:—

"In the copy of the dispatch which I had the honour to send to your Excellency this morning, it was said that my Government expected an answer from the Cabinet at Belgrade at latest by 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 25th of this month. As our Minister at Belgrade did not deliver his note yesterday until 6 o'clock in the evening, the time allowed for the answer has in consequence been prolonged to 6 o'clock to-morrow Saturday evening.

"I consider it my duty to inform your Excellency of this slight alteration in the termination of the period fixed for the answer to the Servian Government."

to the Monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In the presence of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government have felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade with a view to inducing the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government are convinced that in taking this step they will find themselves in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilised nations, who cannot permit regicide to become a weapon that can be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above the Imperial and Royal Government hold at the disposal of the British Government a *dossier* elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory Powers.

You are authorised to leave a copy of this despatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

APPENDIX.

THE criminal enquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in and before the act of assassination committed by them on the 28th June last has up to the present led to the following conclusions:—

(1) The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo, was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljke Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

(2) The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the guilty parties committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

(3) The bombs are hand-grenades coming from the arms depôt of the Servian army at Kragujevac.

(4) In order to ensure the success of the act, Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

(5) To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzegovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organised by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzegovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chabac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer Rudivoj Grbic, of Loznica, with the assistance of various individuals.

No. 25.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, on board the "France," and to London, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning left me a copy of the Austrian note which was handed in at Belgrade on Thursday evening. Count Scézsen informs me that the Austro-Hungarian Government gives the Servian Government up to 5 o'clock on the evening of Saturday the 25th for their answer.

The note is based on the undertaking made by Servia on the 31st March 1909, to recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reproaches the Servian Government with having tolerated an anti-Austrian propaganda in which officials, the army, and the press have taken part, a propaganda which threatens the security and integrity of Austria, and the danger of which has been shown by the crime of the 28th June, which, according to the facts established during the investigation, was planned at Belgrade.

The Austrian Government explain that they are compelled to put an end to a propaganda which forms a permanent danger to their tranquillity, and to require from the Servian Government an official pronouncement of their determination to condemn and suppress it, by publishing in the official Gazette of the 26th a declaration, the terms of which are given, condemning it, stating their regret, and threatening to crush it. A general order of the King to the Servian army is at the same time to make these declarations known to the army. In addition to this, the Servian Government are to undertake to suppress publications, to dissolve the societies, to dismiss those officers and civil servants whose names would be communicated to them by the Austrian Government, to accept the co-operation of Austrian officials in suppressing the subversive acts to which their attention has been directed as well as for the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and finally to proceed to the immediate arrest of a Servian officer and an official who were concerned in it.

Annexed to the Austrian memorandum is a note which sums up the facts established by the investigation into the crime of Serajevo, and declares that it was planned at Belgrade; that the bombs were provided for the murderers, and came from a depôt of the Servian Army; finally that the murderers were drilled and helped by Servian officers and officials.

On visiting the Acting Political Director immediately after making this communication, Count Scézsen without any observations informed him that the note had been presented. M. Berthelot, on my instructions, confined himself to pointing out to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the feeling of anxiety which had been aroused by the information available this morning as to the contents of the Austrian note, and the painful feeling which could not fail to be aroused in French public opinion by the time chosen for so categorical a *démarche* with so short a time-limit; that is to say, a time when the President of the Republic and the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic had left St. Petersburgh and were at sea and consequently were not able to exert, in agreement with those Powers which were not directly interested, that soothing influence on Servia and Austria which was so desirable in the interest of general peace.

The Servian Minister has not yet received any information as to the intentions of his Government.

The German Ambassador has asked me to receive him at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 26.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Thiébaut, French Minister at Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, Vienna, London, Berlin, Rome, St. Petersburgh.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

M. VESNITCH was this morning still without any telegram from his Government informing him as to their intentions, and did not know the contents of the Austrian note.

To a request for advice which he made to the Political Director, M. Berthelot said to him, speaking personally and for himself alone, that Servia must try to gain time, as the limit of forty-eight hours perhaps formed rather a "*mise en demeure*" than an ultimatum in the proper sense of the term; that there might, for instance, be an opportunity of offering satisfaction on all those points which were not inconsistent with the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; he was advised to draw attention to the fact that statements based on the Austrian investigations at Serajevo were one-sided, and that Servia, while she was quite ready to take measures against all the accomplices of a crime which she most strongly condemned

required full information as to the evidence in order to be able to verify it with all speed; above all, to attempt to escape from the direct grip of Austria by declaring herself ready to submit to the arbitration of Europe.

I have asked at London and St. Petersburgh for the views and intentions of the English and Russian Governments. It appears on the other hand from our information that the Austrian note was not communicated to Italy until to-day, and that Italy had neither been consulted nor even informed of it.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 27.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Vienna informs me that opinion has been startled by the sudden and exaggerated nature of the Austrian demands, but that the chief fear of the military party appears to be that Servia may give way.

The Servian Minister at Austria thinks that his Government will show themselves very conciliatory in all that concerns the punishment of the accomplices of the crime, and the guarantees to be given as to the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda, but that they could not accept a general order to the army dictated to the King nor the dismissal of officers who were suspected by Austria, nor the interference of foreign officials in Servia. M. Jovanovitch considers that, if it were possible to start a discussion, a settlement of the dispute might still be arranged, with the assistance of the Powers.

Our Ambassador at Berlin gives an account of the excitement aroused by the Austrian note, and of the state of feeling of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who thinks that a large part of opinion in Germany would desire war. The tone of the press is threatening and appears to have as its object the intimidation of Russia. Our Ambassador is to see Herr von Jagow this evening.

M. Barrère informs us that Italy is exercising moderating influence at Vienna and is trying to avoid complications.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 28.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to Belgrade, London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

HERR VON SCHOEN came to inform me of a note from his Government, of which he would not leave me a copy. but at my request he read it twice over to me.

The note was almost word for word as follows:—

"The statements of the Austro-Hungarian newspapers concerning the circumstances under which the assassination of the Austrian heir-presumptive and his consort has taken place disclose unmistakably the aims which the Pan-Servian propaganda has set itself, and the means it employs to realise them. The facts made known must also do away with all doubt that the centre of activity of all those tendencies which are directed towards the detachment of the Southern Slav provinces from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and their incorporation into the Servian Kingdom is to be found in Belgrade, and is, at any rate, at work there, with the connivance of members of the Government and the Army.

"The Servian intrigues have been going on for many years. In an especially marked form the Pan-Servian chauvinism manifested itself during the Bosnian crisis. It was only owing to the moderation and far-reaching self-restraint of the Austro-Hungarian Government and

to the energetic intervention of the Great Powers that the Servian provocations to which Austria-Hungary was then exposed did not lead to a conflict. The assurance of good conduct in future which was given by the Servian Government at that time has not been kept. Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission, of official Servia, the Pan-Servian propaganda has, since that time, continuously increased in extension and intensity. To its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which lead to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to remain longer inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as justified. In spite of that, the attitude which public opinion as well as the Government in Servia have recently adopted does not exclude the apprehension that the Servian Government might refuse to comply with those demands, and might even allow themselves to be carried away into a provocative attitude towards Austria-Hungary. The Austro-Hungarian Government, if they do not wish definitely to abandon Austria's position as a Great Power, would then have no choice but to obtain the fulfilment of their demands from the Servian Government by strong pressure and, if necessary, by using military measures, the choice of the means having to be left to them."

The German Ambassador particularly called my attention to the last two paragraphs of his note before reading it, pressing the point that this was the important matter I noted down the text literally; it is as follows:—"The German Government consider that in the present case there is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that the Great Powers ought seriously to endeavour to restrict it to those two immediately concerned."

"The German Government desire urgently the localisation of the dispute, because every interference of another Power would, owing to the natural play of alliances be followed by incalculable consequences."

I called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that while it might appear legitimate to demand the punishment of all those who were implicated in the crime of Serajevo, on the other hand it seemed difficult to require measures which could not be accepted, having regard to the dignity and sovereignty of Servia; the Servian Government, even if it was willing to submit to them would risk being carried away by a revolution.

I also pointed out to Herr von Schoen that his note only took into account two hypotheses: that of a pure and simple refusal or that of a provocative attitude on the part of Servia: The third hypothesis (which would leave the door open for an arrangement) should also be taken into consideration: that of Servia's acceptance and of her agreeing at once to give full satisfaction for the punishment of the accomplices and full guarantees for the suppression of the anti-Austrian propaganda so far as they were compatible with her sovereignty and dignity.

I added that if within these limits the satisfaction desired by Austria could be admitted, the means of obtaining it could be examined; if Servia gave obvious proof of good will it could not be thought that Austria would refuse to take part in the conversation.

Perhaps they should not make it too difficult for third Powers, who could not either morally or sentimentally cease to take interest in Servia, to take an attitude which was in accord with the wishes of Germany to localise the dispute.

Herr von Schoen recognised the justice of these considerations and vaguely stated that hope was always possible. When I asked him if we should give to the Austrian note the character of a simple *mise en demeure*, which permitted a discussion, or an ultimatum, he answered that personally he had no views.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 29.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

The delivery of the Austrian note to Servia has made a deep impression.

The Austrian Ambassador declares that his Government could not abate any of their demands. At the Wilhelmstrasse, as well as in the press, the same view is expressed.

Most of the Charges d'Affaires present in Berlin came to see me this morning. They show little hope of a peaceful issue. The Russian Charge d'Affaires bitterly remarked that Austria has presented her note at the very moment that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council had left St. Petersbugh. He is inclined to think that a considerable section of opinion in Germany desires war and would like to seize this opportunity in which Austria will no doubt be found more united than in the past, and in which the German Emperor, influenced by a desire to give support to the monarchic principle (*par un sentiment de solidarite monarchique*), and by horror at the crime, is less inclined to show a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow is going to receive me late in the afternoon.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 30.

M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 24, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day, in the interview which I had with him, if it was correct, as announced in the newspapers, that Austria had presented a note to the Powers on her dispute with Servia; if he had received it; and what view he took of it.

Herr von Jagow answered me in the affirmative, adding that the note was forcible, and that he approved it, the Servian Government having for a long time past wearied the patience of Austria. Moreover, he considers this question to be a domestic one for Austria, and he hopes that it will be localised.

I then said to him that not having as yet received any instructions, the views which I wished to exchange with him were strictly personal. Thereupon I asked him if the Berlin Cabinet had really been entirely ignorant of Austria's requirements before they were communicated to Belgrade, and as he told me that that was so, I showed him my surprise at seeing him thus undertake to support claims, of whose limit and scope he was ignorant.

Herr von Jagow interrupted me, and said, "It is only because we are having a personal conversation that I allow you to say that to me."

"Certainly," I replied, "but if Peter I, humiliates himself, domestic trouble will probably break out in Servia; that will open the door to fresh possibilities, and do you know where you will be led by Vienna?" I added that the language of the German newspapers was not the language of persons who were indifferent to, and unacquainted with, the question, but betokened an active support. Finally, I remarked that the shortness of the time limit given to Servia for submission would make an unpleasant impression in Europe.

Herr von Jagow answered that he quite expected a little excitement (*un peu d'emotion*) on the part of Servia's friends, but that he was counting on their giving her wise advice.

"I have no doubt," I then said to him, "that Russia would endeavour to persuade the Cabinet of Belgrade to make acceptable concessions, but why not ask from one what is being asked from the other, and if reliance is being placed on advice being given at Belgrade, is it not also legitimate to rely on advice being given at Vienna from another quarter?"

The Secretary of State went so far as to say that that depended on circumstances; but immediately checked himself; he repeated that the difficulty must be localised. He asked me if I really thought the situation serious. "Certainly," I answered, "because if what is happening is the result of due reflection, I do not understand why all means of retreat have been cut off."

All the evidence shows that Germany is ready to support Austria's attitude with unusual energy. The weakness which her Austro-Hungarian ally has shown for some years past has weakened the confidence that was placed in her here. She was found heavy to drag along. Mischievous legal proceedings, such as the Agram and the Friedjung affairs, brought odium on her police and covered them with ridicule. All that was asked of the police was that they should be strong; the conviction is that they were violent.

An article which appeared in the *Lokal Anzeiger* this evening shows also that at the German Chancery there exists a state of mind to which we in Paris are naturally not inclined to pay sufficient attention, I mean the feeling that monarchies must stand together (*sentiment de in solidarité monarchique*). I am convinced that great weight must be attached to the point of view in order to appreciate the attitude of the Emperor William, whose impressionable nature must have been affected by the assassination of a prince whose guest he had been a few days previously.

It is not less striking to notice the pains with which Herr von Jagow, and all the officials placed under his orders pretend to every one that they were ignorant of the scope of the note sent by Austria to Servia.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 31.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 24, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has communicated to M. Sazonof a threatening note to Servia.

The intentions of the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers could not be more pacific, a fact of which the President of the Republic and the President of the Council have been able to satisfy themselves directly; but the ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian Government has just delivered to the Cabinet at Belgrade introduces a new and disquieting element into the situation.

Public opinion in Russia would not allow Austria to offer violence to Servia. The shortness of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum renders still more difficult the moderating influence that the Powers of the Triple Entente might exercise at Vienna.

On the other hand, M. Sazonof assumes that Germany will desire to support her ally and I am afraid that this impression is correct. Nothing but the assurance of the solidarity of the Triple Entente can prevent the German Powers from emphasising their provocative attitude.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 32.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY having discussed with me his desire to leave no stone unturned to avert the crisis, we agreed in thinking that the English Cabinet might ask the German Government to take the initiative in approaching Vienna with the object of offering the mediation, between Austria and Servia, of the four Powers which are not directly interested. If Germany agrees, time will be gained, and this is the essential point.

Sir Edward Grey told me that he would discuss with Prince Lichnowsky the proposal I have just explained. I mentioned the matter to my Russian colleague, who is afraid of a surprise from Germany, and who imagines that Austria would not have despatched her ultimatum without previous agreement with Berlin.

Count Benckendorff told me that Prince Lichnowsky, when he returned from leave about a month ago, had intimated that he held pessimistic views regarding the relations between St. Petersburgh and Berlin. He had observed the uneasiness caused in this latter capital by the rumours of a naval entente between Russia and England, by the Tsar's visit to Bucharest, and by the strengthening of the Russian Army. Count Benckendorff had concluded from this that a war with Russia would be looked upon without disfavour in Germany.

The Under-Secretary of State has been struck, as all of us have been, by the anxious looks of Prince Lichnowsky since his return from Berlin, and he considers that if Germany had wished to do so she could have stopped the dispatch of the ultimatum.

The situation, therefore, is as grave as it can be, and we see no way of arresting the course of events.

However, Count Benckendorff thinks it right to attempt the *démarche* upon which I have agreed with Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 33.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 24, 1914.

THE Servian Minister received to-night from M. Pashitch a telegram saying that the Austro-Hungarian Government had sent him their ultimatum, the time limit of which expires at 6 o'clock to-morrow, Saturday evening. M. Pashitch does not give the terms of the Austrian communication but if it is of the nature reported in to-day's "Times," it seems impossible for the Servian Government to accept it.

In consultation with my Russian colleague, who thinks it extremely difficult for his Government not to support Servia, we have been asking ourselves what intervention could avert the conflict.

Sir Edward Grey having summoned me for this afternoon, I propose to suggest that he should ask for the semi-official intervention of the German Government at Vienna to prevent a sudden attack.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 34.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), Belgrade, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 24, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador having communicated his Government's note to Sir Edward Grey, the latter observed that no such formidable declaration had ever been addressed by one Government to another; he drew Count Mensdorff's attention to the responsibility assumed by Austria.

With the possibility of a conflict between Austria and Russia before him, Sir Edward Grey proposes to ask for the co-operation of the German Government with a view to the mediation of the four Powers who are not directly interested in the Servian question, namely, England, France, Italy and Germany; this mediation to be exercised simultaneously at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh.

I advised the Servian Minister to act cautiously, and I am willing to co-operate in any conciliatory action at Vienna, in the hope that Austria will not insist on the acceptance of all her demands as against a small State, if the latter shows herself ready to give every satisfaction which is considered compatible with her independence and her sovereignty.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 35.

M. Jules Cambon, French Minister at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Belgian Minister appears very anxious about the course of events.

He is of opinion that Austria and Germany have desired to take advantage of the fact that, owing to a combination of circumstances at the present moment, Russia and England appear to them to be threatened by domestic troubles, while in France the military law is under discussion. Moreover, he does not believe in the pretended ignorance of the Government of Berlin on the subject of Austria's *démarche*.

He thinks that if the form of it has not been submitted to the Cabinet at Berlin, the moment of its despatch has been cleverly chosen in consultation with that Cabinet, in order to surprise the Triple Entente at a moment of disorganisation.

He has seen the Italian Ambassador, who has just interrupted his holiday in order to return. It looks as if Italy would be surprised, to put it no higher, at having been kept out of the whole affair by her two allies.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 36.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Stockholm (for the President of the Council), and to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came at 12 o'clock to protest against an article in the *Echo de Paris* which applied the term "German threat" (*menace allemande*) to his *démarche* of yesterday. Herr von Schoen told a certain number of journalists, and came to state at the *Direction Politique*, that there has been no "concert" between Austria and Germany in connection with the Austrian note, and that the German Government had no knowledge of this note when it was communicated to them at the same time as to the other Powers, though they had approved it subsequently.

Baron von Schoen added, moreover, that there was no "threat"; the German Government had merely indicated that they thought it desirable to localise the dispute, and that the intervention of other Powers ran the risk of aggravating it.

The Acting Political Director took note of Baron von Schoen's *démarche*. Having asked him to repeat the actual terms of the last two paragraphs of his note, he remarked to him that the terms showed the willingness of Germany to act as intermediary between the Powers and Austria. M. Berthelot added that, as no private information had been given to any journalist, the information in the *Echo de Paris* involved this newspaper alone, and merely showed that the German *démarche* appeared to have been known elsewhere than at the Quai d'Orsay, and apart from any action on his part. The German Ambassador did not take up the allusion.

On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador at London also came to reassure Sir Edward Grey, telling him that the Austrian note did not constitute an "ultimatum" but "a demand for a reply with a time limit"; which meant that if the Austrian demands are not accepted by 6 o'clock this evening, the Austrian Minister will leave Belgrade and the Austro-Hungarian Government will begin military "preparations" but not military "operations."

The Cabinet of London, like those of Paris and St. Petersburgh, has advised Belgrade to express regret for any complicity which might be established in the crime of Serajevo, and to promise the most complete satisfaction in this respect. The Cabinet added that in any case it was Servia's business to reply in terms which the interests of the country appeared to call for. The English Minister at Belgrade is to consult his French and Russian colleagues, and, if these have had corresponding instructions in the matter, advise the Servian Government to give satisfaction on all the points on which they shall decide that they are able to do so.

Sir Edward Grey told Prince Lichnowsky (who, up to the present, has made no communication to him similar to that of Herr von Schoen at Paris) that if the Austrian note caused no difficulty between Austria and Russia, the English Government would not have to concern themselves with it, but that it was to be feared that the stiffness of the note and the shortness of the time limit would bring about a state of tension. Under these conditions the only chance that could be seen of avoiding a conflict would consist in the mediation of France, Germany, Italy, and England, Germany alone being able to influence the Government at Vienna in this direction.

The German Ambassador replied that he would transmit this suggestion to Berlin, but he gave the Russian Ambassador, who is a relative of his, to understand that Germany would not lend herself to any *démarche* at Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 37.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 25, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to the Foreign Office to state that his Government would refuse to interfere in the dispute between Austria and Servia.

Sir Edward Grey replied that without the co-operation of Germany at Vienna, England would not be able to take action at St. Petersburgh. If, however, both Austria and Russia mobilised, that would certainly be the occasion for the four other Powers to intervene. Would the German Government then maintain its passive attitude, and would it refuse to join with England, France and Italy?

Prince Lichnowsky does not think so, since the question would no longer be one of difficulties between Vienna and Belgrade, but of a conflict between Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Sir Edward Grey added this observation, that if war eventually broke out, no Power in Europe would be able to take up a detached attitude (*pourrait s'en désintéresser*).

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 38.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government is about to endeavour to obtain from the Austro-Hungarian Government an extension of the time limit fixed by the ultimatum, in order that the Powers may be able to form an opinion on the judicial *dossier*, the communication of which is offered to them.

M. Sazonof has asked the German Ambassador to point out to his Government the danger of the situation, but he refrained from making any allusion to the measures which Russia would no doubt be led to take, if either the national independence or the territorial integrity of Servia were threatened. The evasive replies and the recriminations of Count de Pourtalès left an unfavourable impression on M. Sazonof.

The Ministers will hold a Council to-morrow with the Emperor presiding. M. Sazonof preserves complete moderation. "We must avoid", he said to me, "everything which might precipitate the crisis. I am of opinion that, even if the Austro-Hungarian Government come to blows with Servia, we ought not to break off negotiations."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 39.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Government has instructed its representative at Vienna to ask the Austrian Government for an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia, so as to enable the Powers to form an opinion on the *dossier* which Austria has offered to communicate to them, and with a view to avoiding regrettable consequences for everyone.

A refusal of this demand by Austria-Hungary would deprive of all meaning the *démarche* which she made to the Powers by communicating her note to them, and would place her in a position of conflict with international ethics.

The Russian Government has asked that you should make a corresponding and urgent *démarche* to Count Berchtold. I beg you to support the request of your colleague. The Russian Government have sent the same request to London, Rome, Berlin and Bucharest.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 40.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

London, July 25, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey has had communicated to him this morning the instructions which require the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to ask for an extension of the time limit given to Servia by Austria's note of the day before yesterday. M. Sazonof asked that the Russian *démarche* should be supported by the English Embassy.

Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir M. de Bunsen to take the same action as his Russian colleague, and to refer to Austria's communication which was made to him late last night by Count Mensdorff, according to the terms of which the failure of Servia to comply with the conditions of the ultimatum would only result, as from to-day, in a diplomatic rupture and not in immediate military operations.

Sir Edward Grey inferred from this action that time would be left for the Powers to intervene and find means for averting the crisis.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 41.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THIS morning the English Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions from his Government, asked Herr von Jagow if Germany were willing to join with England, France and Italy with the object of intervening between Austria and Russia, to prevent a conflict and, in the first instance, to ask Vienna to grant an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia by the ultimatum.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that directly after the receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's despatch informing him of the intentions of Sir Edward Grey, he had already telegraphed this very morning to the German* Ambassador at Vienna to the effect that he should ask Count Berchtold for this extension. Unfortunately Count Berchtold is at Ischl. In any case, Herr von Jagow does not think that this request would be granted.

The English Chargé d'Affaires also enquired of Herr von Jagow, as I had done yesterday, if Germany had had no knowledge of the Austrian note before it was despatched, and he received so clear a reply in the negative that he was not able to carry the matter further; but he could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the blank cheque given by Germany to Austria.

Herr von Jagow having replied to him that the matter was a domestic one for Austria, he remarked that it had become essentially an international one.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 42.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to ask the German Government to make strong representations to the Cabinet at Vienna, with a view to obtaining an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum.

Herr von Jagow not having made an appointment with him until late in the afternoon, that is to say, till the very moment when the ultimatum will expire, M. Broniewski sent an urgent note addressed to the Secretary of State in which he

* In French text by an obvious error "de la Grande-Bretagne" is printed.

points out that the lateness of Austria's communication to the Powers makes the effect of this communication illusory, inasmuch as it does not give the Powers time to consider the facts brought to their notice before the expiration of the time limit. He insists very strongly on the necessity for extending the time limit, unless the intention be to create a serious crisis.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 43.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires has, in accordance with his instructions, approached the Secretary of State with a view to securing an extension of the time limit of the ultimatum. Herr von Jagow replied that he had already transmitted to Vienna a suggestion of this nature, but that in his opinion all these *démarches* were too late.

M. Broniewski insisted that if the time limit could not be extended, action at least might be delayed so as to allow the Powers to exert themselves to avoid a conflict. He added that the Austrian note was couched in terms calculated to wound Servia and to force her into war.

Herr von Jagow replied that there was no question of a war, but of an "*exécution*" in a local matter.

The Charge d'Affaires in reply expressed regret that the German Government did not weigh their responsibilities in the event of hostilities breaking out, which might extend to the rest of Europe; to this Herr von Jagow replied that he refused to believe in such consequences.

The Russain Charge d'Affaires, like myself, has heard the rumour that Austria, while declaring that she did not desire an annexation of territory, would occupy parts of Servia until she had received complete satisfaction. "One knows," he said to me, "what this word 'satisfaction' means." M. Broniewski's impressions of Germany's ultimate intentions are very pessimistic.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 44.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador has carried out at the Consulta the *démarche* which M. Sazonof requested the representatives of Russia at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Bucharest to undertake, the object of which was to induce these various Cabinets to take action similar to that of Russia at Vienna, with a view of obtaining an extension of the time limit imposed on Servia.

In the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, M. Salandra and M. di Martino replied that they would put themselves into communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but that his reply could not reach them until towards 6 o'clock, that is to say, too late to take any step at Vienna.

BARRÈRE.

No. 45.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

THE Russian Charge d'Affaires received instructions from his Government to ask for an extended time limit for the ultimatum to Servia at the very moment that Count Berchtold was leaving for Ischl with the intention, according to the newspapers, of remaining there near the Emperor until the end of the crisis.

Prince Koudacheff informed him nevertheless of the *démarche* which he had to carry out, by means of two telegrams *en clair*, one addressed to him on his journey and the other at his destination. He does not expect any result.

Baron Macchio, General Secretary to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to whom the Prince communicated the tenour of his instructions and of his telegrams, behaved with icy coldness when it was represented to him that to submit for consideration grievances with documentary proofs, without leaving time for the *dossier* to be studied, was not consonant with international courtesy. Baron Macchio replied that one's interests sometimes exempted one from being courteous.

The Austrian Government is determined to inflict humiliation on Servia; it will accept no intervention from any Power until the blow has been delivered and received full in the face by Servia.

DUMAINE.

No. 46.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

M. PASHITCH has just acquainted me with the reply which will be sent this evening to the Austrian Minister.

The Servian Government agrees to publish to-morrow in the *Journal Officiel* the declaration which has been required of them; they will communicate it also to the army by means of an Order of the Day; they will dissolve the societies of national defence and all other associations which might agitate against Austria-Hungary; they undertake to modify the press law, to dismiss from service in the army, in the ministry of public instruction and in the other Government offices, all officials who shall be proved to have taken part in the propaganda; they only request that the names of these officials may be communicated to them.

As to the participation of Austrian officials in the enquiry, the Government ask that an explanation of the manner in which this will be exercised may be given to them. They could accept no participation which conflicted with international law or with good and neighbourly relations.

They accept all the other demands of the ultimatum and declare that if the Austro-Hungarian Government is not content with this, they are ready to refer the matter to the Hague Tribunal or to the decision of the Great Powers who took part in the preparation of the declaration of March 31, 1909.

BOPPE.

No. 47.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 25, 1914.

THROUGHOUT the afternoon there has been a persistent rumour that Servia had submitted to the Austrian demands. This evening the newspapers published extra editions which announce a rupture at Belgrade and the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Minister.

The correspondent of the *Agence Havas* at the Wilhelmstrasse has just received confirmation of this rumour. Large crowds consisting of severel hundred persons are collecting here before the newspaper offices and a demonstration of numbers of young people has just passed through the Pariser platz shouting cries of "Hurrah" for Germany, and singing patriotic songs. The demonstrators are visiting the *Siegessaül*, the Austrian, and then the Italian Embassy. It is a significant outburst of chauvinism.

A German whom I saw this evening confessed to me that it had been feared here that Servia would accept the whole Austrian note, reserving to herself the right to discuss the manner in which effect should be given to it, in order to gain time and to allow the efforts of the Powers to develop effectively before the rupture.

In financial circles measures are already being taken to meet every eventuality for no means of averting the crisis is seen, in view of the determined support which Germany is giving to Austria.

I, for my part, see in England the only Power which might be listened to at Berlin.

Whatever happens, Paris, St. Petersburgh and London will not succeed in maintaining peace with dignity unless they show a firm and absolutely united front.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 48.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 25, 1914.

YOUR telegram reaches me exactly at the moment when the time limit given to Servia expires. On the other hand I have just informed you under what conditions the Russian Charge d'Affaires has had to carry out his *démarche*. It seems useless to support him when there is no longer any time for it.

During the afternoon a rumour spread that Servia had yielded to the ultimatum, while adding that she was appealing to the Powers against it. But the latest news is that at the last moment (re are assured that the Austrian Minister has just left Belgrade hurriedly; he must have thought the Servian Government's acceptance of the conditions imposed by his Government inadequate.

DUMAINE.

No. 49.

Reply of Servian Government to Austro-Hungarian Note.

(Communicated by M. Vesnitch, Servian Minister, July 27.)

Belgrade, July 25, 1914.

THE Royal Servian Government have received the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which may threaten to impair the good neighbourly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Conscious of the fact that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skuptchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—protests which were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18-31 March 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighbouring Monarchy, and that no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government draw attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except one concerning a school-book, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satsifactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it is, thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she has made in the exclusive interest of European peace, that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events, and which, as a general rule, escape official control. The Royal Government are all the less responsible, in view of the fact that at the time of the solution of a series of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary, they gave proof of a great readiness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighbouring countries.

For these reasons the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements, according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal

Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations were made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his situation or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more specially they undertake to cause to be published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13-26 July, the following declaration:—

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal movements. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighbourly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 18-31 March 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty formally to warn the officers, officials and entire population of the Kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all such persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavour."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day in the name of His Majesty the King, by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake:—

1. To introduce at the first regular convocation of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

The Government engaged at the approaching revision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into article 22 of the Constitution of such a nature that such publication may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have committed up to the present any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the Judicial enquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken against them.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning or the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of the organs of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighbourly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an enquiry against all such persons as are, or eventually may be, implicated in the plot of the 15-28 June, and who happen to be within the territory of the Kingdom. As regards the participation in this enquiry of Austro-Hungrian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless,

in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government proceeded, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, to arrest Commandant Voislav Tankossitch. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15-28 June was employed (on probation) by the directorate of railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungrian Government are requested to be so good as to supply as soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the eventual proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the enquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later enquiry.

8 The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an enquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to pass.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials whether in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile towards the Monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is not to the common interest to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding either by referring this question to the decision at the International Tribune of the Hague, or to the great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18-31st March 1909.

CHAPTER. IV.

FROM THE RUPTURE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, (JULY 25, 1914), TO THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA, (JULY 28, 1914).

No. 50.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France"), and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE events of Saturday can be summed up as follows:—refusal of Austria to grant the extension of the time limit asked for by Russia,—departure of the Austrian Minister from Belgrade after receiving a reply from Servia which was considered insufficient although it reached the limit of any possible concession,—order for mobilisation given in Servia whose Government retired to Kragoujewatz, where it was followed by the French and Russian Ministers.

The Italian Government, to whom the Austrian note had been communicated on Friday, without any request for support or even advice, could not, in the absence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, who does not return till Tuesday, make any reply to the suggestion of the Russian Government proposing to press at Vienna for an extension of time. It appears from a confidential communication by the Italian Ambassador to M. Paléologue that at Vienna people still soothe themselves with the illusion that Russia "will not hold firm." It must not be forgotten that Italy is only bound by the engagements of the Triple Alliance if she has been consulted beforehand.

From St. Petersburgh we learn that M. Sazonof has advised Servia to ask for English mediation. At the Council of Ministers on the 25th, which was held in presence of the Emperor, the mobilisation of thirteen army crops intended eventually to operate against Austria was considered; this mobilisation, however, would only be made effective if Austria were to bring armed pressure to bear upon Servia, and not till after notice had been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs upon whom falls the duty of fixing the day, liberty being left to him to go on with negotiations even if Belgrade should be occupied. Russian opinion makes clear that it is both politically and morally impossible for Russia to allow Servia to be crushed.

In London the German *démarche* was made on the 25th in the same terms as those used by Baron von Schoen at Paris. Sir Edward Grey has replied to Prince Lichnowsky that if the war were to break out, no Power in Europe could take up a detached attitude. He did not express himself more definitely and used very reserved language to the Servian Minister. The communication made on the evening of the 25th by the Austrian Ambassador makes Sir Edward Grey more optimistic; since the diplomatic rupture does not necessarily involve immediate military operations, the Secretary of State is still willing to hope that the Powers will have time to intervene.

At Berlin the language used by the Secretary of State to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is unsatisfactory and dilatory; when the latter asked him to associate himself with a *démarche* at Vienna for an extension of the time limit, he replied that he had already taken action in this sense but that it was too late; to the request for an extension of the time limit before active measures were taken, he replied that this had to do with a domestic matter, and not with a war but with local operations. Herr von Jagow pretends not to believe that the Austrian action could lead to general consequences.

A real explosion of chauvinism has taken place at Berlin. The German Emperor returns direct to Kiel. M. Jules Cambon thinks that, at the first military steps taken by Russia, Germany would immediately reply, and probably would not wait for a pretext before attacking us.

At Vienna, the French Ambassador has not had time to join in the *démarche* of his Russian colleague for obtaining an extension of the time limit fixed for Servia; he does not regret it, this *démarche* having been categorically rejected, and England not having had time to give instructions to her representative about it.

A note from the English Embassy has been delivered to me: it gives an account of the conversation between the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh and M. Sazonof and M. Paléologue. Sir Edward Grey thinks that the four Powers who are not directly interested ought to press both on Russia and Austria that their armies should not cross the frontier, and that they should give time to England, France, Germany and Italy to bring their mediation into play. If Germany accepts, the English Government has reason to think that Italy also would be glad to be associated in the joint action of England and France; the adherence of Germany is essential, for neither Austria nor Russia would tolerate any intervention except that of impartial friends or allies.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 51.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna which has just been received at the Consulta informs them that the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Servia has taken place and that Austria is proceeding to military measures.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who is at Fiuggi, will not return to Rome, till the day after to-morrow.

To-day I had an interesting conversation with the President of the Council on the situation, the full gravity of which he recognises. From the general drift of his remarks, I have carried away the impression that the Italian Government would be willing, in case of war, to keep out of it and to maintain an attitude of observation.

M. Salandra said to me on this subject: "We shall make the greatest efforts to prevent peace being broken; our situation is somewhat analogous to that of

England. Perhaps we could do something in a pacific sense together with the English." M. Salandra stated definitely to me that the Austrian note had been communicated to Rome at the last moment.

BARRÈRE.

No. 52.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 26, 1914.

M. SAZONOF yesterday told the Italian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh that Russia would employ all diplomatic means to avoid a conflict, and that she did not give up hope that mediation might lead Austria to a less uncompromising attitude; but that Russia could not be asked to allow Servia to be crushed.

I observe that the greater part of Italian public opinion is hostile to Austria in this serious business.

BARRÈRE.

No. 53.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau, Chargé d'Affaires at London.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

M. PALÉOLOGUE sends me the following telegram:—

"M. Sazonof advises the Servian Government to ask for the mediation of the British Government."

In concurrence with M. Paul Cambon, I think that the French Government can only say that they hope to see the English Government accept, if an offer of this kind is made to them.

Be good enough to express yourself in this sense at the Foreign Office.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 54.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 26, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs continues with praiseworthy perseverance to seek means to bring about a peaceful solution. "Up to the last moment," he declared to me, "I shall show myself ready to negotiate."

It is in this spirit that he has just sent for Count Szápáry to come to a "frank and loyal explanation." M. Sazonof commented in his presence on the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum, article by article, making clear the insulting character of the principal clauses. "The intention which inspired this document," he said, "is legitimate if you pursued no aim other than the protection of your territory against the intrigues of Servian anarchists; but the procedure to which you have had recourse is not defensible." He concluded: "Take back your ultimatum, modify its form, and I will guarantee you the result."

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador showed himself moved by this language; however, while awaiting instructions, he reserves the opinion of his Government. Without being discouraged M. Sazonof has decided to propose this evening to Count Berchtold the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh on the changes to be introduced into the ultimatum.

This friendly and semi-official interposition of Russia between Austria and Servia has the advantage of being expeditious. I therefore believe it to be preferable to any other procedure and likely to succeed.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 55.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 26, 1914.

M. SCHEBEKO has returned hastily from a journey to Russia; he had only undertaken it after he had received an assurance from Count Berchtold that the demands on Servia would be thoroughly acceptable.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh spoke in the same sense to M. Sazonof the evening before the delivery of the note. This procedure, which is quite usual in the diplomacy of the Monarchy, and which Baron Macchio has also employed towards me, seems to have greatly added to the irritation of the Russian Government.

M. Schebeko will make an effort, however, to profit by the delay which is indispensable for mobilisation, in order to make a proposal for an arrangement, which will at least have the advantage of allowing us to measure the value of the pacific declarations of Germany.

While we were talking over the situation this evening, in company with Sir M. de Bunsen, the latter received instructions from the Foreign Office with reference to the *démarche* to be attempted by the representatives of the four Powers less directly interested. I am expecting, therefore, that we may have to consult to-morrow with the Duke d'Avarna and with M. Tschirscky, who, in order to refuse his concurrence, will almost certainly entrench himself behind the principle of localising the conflict.

My impression is that the Austro-Hungarian Government, although surprised and perhaps regretting the vigour with which they have been inspired, will believe themselves obliged to commence military action.

DUMAINE.

No. 56.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France"), and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 26, 1914.

THE summary of the Servian reply to the Austrian note only reached us after twenty hours' delay. Although the Servian Government had given way on all points, with the exception of two small reservations, the Austro-Hungarian Minister has broken off relations, thus proving the determined wish of his Government to proceed to execution on Servia.

According to a telegram from M. Jules Cambon, the English Ambassador thinks that there is a slight yielding; when he observed to Herr von Jagow that Sir Edward Grey did not ask him to intervene between Austria and Servia, but as this question ceased to be localised, to intervene with England, France and Italy at Vienna and St. Petersburgh, the Secretary of State declared that he would do his best to maintain peace.

In the course of an interview between M. Barrère and the General Secretary of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the latter indicated that probably the Italian Government would not have approved the Austrian note; but as it was not communicated to them beforehand, the Government consider themselves by this fact relieved of all responsibility in the grave step taken by Austria.

The German Ambassador came this afternoon to make a communication to me relating to an intervention by France with Russia in a pacific sense. "Austria," he said to me, "has declared to Russia, that she was not pursuing any territorial aggrandisement nor any attack on the integrity of the Kingdom of Servia; her only intention is to ensure her own tranquillity and to take police measures. The prevention of war depends on the decision of Russia; Germany feels herself identified with France in the ardent desire that peace may be maintained, and has the firm hope that France will use her influence in this sense at St. Petersburgh."

I replied to this suggestion that Russia was moderate, that she had not committed any act which allowed any doubt as to her moderation, and that we were in agreement with her in seeking a peaceful solution of the dispute. It, therefore,

appeared to us that Germany on her side ought to act at Vienna, where her action would certainly be effective, with a view to avoiding military operations leading to the occupation of Servia.

The Ambassador having observed to me that this could not be reconciled with the position taken up by Germany "that the question concerned only Austria and Servia," I told him that the mediation at Vienna and St. Petersburgh could be the act of the four other Powers less interested in the question.

Herr von Schoen then entrenched himself behind his lack of instructions in this respect, and I told him that on these conditions I did not feel myself in a position to take any action at St. Petersburgh alone.

The conversation ended by the renewed assurances of the Ambassador of the peaceful intention of Germany, whom he declared to be on this point identified with France.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 57.

Note for the Minister.

Paris, Sunday evening, July 26 1914.

AFTER the visit which he paid to the Minister at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Baron von Schoen went this evening at 7 o'clock to the *Direction Politique*, to ask that in order to avoid the appearance in the newspapers of comments intended to influence public opinion, such as that in the *Echo de Paris* of the evening before, and in order to define exactly the sense of the *démarches* of the German Government, a brief statement should be communicated to the press on the interview between the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Schoen, in order to define what he had in his mind, suggested the following terms, which the Acting Political Director took down at his dictation: "During the afternoon the German Ambassador, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit, and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation (*sentiment de solidarité pacifique*), they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace."

The Acting Political Director replied at once, "Then, in your opinion, every thing is settled, and you bring us the assurance that Austria accepts the Servian note or will enter into conversations with the Powers on this matter?" The Ambassador having appeared surprised and having vigorously denied the suggestion, it was explained to him that if there was no modification in Germany's negative attitude, the terms of the suggested "note to the press" were exaggerated, and of a nature to give a false security to French opinion by creating illusion on the real situation, the dangers of which were only too evident.

To the assurances lavished by the German Ambassador as to the optimistic impressions which he had formed, the Acting Political Director replied by asking if he might speak to him in a manner quite personal and private, as man to man, quite freely and without regard to their respective functions. Baron von Schoen asked him to do so.

M. Berthelot then said that to any simple mind Germany's attitude was inexplicable if it did not aim at war: a purely objective analysis of the facts and the psychology of the Austro-German relations led logically to this conclusion. In the face of the repeated statement that Germany was ignorant of the contents of the Austrian note, it was no longer permissible to raise any doubt on that point; but was it probable that Germany would have arrayed herself on the side of Austria in such an adventure with her eyes closed? Did the psychology of all the past relations of Vienna and Berlin allow one to admit that Austria could have taken up a position without any possible retreat, before having weighed with her ally all the consequences of her uncompromising attitude? How surprising appeared the refusal by Germany to exercise mediating influence at Vienna, now that she knew the extraordinary text of the Austrian note! What responsibility was the German Government assuming and what suspicions would rest upon them if they persisted in interposing between Austria and the Powers, after what might be called the absolute submission of Servia, and when the slightest advice given by them to Vienna would put an end to the nightmare which weighed on Europe!

The breaking off of diplomatic relations by Austria, her threats of war and the mobilisation which she was undertaking make peculiarly urgent pacific action on the part of Germany, for from the day when Austrian troops crossed the Servian frontier, one would be faced by an act which without doubt would oblige the

St. Petersburgh Cabinet to intervene, and would risk the unloosing of a war which Germany declares that she wishes to avoid.

Herr von Schoen, who listened smiling, once more affirmed that Germany had been ignorant of the text of the Austrian note,[1] and had only approved it after its delivery; she thought, however, that Servia had need of a lesson severe enough for her not to be able to forget it, and that Austria owed it to herself to put an end to a situation which was dangerous and intolerable for a great Power. He declared besides that he did not know the text of the Servian reply, and showed his personal surprise that it had not satisfied Austria, if indeed it was such as the papers, which are often ill-informed, represented it to be.

He insisted again on Germany's peaceful intentions and gave his impressions as to the effect that might arise from good advice given, for instance, at Vienna, by England in a friendly tone. According to him Austria was not uncompromising; what she rejects is the idea of a formal mediation, the "spectre" of a conference; a peaceful word coming from St. Petersburgh, good words said in a conciliatory tone by the Powers of the Triple Entente, would have a chance of being well received. He added, finally, that he did not say that Germany on her side would not give some advice at Vienna.

In these conditions the Political Director announced that he would ask the Minister if it appeared to him opportune to communicate to the press a short note in a moderate tone.

[1] *Cf.* No 21. Letter from the French Minister in Munich stating that the Bavarian President of the Council said, on July 23, that he had read the Austrian note to Servia.

Cf. also the English Blue Book, No 95, in which Sir M. de Bunsen, English Ambassador at Vienna, states :—

"Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

No. 58.

M. Chevalley, French Minister at Christiania, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Christiania, July 26, 1914.

THE whole German fleet in Norway has received orders to put to sea. The German authorities at Bergen declare that it is to make straight for Germany.

German ships scattered in the Fjords to the North of Bergen were to join those which are in the neighbourhood of Stavangar.

CHEVALLEY.

No. 59.

M. d'Annoville, French Chargé d'Affaires at Luxemburg, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 26, 1914.

ACCORDING to information which I have just received from Thionville, the four last classes set at liberty have been ordered to hold themselves at the disposition of the *Kommandatur* at any moment.

Without being completely mobilised the reservists are forbidden to go away from their place of residence.

No. 60.

M. Farges, French Consul-General at Basle, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Basle, July 27, 1914.

FOUR days ago the German officers on leave in this district received orders to break off their leave and return to Germany.

Moreover, I learn from two reliable sources that warning has been given to persons owning motor-cars in the Grand Duchy of Baden to prepare to place them

at the disposal of the military authorities, two days after a fresh order. Secrecy on the subject of this warning has been directed under penalty of a fine.

The population of Basle is very uneasy, and banking facilities are restricted.

FARGES.

No. 61.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, on board the "La France" (for the President of the Council) and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE three steps taken by the German Ambassador at Paris seem characteristic:—On Friday he reads a note (in which the German Government categorically place themselves between Austria, and the Powers, approving the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and adding that "Germany warmly desires that the dispute should remain localised, since any intervention of another party must through the play of its alliances provoke incalculable consequences;"—the second day, Saturday, the effect having been produced and the Powers having on account of the surprise, the shortness of the time-limit, and the risks of general war, advised Servia to yield, Herr von Schoen returns to minimise this step, pretending to be astonished at the impression produced, and protests that intentions are attributed to Germany which she does not harbour, "since," he says, "there was neither concert before nor threat afterwards;—the third day, Sunday, the result having been obtained, since Servia has yielded, as one might almost say, to all the Austrian demands, the German Ambassador appears on two occasions to insist on Germany's peaceful intentions, and on her warm desire to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, after having registered the Austrian success which closes the first phase of the crisis.

The situation at the moment of writing remans disturbing, on account of the incomprehensible refusal of Austria to accept Servaia's submission, of her operations of mobilisation, and of her threats to invade Servia. The attitude taken up from the beginning by the Austrain Government, with German support, her refusal to accept any conversation with the Powers, practically do not allow the latter to intervene effectively with Austria without the mediation of Germany. However time presses, for if the Austrian army crosses the frontier it will be very difficult to circumscribe the crisis, Russia not appearing to be able to tolerate the occupation of Servia after the latter had in reality submitted to the Austrian note, giving every satisfaction and guarantee. Germany, from the very fact of the position taken up by her, is qualified to intervene effectively and be listened to at Vienna; if she does not do this she justifies all suspicions and assumes the responsibility for the war.

The Powers, particularly Russia, France and England, have by their urgent advice induced Belgrade to yield; they have thus fulfilled their part; now it is for Germany, who is alone able to gain a rapid hearing at Vienna, to give advice to Austria, who has obtained satisfaction and cannot, for a detail easy to adjust, bring about a general war.

It is in these circumstances that the proposal made by the Cabinet of London is put forward M. Sazonof having said to the British Ambassador that as a consequence of the appeal of Servia to the Powers, Russia would agree to stand aside, Sir Edward Grey has formulated the following suggestion to the Cabinets of Paris Berlin, and Rome: the French, German and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek with Sir Edward Grey a means of resolving the present difficulties, it being understood that during this conversation Russia, Austria, and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who showed himself favourable to it; it will be equally well received in Paris, and also at Rome, according to all probability. Here again it is Germany's turn to speak, and she has an opportunity to show her good will by other means than words.

I would ask you to come to an understanding with your English colleague, and to support his proposal with the German Government in whatever form appears to you opportune.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 62.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Council (on board the "La France") and to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin and Vienna.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

AFTER his *demarché* of yesterday tending to an intervention by France at St. Petersburgh in favour of peace, the German Ambassador returned, as I have informed you, to the *Direction Politique* on the pretext that it might be desirable to communicate to the press a short note indicating the peaceful and friendly sense of the conversation; he even suggested the following terms:—"During the afternoon the German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had a fresh interview, in the course of which, in the most amicable spirit and acting in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation, they examined the means which might be employed to maintain general peace." He was told in answer, that the terms appeared exaggerated and of a nature to create in public opinion illusions on the real situation; that, however, a brief note in the sense indicated, that is to say, giving an account of a conversation at which the means employed to safeguard peace, had been examined, might be issued if I approved it.

The note communicated was as follows:—"The German Ambassador and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have had a fresh interview, in the course of which they sought means of action by the Powers for the maintenance of peace." This phrasing deliberately terse, avoided an appearance of solidarity with Germany which might have been misinterpreted.

This morning Herr von Schoen addressed a private letter to the Political Director under pretext of resuming his interview with the Minister, and has added "Note well the phrase in an identical spirit of peaceful co-operation. This is not an idle phrase, but the sincere expression of the truth." The summary annexed to the letter was drawn up as follows:—"The Cabinet of Vienna has, formally and officially, caused it to be declared to that of St. Petersburgh, that it does not seek any territorial acquisition in Servia, and that it has no intention of making any attempt against the integrity of the kingdom; its sole intention is that of assuring its own tranquillity. At this moment the decision whether a European war must break out depends solely on Russia. The German Government have firm confidence that the French Government, with which they know that they are at one in the warm desire that European peace should be able to be maintained, will use their whole influence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh in a pacific spirit."

I have let you know the reply which has been given (a French *demarché* at St. Petersburgh would be misunderstood, and must have as corollary a German *demarché* at Vienna, or, failing that, mediation by the four less interested Powers in both capitals).

Herr von Schoen's letter is capable of different interpretations; the most probable is that it has for its object, like his *demarché* itself, an attempt to compromise France with Russia and, in case of failure, to throw the responsiblity for an eventual war on Russia and on France; finally by pacific assurances which have not been listened to, to mask military action by Austria in Servia intended to complete the success of Austria.

I communicate this news to you by way of information and for any useful purpose you can put it to.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 63.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d' Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

THE German Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador allow it to be understood that they are sure that England would preserve neutrality if a conflict were to break out. Sir Arthur Nicolson has told me, however, that Prince Lichnowsky cannot, after the conversation which he has had with him to-day, entertain any doubt as to the freedom which the British Government intended to preserve of intervening in case they should judge it expedient.

The German Ambassador will not have failed to be struck with this declaration, but to make its weight felt in Germany and to avoid a conflict, it seems indispensable that the latter should be brought to know for certain that they will find England and Russia by the side of France.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 64.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 27, 1914.

M. SAZONOF has used conciliatory language to all my colleagues.

In spite of the public excitement, the Russian Government is applying itself successfully to restraining the press; in particular great moderation towards Germany has been recommended.

M. Sazonof has not received any information from Vienna or from Berlin since yesterday.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 65.

M. Bompard, French Ambassador at Constantinople, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Therapia, July 27, 1914.

THE Austro-Servian conflict holds the attention of the Ottoman Government, and the Turks are delighted at the misfortunes of Servia, but people here generally are led to believe that the conflict will remain localised. It is generally thought that once again Russia will not intervene in favour of Servia in circumstances which would extend the armed conflict.

The unanimous feeling in Ottoman political circles is that Austria, with the support of Germany, will attain her objects and that she will make Servia follow Bulgaria and enter into the orbit of the Triple Alliance.

BOMPARD.

No. 66.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY told the German Ambassador this morning that if Austria were to invade Servia after the Servian reply, she would make it clear that she was not merely aiming at the settlement of the questions mentioned in her note of July 23, but that she wished to crush a small State. "Then," he added, "a European question would arise, and war would follow in which other Powers would be led to take a part."

The attitude of Great Britain is confirmed by the postponement of the demobilisation of the fleet. The First Lord of the Admiralty took this measure quietly on Friday on his own initiative; to-night Sir Edward Grey and his colleagues decided to make it public. This result is due to the conciliatory attitude of Servia and Russia.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 67.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27. 1914.

TO-DAY I have had a conversation with the Secretary of State on the proposal by England that Germany should join the Cabinets of London, Paris and Rome to prevent hostilities between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

I remarked to him that Sir Edward Grey's proposal opened the way to a peaceful issue. Herr von Jagow replied that he was disposed to join in, but he remarked to me that, if Russia mobilised, Germany would be obliged to mobilise at once, that we should be forced to the same course also, and that then a conflict would be almost inevitable. I asked him if Germany would regard herself as bound to mobilise in the event of Russia mobilising only on the Austrian frontier; he told me "No," and authorised me formally to communicate this limitation to you. He also attached the greatest importance to an intervention with Russia by the Powers which were friendly with and allied to her.

Finally, he remarked that if Russia attacked Austria, Germany would be obliged to attack at once on her side. The intervention proposed by England at St. Petersburgh and Vienna could, in his opinion, only come into operation if events were not precipitated. In that case, he does not despair that it might succeed. I expressed my regret that Austria, by her uncompromising attitude, had led Europe to the difficult pass through which we were going, but I expressed the hope that intervention would have its effect.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 68.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

YESTERDAY in the course of a conversation between M. Sazanof, M. Palèologue and Sir G. Buchanan, the Russian Minister said that Servia was disposed to appeal to the Powers, and that in that case his Government would de prepared to stand aside.

Sir E. Grey has taken these words as a text on which to formulate to the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin, and Rome a proposal with which Sir Francis Bertie will acquaint your Excellency. The four Powers would intervene in the dispute, and the French, German, and Italian Ambassadors at London would be instructed to seek, with Sir E. Grey, a means of solving the present difficulties.

It would be understood that, during the sittings of this little conference, Russia, Austria and Servia would abstain from all active military operations. Sir A. Nicolson has spoken of this suggestion to the German Ambassador, who has shown himself favourable to it.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 69.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

THE Servian Minister has not received instructions from his Government to ask for the mediation of England; it is, however, possible that the telegrams from his Government have been stopped on the way.

However, the English proposal for intervention by the four Powers intimated in my preceding telegram has been put forward, and ought I think to be supported in the first place.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 70.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE English Ambassador has communicated to me Sir E. Grey's proposal for common action by England, Germany, France and Italy at Vienna, Belgrade and St. Petersburgh, to stop active military operations while the German, Italian and French Ambassadors at London examine, with Sir Edward Grey, the means of finding a solution for the present complications.

I have this morning directed M. Jules Cambon to talk this over with the English Ambassador at Berlin, and to support his *demarché* in whatever form he should judge suitable.

I authorise you to take part in the meeting proposed by Sir E. Grey. I am also ready to give to our representatives at Vienna, St. Petersburgh and Belgrade, instructions in the sense asked for by the English Government.

At the same time I think that the chances of success of Sir E. Grey's proposal depend essentially on the action that Berlin would be disposed to take at Vienna; a *demarché* from this side, promoted with a view to obtain a suspension of military operations, would appear to me doomed to failure if Germany's influence were not first exercised.

I have also noted, during Baron Von Schoen's observations, that the Austro-Hungarian Government was particularly susceptible when the words "mediation," "intervention," "conference" were used and was more willing to admit "friendly advice" and "conversations."

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 71.

M. de Fleuriau, French Chargé d'Affaires at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 27, 1914.

I HAVE communicated to Sir Edward Grey your adherence to his proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference at London. The British Ambassador at Vienna has received the necessary instructions to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government as soon as his French, German and Italian colleagues are authorised to make the same *demarché*.

The Italian Government have accepted intervention by the four Powers with a view to prevent military operations; they are consulting the German Government on the proposal for a conference and the procedure to be followed with regard to the Austro-Hungarian Government. The German Government have not yet replied.

DE FLEURIAU.

No. 72.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 27, 1914.

THE Marquis di San Giuliano has returned to Rome this evening, and I saw him immediately after his arrival. He spoke to me of the contents of the Austrian note, and formally assured me that he had not had any previous knowledge of it.

He knew, indeed, that this note was to have a rigorous and forcible character; but he had not suspected that it could take such a form. I asked him if it was true that he had given at Vienna, as certain papers allege, an approval of the Austrian action and an assurance that Italy would fulfil her duties as an ally towards Austria. "In no way:" the Minister replied: "we were not consulted; we were told nothing; it was not for us then to make any such communication to Vienna."

The Marquis di San Guiliano thinks that Servia would have acted more wisely if she had accepted the note in its entirety; to-day he still thinks that this would be the only thing to do, being convinced that Austria will not withdraw any of her claims, and will maintain them, even at the risk of bringing about a general conflagration; he doubts whether Germany is disposed to lend herself to any pressure on her ally. He asserts, however, that Germany at this moment attached great importance to her relations with London, and he believes that if any Power can determine Berlin in favour of peaceful action, it is England.

As for Italy she will continue to make every effort in favour of peace. It is with this end in view, that he has adhered without hesitation to Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a meeting in London of the Ambassadors of those Powers which are not directly interested in the Austro-Servian dispute.

BARRERE.

No. 73.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

THE English Ambassador, who returned to-day, saw the Secretary of State and discussed with him Sir Edward Grey's proposal. In his reply Herr von Jagow continued to manifest his desire for peace, but added that he could not consent to anything which would resemble a conference of the Powers; that would be to set up a kind of court of arbitration, the idea of which would only be acceptable if it were asked for by Vienna and St. Petersburgh. Herr von Jagow's language confirms that used by Baron von Schoen to your Excellency.

In fact, a *démarche* by the four Powers at Vienna and St. Petersburgh could be brought about by diplomatic means without assuming the form of a conference and it is susceptible of many modifications; the important thing is to make clear at Vienna and at St. Petersburgh the common desire of the four Powers that a conflict should be avoided. A peaceful issue from the present difficulties can only be found by gaining time.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 74.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 27, 1914.

I HAD a conversation yesterday with the Secretary of State and gave support to the *démarche* which Sir E. Goschen had just made.

Herr von Jagow replied to me, as he had to the English Ambassador, that he could not accept the proposal that the Italian, French and German Ambassadors should be instructed to endeavour to find with Sir Edward Grey a method of resolving the present difficulties, because that would be to set up a real conference to deal with the affairs of Austria and Russia.

I replied to Herr von Jagow that I regretted his answer, but that the great object which Sir Edward Grey had in view went beyond any question of form; that what was important was the co-operation of England and France with Germany and Italy in a work of Peace; that this co-operation could take effect through common *démarches* at St. Petersburgh and at Vienna; that he had often expressed to me his regret at seeing the two allied groups always opposed to one another in Europe; that there was here an opportunity of proving that there was a European spirit, by showing four Powers belonging to the two groups acting in common agreement to prevent a conflict.

Herr von Jagow evaded the point by saying that Germany had engagements with Austria. I observed to him that the relations of Germany with Vienna were no closer than those of France with Russia, and that it was he himself who actually was putting the two groups of allies in opposition.

The Secretary of State then said to me that he was not refusing to act so as to keep off an Austro-Russian dispute, but that he could not intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute. "The one is the consequence of the other," I said, "and it is a

question of preventing the appearance of a new factor of such a nature as to lead to intervention by Russia."

As the Secretary of State persisted in saying that he was obliged to keep his engagements towards Austria, I asked him if he was bound to follow her everywhere with his eyes blind-folded, and if he had taken note of the reply of Servia to Austria which the Servian Chargé d'Affaires had delivered to him this morning. "I have not yet had time," he said, "I regret it. You would see that except on some points of detail Servia has yielded entirely. It appears then that since Austria has obtained the satisfaction which your support has procured for her, you might to-day advice her to be content or to examine with Servia the terms of her reply."

As Herr von Jagow gave me no clear reply, I asked him whether Germany wished for war. He protested energetically, saying that he knew what was in my mind, but that it was wholly incorrect. "You must then," I replied, "act consistently. When you read the Servian reply, I entreat you in the name of humanity to weigh the terms in your conscience, and do not personally assume a part of the responsibility for the catastrophe which you are allowing to be prepared." Herr von Jagow protested anew, adding that he was ready to join England and France in a common effort, but that it was necessary to find a form for this intervention which he could accept, and that the Cabinets must come to an understanding on this point.

"For the rest," he added, "direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh have been entered upon and are in progress. I expect very good results from them and I am hopeful."

As I was leaving I told him that this morning I had had the impression that the hour of *détente* had struck, but I now saw clearly that there was nothing in it. He replied that I was mistaken; that he hoped that matters were on the right road and would perhaps rapidly reach a favourable conclusion. I asked him to take such action in Vienna as would hasten the progress of events, because it was a matter of importance not to allow time for the development in Russia of one of those currents of opinion which carry all before them.

In my opinion it woald be well to ask Sir Edward Grey, who must have been warned by Sir Edward Goschen of the refusal to his proposal in the form in which it was made, to renew it under another form, so that Germany would have no pretext for refusing to associate herself with it, and would have to assume the responsibilities that belong to her in the eyes of England.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 75.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 27, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ambassador came to see me to hand me a memorandum which amounted to an indictment of Servia; he was instructed by his Government to state that since Servia had not given a satisfactory reply to the requirements of the Imperial Government, the latter found themselves obliged to take strong measures to induce Servia to give the satisfaction and guarantees that are required of her. To-morrow the Austrian Government will take steps to that effect.

I asked the Ambassador to acquaint me with the measures contemplated by Austria, and Count Scézsen replied that they might be either an ultimatum, or a declaration of war, or the crossing of the frontier, but he had no precise information on this point.

I then called the Ambassador's attention to the fact that Servia had accepted Austria's requirements on practically every point, and that the differences that remained on certain points might vanish with a little mutual good will, and with the help of the Powers who wished for peace; by fixing to-morrow as the date for putting her resolution into effect, Austria for the second time was making their co-operation practically impossible, and was assuming a grave responsibility in running the risk of precipitating a war, the limits of which it was impossible to foresee.

I enclose for your information the memorandum that Count Scézsen handed to me.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

ENCLOSURE.

Memorandum of the Austro-Hungarian Government handed by Count Scézsen to M. Bienvenu-Martin on July 27, 1914.

THE Servian agitation, which has as its object the separation from the Austrian Monarchy of the South Slav districts, in order to attach them to a great Servain State, dates from far back. This propaganda on Servian soil always the same in its ultimate object, although varying in its means and intensity, reached its culminating point at the time of the annexation crisis. Throwing off the protecting cloak of secrecy, it then revealed its purposes openly and undisguisedly, and showed, under the patronage of the Servian Geverument, its intention of achieving its aims by every means in its power.

While the whole of the Servian press was calling for war against the Monarchy with shouts of rancour and by the perversion of facts, associations were being formed to foment this strife—irrespective of other means of propaganda.

The association which had become the most important was the Narodna Obrana. Having its origin in a revolutionary committee which already existed, it was constituted as a private society, although in fact it took the form of an organisation dependent upon the Foreign Office at Belgrade through military and civil officials. Amongst its founders should be specially mentioned General Buzo Jankvic, ex-Ministers Ljuba Jovanovic, Ljuba Davidovic, and Valislav Valovic, Zivojin Dacic (Director of the Government Printing Establishment) and Majors (then Captains) Voja Tanovic, and Milan Pribicevic. This association adopted as its aim the creation and organisation of armed bands, with a view to the war that they hoped for against the Monarchy. A convincing description of the activity of the Narodna Obrana at this time will be found, in particular, in the statements of Trifko Krstanovic, a Bosnia-Herzegovinian subject, in the course of his evidence before the Council of War at Serajevo. he was then at Belgrade, and had been accepted by the Narodna, Odbrana, with other subjects of the Monarchy, as *comitadji*. Krstanovic had been brought, with about one hundred and forty others, to a school established for the formation of new bands at Cuprija, in the district of Jagodina, managed by Captains Voja Tankosic and Dusan Putnick. The only masters in this school were Servian officers: General Bozo Jankovic and Captain Milan Pribicevic introduced great regularity into the courses of organisation of these bands, which lasted three months.

The *comitadji* received there complete instruction in musketry, bomb throwing, mines and the destruction of railways, tunnels, bridges and telegraphs; their duty was according to their leaders, to put into practice in Bosnia-Herzegovina the knowledge they had recently acquired.

By this action on the part of the Narodna Odbrana, carried on in the most open manner and encouraged by the Servian Government, guerilla warfare was carried on against the Monarchy. In this way the subjects of the Monarchy were led into treason against their country, and induced as Servian emissaries systematically to practise secret attacks against the means of defence of their country.

This period of aggressive aspirations ended with the announcement of the Servian Government on the 31st March 1909, in which that Government announced that they were prepared to accept the new situation created in public law by the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and solemnly promised that they would do their best to maintain in future friendly and neighbourly relations with the Monarchy.

With this declaration it might have been expected that the agitation, which constituted a source of constant trouble to Austria-Hungary, would be brought to an end, and that means might have been found for an amicable *rapprochement* between Servia and the Monarchy. Deprived of the support of the Servian Government, and combated by that Government in accordance with its engagements, the hostile propaganda could only have continued secretly, and would have been condemned to prompt destruction. On the other hand, the ties of language, race and culture existing between the Servian districts in the south of the Monarchy and Servia ought to have resulted in the realisation of a task of common development inspired by mutual friendship and parallel interest.

However, these hopes have not been realised. Aspirations hostile to the Monarchy have continued; and, under the eyes of the Servian Government, who have done nothing to suppress this agitation, the propaganda instituted against Austria has only i
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by more thorough methods, have been called "to an inevitable struggle of annihilation" against Austria. Their secret ramifications have been systematically spread towards the *Slav* domains in the south of the Monarchy, whose subjects have been incited to treason.

Above all, this spirit has found constant expression in the Servian press.

Up to the present time, no fewer than 81 newspapers appearing in Servia have had to be withdrawn from postal circulation on account of their contents falling within the scope of the penal law. There is hardly a clause protecting the sacred person of the Monarch and of the members of the Imperial Family or the integrity of the State that has not been violated by Servian papers. In Appendix I, will be found a few of the numerous instances occurring in the press, of ideas of the nature indicated above.

Without entering into a detailed examination of the points of view of Servian public opinion, it is necessary to note that the press has, in spite of the formal recognition accorded by Servia, never ceased to consider the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, both before and after the event, as a robbery committed against Servia for which reparation is due. This idea recurs not only in the papers of advanced views, but also in the *Samuprava*, which is in such close touch with Foreign Office at Belgrade, where this idea finds expression in hardly veiled terms. [*See* Appendix II (*b*).]

Nor can one omit to consider how the attempt made on 15th June 1910, at Serajevo by Bogdan Zerajic against Commandant von Varesanin, Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was applauded by the press.

It will be remembered that Zerajic killed himself immediately after his deed, and before committing it had burned all his papers. For these reasons it is impossible to throw full light upon the motive of this outrage; it has, however, been possible from a document found on his person to form the conclusion that he was a follower of the views of Kropotkin. Circumstantial evidence likewise leads to the conclusion that the attempt was of an anarchist type.

This, however, did not prevent the Servian press from proclaming the criminal as a national Servian hero, or from praising his deed. The *Politika* even combated the idea that Zerajic was an anarchist, and declared him to be a "Servian hero whose name all Servians will repeat with respect and grief."

The *Politika* considers the 18th August of the same year, "the birthday of His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as a favourable opportunity on which to return to the subject of Zerajic, "whose name will be to the people something like that of a saint," and solemnly to praise the outrage in a poem. (Appendix No. I.)

This is the way in which this crime, which was quite foreign to territorial aspirations against the Monarchy, has been exploited for the furtherance of this idea, and in which the murder was hailed in the most explicit way as a glorious means towards the realisation of this aim, and one worthy to be imitated in the struggle. This sanctification of murder as a weapon fully admissible in the struggle against the Monarchy, reappears later in papers speaking of the attempt made by Jukic against the Royal Commissioner of Cujav. [Appendix I(*e*).]

These newspapers, which are circulated not only in Servia, but also, as was ascertained later, illicitly in the Monarchy, by well-organised secret methods, have awakened and kept alive this mood in the masses, a mood which has provided a fruitful field for the misdeeds of the associations hostile to the Monarchy.

The Narodna Odbrana has become the centre of the agitation carried on by the associations. The same persons who were at its head at the time of the annexation still control it. They still include the very violent opponents of the Monarchy mentioned above in the capacity of active and energetic organisers. Organised on a broad and far-reaching scale and governed by a hierarchy of officials (*see* Appendix II, "Organisation"), the Narodna Odbrana had soon acquired about 400 members who carried on a very active agitation.

Moreover, the Narodna became closely allied with the "Shooting Federation" (762 societies), the Association of the Sokol *Dusan Silni* (2,500 members), the Olympian Club, the Association of Horsemen, *Knez Mihajlo*, the Society of Sportsmen and the League of Development, as well as numerous other associations, all of which, under the guidance and protection of the Narodna, work on the same lines. Becoming more and more closely intermingled, these associations arrived at a complete amalgamation in such a way that to-day they are only members of the single body of the Narodna. Thus the latter has set up all over Servia a very close network of agitation and has attracted to its principles all those who are respective of its ideas.

The official publications of this society demonstrate sufficiently clearly the policy of the Narodna.

In its statutes, ostensibly those of a "Development Society," concerning itself only with the spiritual and corporal improvement of the Servian population and

its material progress, the Narodna discloses in its deed of amalgamation (*see* Appendix II) the true and single motive of its existence in that which it calls its "reorganised programme."

To preach to the Servian people especially "the sacred truth by fanatical and indefatigable work" under the pretence that the Monarchy wishes "to take away Servia's liberty, her language, and even to destroy her"; that it is an unavoidable necessity to wage against Austria-Hungary, her first and greatest enemy, "a war of destruction with rifle and cannon" and "by every means" to prepare the people for this war for the liberation of the conquered territories in which seven millions of their brothers are subject to contumely and oppression. All the efforts for progress of the Narodna are exclusively concerned with this idea simply as a means for the organisation and education of the people, with a view to the struggle of annihilation that they foresee.

All the associations affiliated to the Narodna work in the same spirit. The association of the Sokol of Kragujuvac will serve as an example. (*See* Appendix III.)

As in the case of the Narodna, officers, professors and civil servants are at its head.

The speech in which its President, Major Kovacevic, opened the annual meeting of 1914 made absolutely no mention of physical training which is the real object of the Sokol, and only spoke of "preparation for War" against a "dangerous, heartless, and odious enemy invading us from the north," who robs millions of Servian brothers of their liberties and rights, and keeps them in bondage and irons.

In the administrative reports of the association the technical work is placed entirely in the background, and only serves as headlines for the records of the real "objects of the activities of the Administration", especially "*the preparation of national development and the necessity of strengthening the oppressed nation,*" *with the object of enabling it to carry out its* "*incomplete programme, its unfinished task*" *and accomplishing* "*that great action which is to be carried out in the near future: the liberation of brothers who are living beyond the Drina and who are suffering the martyrdom of the crucified.*"

Even the treasurer makes use of his financial reports to send forth the appeal that "hawks must be reared" capable "of bringing freedom to the brothers not yet freed."

As in the case of the aspirations of progress in the Narodna, the gymnastic activity of the Sokol is not the real object but simply a means at the service of the same propaganda carried on with the same intentions, not to say with the very same words.

When the Narodna makes its appeal for the struggle of annihilation against the Monarchy, it does not address itself only to the peopole of the Monarchy but to all the southern Slavs. In the eyes of the Narodna the Slav regions in the south of the Monarchy belong to "our subjected Servian territories." (*See also* Appendix IV.) So also the Slav subjects of the south of the Monarchy must take part in this "national work," so also this "healthy and necessary" activity must make itself felt on the other side of the southern frontier, and even on the soil of the Monarchy the Narodna seeks its "heroes for the holy war," among whom Obilic, the murderer of Mourad, is cited as an example worthy of imitation, of sacrifice for one's country.

But in order to induce the brothers "outside Servia" to share in "the work of private effort," the Narodna is intimately associated with the "brothers on this side of the frontier." It is not said in what way this intimate association is effected, no doubt because *it appertains to that part of the* "*common work*" which "for many reasons cannot and ought not to be explained."

How far this branch of its activity extends is shown by the fact that not only the central committee of the Narodna, but also certain of its local committees contain special sections for "foreign affairs."

The foreign activity of the Narodna and its affiliated branches is particularly varied.

What is relatively the less dangerous, because it can be officially controlled, consists of lecture tours undertaken by the influential members of the Narodna in the south-western parts of the Monarchy, where they speak before various societies on national or educational subjects. These occasions give the speakers the opportunity of explaining the true aims of the association in the most receptive circles of their adherents, in language more or less veiled, which is intelligible to those who are already *au courant*.

Amongst these emissaries one of the best known is Zivojin Dacic, Director of Government Printing Establishment, already alluded to; it was he who on the 8th of August 1909 issued an appeal to the Servian people in which he called Austria "the enemy of Servia" and invited Servia to prepare herself for a war against the Monarchy. On numerous occasions he has undertaken tours of this

nature. At Karlova, in 1912, he flung prudence to the winds and spoke of "the union of all the Serbs against the common enemy."

More dangerous are the relations formed by associations imbued with the spirit of the Narodna under the cloak of common interests and of culture, with associations in the Monarchy; for the respective envoys and corporate visits of these associations, which escape all control, are utilised by the Servian for all sorts of plots against the Monarchy.

Thus, for instance, an envoy of the Narodna at the fête of Serajevo in September 1912 (*see* Appendix VI) had the effrontery secretly to recruit Bosnian adherents to his society. The sending of a representative of the Sokol of Kragujevac to this fête must have meant for the brothers of Bosnia: "We have not forgotten you, the wings of the falcon of Sumadija are still strong"—a thought which, to the initiated, will no doubt have found a quite different expression consonant with the aims of the Narodna explained above (Appendix III). As to the events that take place at the meetings of the same kind in Servia, it is clear that they escape all control of the Royal and Imperial authorities, who only possess on this matter confidential information which is difficult to check. In this connection doubts must be raised regarding the visit of Agram students to Servia (April 1912) who received from the Servians an official reception of an almost military character, accompanied even by a parade and by a review of troops in their honour, and that in a manner so suggestive that the association of the Sokol of Kragujevac could say, "This event marks the beginning and the key of a great deed which must find its accomplishment in the near future; it is a germ which will ripen when the soul of the people bursts its bounds until there is no barrier that has not been destroyed."

It is only recently that it has come to the knowledge of the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the associations of the Servian Sokols have succeeded in making arrangements with some similar societies of the Monarchy to establish a connection with them which is up to the present secret, and the character of which is not yet quite clear; for the information on this point is still being collected. Up to the present, however, the information obtained admits of the conclusion that traces have been discovered of one of the ways by which the subversive aims of the Servian Sokols have seduced and led astray certain groups of persons in the Monarchy.

This propaganda among circles so very different assumes minor importance if it is compared with that of the "foreign work" which is conducted by the Narodna and its friends in the form of a personal agitation among individuals. It is in this field that the most melancholy results are shown.

By means of confidential and secret emissaries, it carries the poison of mutiny to the circles of men of mature age as well as those of irresponsible youth.

It is thus, for example, that the late Officers of Honved V. B. D. K. V. N. and the Lieutenant of Gendarmerie of Slav Croatia, V. K., led astray by Milan Pribicevitch, left the service of the army of the Monarchy in the most suspicious circumstances and turned towards Servia; they have seen in the meanwhile most of their hopes falsified, or at any rate in part, and are thinking of returning to the country that they have betrayed. The agitation introduced from Servia into the middle schools of Croatia and Bosnia is unhappily so well known that it hardly needs illustration. What is less known is that people who have been expelled from the Croatian and Bosnian schools, owing to grave acts against discipline, are received in Servia with open arms and often even protected by the State and supported as enemies of the Monarchy. The Servian schools with their masters, who, inspired by hostility towards Austria, are to a great extent members of the Narodna, are clearly establishments thoroughly adapted for training experts of this kind. A very notable case may be quoted here. Last March several pupils of the Normal Training College of Pakrac (Croatia) were expelled on account of a strike. They returned to Servia, where they immediately obtained places as schoolmasters or were admitted to training colleges. One of those who had been so expelled, and who had relations with circles unfriendly to the Monarchy, declared publicly that he and his people would express the opinion and disseminate the view during the stay of the hereditary Archduke in Bosnia, that this province is Servian territory. It should be particularly noted that during the stay of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bosnia, the Prefect of the Servian district of Krajna gave to three scholars, who were thus involved, Servian passports, in which he falsely described them as Servian subjects, although he must have known that they were Croats. With these passports the three agitators were able to enter the Monarchy without being noticed, where, however, they were eventually recognised and arrested.

But all this is not enough to give a complete representation of the "foreign" activity of the Narodna.

The Imperial and Royal Government has been informed, for a long time past, confidentially, that the Narodna has made military preparations for the war, which

it desires to make against the Monarchy in the following way: it has been sending emissaries in order, as soon as hostilities broke out to attempt in bands the destruction of the transport and to stir up revolt or panic (*see* Appendix VII).

The criminal proceedings taken in 1913 by the Council of War at Serajevo against Jovo Jajlicic and his associates for espionage confirm this confidential information. As at the time of its foundation, the preparation for war by armed bands still figures in the programme of the Narodna, to which must now further be added a complete service of espionage. It is for this reason that the programme of the Narodna, described as "reorganised" is in reality, an *extended* programme. Acts of terrorism must finally result from an atmosphere of hatred which is publicly and secretly provoked, and from an agitation which evades all responsibility, and in order to bring them about, all means are to be regarded as good in the struggle against Austria including even, without any sense of shame, common acts of murder.

On the 8th of June 1912, a man named Jukic shot at von Cuvaj, the Royal Commissioner at Agram, with the result that Councillor von Herwic, who was seated in the same carriage, was mortally wounded: in his flight he killed a policeman who followed him and he wounded two others.

From the subsequent investigation it appeared that Jukic was saturated with the ideas and plans of the Narodna, and that, although Jukic had for some time past been devoting himself to criminal schemes, these schemes were only matured after he had made an excursion to Belgrade, together with the Agram students, for the celebrations prepared in honour of these visitors on the 18th April 1912; that Jukic entered into relations with several people belonging to the Narodna with whom he had had political discussions. A few days afterwards he returned to Belgrade, and there he received *from a Servian Major a bomb and from a friend a Browning pistol*, with which he carried out his crime. The bomb found at Agram came, according to experts, from a military arsenal.

Jukic's attempt had not yet been forgotten, when on the 18th August 1913, Stephan Dojcic, who had returned from America to Agram, made an attempt on the life of the Royal Commissioner, Baron Skerlecz, an attempt which was the outcome of action organised by the Servians among the southern Slavs living in America, and which was the work of the foreign propaganda of the Narodna.

A pamphlet by the Servian, T. Dimitrijevitch, printed in Chicago, with its unbridled attacks against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and its appeal to the Servians of the Monarchy with reference to their impending "deliverance," and urging them to enter Servia, demonstrates the correspondence between the propaganda carried out unchecked by the Servians in America and that carried on from Servia in the territory of the Monarchy.

And again, scarcely a year afterwards, Agram was the scene of a new outrage, this time unsuccessful.

On the 20th May 1913, Jacob Schaffer made an attempt at the Agram theatre on the life of the Ban, Freiherr von Skerlecz, an attempt which was frustrated at the last moment by a policeman. The subsequent investigation revealed the existence of a plot inspired by Rudolf Hercigonja. From the depositions of the latter and his five accomplices, it is manifest that this crime also originated in Servia.

Having taken part in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Jukic, Hercigonja fled to Servia (October 1912), where together with his accomplice Marojan Jakcic he was seen in company with *comitadjis* and members of the Narodna. As frequently happens when immature minds concern themselves too early with political questions, these meetings had the worst possible result. Hercigonja returned home impressed by the dogma of Belgrade, that the Slav areas in the south of the Monarchy should be separated from it and re-united to the Servian Kingdom. He had further been persuaded by the teachings of his friends that this object should be pursued by means of attempts on the lives of persons holding high office in the Monarchy.

This is the spirit in which Hercigonja influenced his friends at Agram and converted them to his ideas. Foremost among his plans was the carrying out of an attempt on the life of the heir to the throne.

A few months before Suka Alginovic had been tried for high treason. In the course of his trial three witnesses declared that Alginovic had told them that he had received one hundred dina from the Narodna and a similar sum from a secret association of students to start propaganda, but especially to carry out an attempt on the life of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It is clear how far the criminal agitation of the Narodna and of those who share in its views has of late been primarily directed against the person of the hereditary Archduke.

From these facts the conclusion may be drawn that the Narodna, as well as the associations hostile to the Monarchy which were grouped around it, recently decided that the hour had struck to translate theory into practice.

It is noteworthy that the Narodna limits itself in this way to *inciting*, and where the incitement had fallen on fertile soil, to *providing means of material assistance*, but that it has confided all the dangerous part in this active propaganda exclusively to the youth of the Monarchy, which has been excited and corrupted by this organisation, which alone ought to bear the burden of this pitiful "heroism."

All the characteristics of this procedure are found in the history and origin of the profoundly regrettable outrage of the 28th June.

Princip and Grabez are examples of these young men who have been poisoned from their school days by the doctrines of the Narodna. At Belgrade, where he consorted with students imbued with these ideas, Princip busied himself with criminal plans against the hereditary Archduke (against whom was directed the particularly rancorous hatred of the elements hostile to the Monarchy), when he made his tour in the annexed territories.

He became friendly with Kabrinovitch, who mingled with the same associates, and whose radically revolutionary opinions, as he himself admits, inspired him with the same sense of hostility to the Monarchy, and brought him into the active propaganda. But however carefully this plot might have been prepared, and however determined the conspirators may have been, the attempt would nevertheless not have been carried out if people had not been found, as in the case of Jukic, to provide for the conspirators means of committing their crime; for as Princip and Kabrinovitch have expressly admitted, they lack the necessary arms as well as money to purchase them. It is interesting to see where the conspirators procured their arms. Milan Pribicevic and Zivogin Dacic, the two principal men in the Narodna, were the first to whom the conspirators turned as to a sure source of help in their need, doubtless because it had already become a tradition among those ready to commit crimes that they could obtain from the members of the Narodna instruments for murder. The fortuitous circumstance that these two men were not at Belgrade at the critical moment doubtless frustrated this plan; however, Princip and Kabrinovitch had no difficulty in finding other help, that of Milan Ciganovic, an ex-comitadji, and now a railway official at Belgrade and member of the Narodna. The latter and his friend Major Voja Tankosic, who has already been mentioned, and was also one of the heads of the Narodna, and who in 1908 was the head of the school of armed bands of Kuprija (Appendix V), now appear as the moving spirits in the plot. They had only one doubt, and that but a fleeting one, namely, whether the three conspirators were really resolved to commit this act, but this doubt soon disappeared, thanks to their own suggestions. Thenceforward, they were ready to give every assistance. Tankosic procured four Browning pistols and ammunition, and money for the journey. Six hand grenades from the Servian Army completed the armament, a fact which recalls the case of Jukic. Anxious to be successful, Tankosic obtained shooting lessons for them, but Tankosic and Ciganovic were further anxious to insure secrecy for the plot by special means scarcely desired by the assassins. They, therefore, suborned Zian Kali, pointing out that the two culprits must commit suicide after the crime, a precaution which was to be specially advantageous to them because secrecy would relieve them of the slight danger which they themselves were incurring in this enterprise. *Sure death for victims of their corruption, perfect security for themselves, such is the motto, as is now known, of the Narodna.*

In order to render the execution of the crime possible, it was necessary that the arms and the bombs should arrive in Bosnia by underhand methods and without being perceived. There again Ciganovic gave all the assistance in his power; he explained to the conspirators the route which had been agreed upon, and assured them that the Servian customs authorities would help them. The way in which this journey, described by Princip as "mysterious" was organised and carried out can leave no doubt but that this route was a secret route prepared in advance and already often used for the secret designs of the Narodna. With a simplicity and assurance which could only result from long habit, the frontier guards at Sabak and Losnika lent their administrative organisation for the purpose; the secret transport with its complicated system of constantly changing guides, who could be summoned as if by magic, and were always to be found on the spot when there was need, was effected without any difficulty. Without investigating the object of this strange journey of a few very young students, the Servian authorities set this smooth machinery in motion at a word from the ex-comitadji and minor railway official Ciganovic. However, they had no need to make an inquiry, for, from the information before them, it was clear that a new mission of the Narodna was being carried out. When he saw the arsenal of bombs and revolvers, the guard, Orbic, smiled a benevolent

smile of approval, showing conclusively how accustomed they were on this route to find contraband of this nature.

The Royal Servian Government have committed a serious default in allowing all this to take place.

Though bound to cultivate neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary, they have allowed the press to excite hatred against the Monarchy; they have allowed associations established on their own territory under the leadership of high officers, of public officials, of masters and of judges, to busy themselves with a public campaign against the Monarchy, instilling revolutionary ideas into the minds of its citizens; they have not prevented men with a share in the direction of the military and civil administration from poisoning the public conscience contrary to all moral sentiment, to such an extent that in this conflict vulgar and treacherous assassination appears the most praiseworthy weapon.

No. 75 (2).

Official Communiqué of the Press Bureau.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

THE Austrian Minister at Belgrade has returned to Vienna and presented the text of the Servian reply.

A spirit of insincerity pervades the whole of this reply; it makes it clear that the Servian Government have no serious intention of putting an end to the culpable toleration which has given rise to the anti-Austrian intrigues. The Servian reply contains such restrictions and limitations not only with regard to the principle of the Austro-Hungarian *démarche*, but also with regard to the claims advanced by Austria, that the concessions which are made are without importance.

In particular, under an empty pretext, there is a refusal to accept the participation of the Austro-Hungarian officials in the prosecution of the authors of the crimes who are resident in Servian territory.

In the same way, the Servian reply to the Austrian demand that the hostile intrigues of the press should be suppressed, amounts to a refusal.

The demand with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent associations hostile to Austria-Hungary from continuing their activity under another name and form after their dissolution, has not even been considered.

Inasmuch as these claims constitute the minimum regarded as necessary for the re-establishment of a permanent peace in the south-east of the Monarchy, the Servian reply is considered to be insufficient.

That the Servian Government is aware of this appears from the fact that they contemplate the settlement of the dispute by arbitration and also from the fact that on the day on which their reply was due and before it was in fact submitted, they gave orders for mobilisation.

No. 76.

M. René Viviani. President of the Council, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On board the "La France," July 28, 1914.

I HAVE received from Copenhagen your telegram summarising the events of Saturday; the telegram describing the last visit of the German Ambassador; that relating to the mediation which Russia advises Servia to ask for and to the English *démarches* at Berlin, as well as your telegram received this morning directly through the Eiffel Tower.

I fully approve the reply which you made to Baron von Schoen; the proposition which you maintained is self-evident; in the search for a peaceful solution of the dispute, we are fully in agreement with Russia, who is not responsible for the present situation, and has not taken any measure whatever which could arouse the least suspicion; but it is plain that Germany on her side would find it difficult to refuse to give advice to the Austro-Hungarian Government, whose action has provoked the crisis.

We must now continue to use the same language to the German Ambassador. Besides, this advice is in harmony with the two English proposals mentioned in your telegram. I entirely approve the combination suggested by Sir E. Grey, and I am myself requesting M. Paul Cambon to inform him of this. It is essential that

it should be known at Berlin and at Vienna that our full concurrence is given to the efforts which the British Government is making with a view to seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian dispute. The action of the four less interested Powers cannot, for the reasons given above, be exerted only at Vienna and St. Petersburg. In proposing to exert it also at Belgrade, which means, in fact, between Vienna and Belgrade, Sir E. Grey grasps the logic of the situation; and, in not excluding St. Petersburg, the offers on the other hand to Germany, a method of withdrawing with perfect dignity from the *démarche* by which the German Government have caused it to be known at Paris and at London that the affair was looked upon by them as purely Austro-Servian and without any general character.

Please communicate the present telegram to our representatives with the great Powers and to our Minister at Belgrade.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 77.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. René Viviani, Presdent of the Council, on board the "La France."

Paris, July 28, 1914.

IN spite of the assurances given, both in Berlin and Paris by the German representatives, of the desire of their Government to assist in efforts for the maintenance of peace, no sincere action has been taken by them to hold back Austria, the English proposal, which consists in action by the four less interested Powers to obtain a cessation of military operations at Vienna, Belgrade, and St. Petersburgh, and in a meeting at London of the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors under the Chairmanship of Sir E. Grey, with a view of seeking a solution of the Austro-Servian difficulty, meets with objections at Berlin of such a nature as must lead to failure.

The Austrian Ambassador has proceeded to announce that his Government will to-morrow take energetic measures to compel Servia to give to them the satisfaction and guarantees which they demand from that power; Count Scezsen has given no explanation as to those measures; according to our Military Attaché at Vienna, mobilisation dating from July 28 appears to be certain.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 78.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

I HAVE had another visit from the German Ambassador this morning; he told me that he had no communications or official proposal to make to me, but that he came, as on the evening before, to talk over the situation and the methods to be employed to avoid action which would be irreparable. When I asked him about Austria's intentions, he declared that he did not know them, and was ignorant of the nature of the means of coercion which she was preparing.

Germany, according to Baron von Schoen, only asks that she may act with France for the maintenance of peace. Upon my observing to him that a proposal for mediation by the four Powers to which we had adhered, and which had obtained assent in principle from Italy and Germany, had been put forward by England, the Ambassador said that the German Government really only asked to associate themselves with the action of the Powers, provided that that action did not take the form of arbitration or a conference, which had been rejected by Austria.

I replied that, if it was the expression only which was an obstacle to the Austrian Government, the object might be attained by other means; the German Government are in a good position to ask Austria to allow the Powers time to intervene and find a means of conciliation.

Baron von Schoen then observed to me that he had no instructions, and only knew that Germany refused to exercise any pressure on Austria, who does not wish for a conference. He accuses the French papers of attributing to Germany an attitude which she has not taken up, alleging that she is urging Austria on; doubtless she approves Austria's attitude, but she had no knowledge of the Austrian

note; she did not see her way to check her too abruptly, for Austria must have guarantees against the proceedings of the Serbs.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 79.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna.

Paris, July 28, 1914.

THROUGH the telegrams from our Embassies which I have forwarded to you, you are aware of the English proposal for mediation by the four Powers and for a conference in London, as well as of our adherence to that suggestion, and of the conditional acceptance by Italy and of the reservations of Berlin.

Please keep yourself in touch on this subject with your English colleague, who has received the necessary instructions to acquaint the Austro-Hungarian Government with the English suggestion, as soon as his three colleagues have been authorised to make the same *démarche*; you will adapt your attitude to his.

No. 80.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 28, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY yesterday received my Austro-Hungarian and German colleagues. The first continued to maintain that the Servian reply was unacceptable. The second used language similar to that of Baron von Schoen at Paris. He emphasised the value of moderating action by Great Britain at St. Petersburg. Sir Edward Grey replied that Russia had shown herself very moderate from the beginning of the crisis, especially in her advice to the Servian Government, and that he would find it very embarrassing to give her pacific advice. He added that it was at Vienna that it was necessary to act and that Germany's help was indispensable.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh has telegraphed that M. Sazonof had made a proposal to the Austrain Ambassador for a conversation on the Servian business. This information has been confirmed by the British Ambassador at Vienna, who has sent the information that the first interview between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Count Szápáry had produced a good effet at the Ballplatz.

Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicolson told me that, if an agreement could be brought about by direct discussion between St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be a matter for congratulation, but they raised some doubts as to the success of M. Sazonof's attempt.

When Sir George Buchanan asked M. Sazonof about the eventual meeting at London of a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, to seek a solution for the present situation, the latter replied "that he had begun *pourparlers* with the Austrian Ambassador under conditions which he hoped were favourable; that, however, he had not yet received any reply to his proposal for the revision of the Servian note by the two Cabinets." If direct explanations with the Cabinet of Vienna are impracticable, M. Sazonof declares himself ready to accept the English proposals or any other of such a nature as to bring about a favourable issue of the dispute.

In any case, at a moment when the least delay might have serious consequences, it would be very desirable that these direct negotiations should be carried on in such a way as not to hamper Sir E. Grey's action, and not to furnish Austria with a pretext for slipping out of the friendly intervention of the four Powers.

The British Ambassador at Berlin having made a determined effort to obtain Herr von Jagow's adherence to Sir E. Grey's suggestion, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that it was best to await the result of the conversation which had been begun between St. Petersburgh and Vienna. Sir E. Grey has, in consequence, directed Sir E. Goschen to suspend his *démarche* for the moment. In addition, the news that Austria has just officially declared war against Servia, opens new phase of the question.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 81.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 28, 1914.

M. SAZONOF'S conversation with Count Szápáry was brought to the knowledge of Herr von Jagow by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The Secretary of State told him that in agreement with the remarks of the German Ambassador in Russia, since the Austrian Government did not refuse to continue their conversations with the Russian Government after the expiry of the ultimatum, there was ground for hope that Count Berchtold on his side might be able to converse with M. Schebeko, and that it might be possible to find an issue from the present difficulties. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires takes a favourable view of this state of mind, which corresponds to Herr von Jagow's desire to see Vienna and St. Petersburgh enter into direct relations and to release Germany. There is ground, however, for asking whether Austria is not seeking to gain time to make her preparations.

To-day I gave my support to the *démarche* made by my British colleague with the Secretary of State. The latter replied to me, as he did to Sir Edward Goschen, that it was impossible for him to accept the idea of a kind of conference at London between the Ambassadors of the four Powers, and that it would be necessary to give another form to the English suggestion to procure its realisation. I laid stress upon the danger of delay, which might bring on war, and asked him if he wished for war. He protested, and added that direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh were in progress, and that from now on he expected a favourable result.

The British and Italian Ambassadors came to see me this morning together, to talk over with me the conversation which they had had with Herr von Jagow yesterday on the subject of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. To sum up, the Secretary of State used the same language to them as to me; accepting in principle the idea of joining in a *démarche* with England, Italy, and ourselves, but rejecting any idea of a conference.

My colleagues and I thought that this was only a question of form, and the British Ambassador is going to suggest to his Government that they should change the wording of their poposal, which might take the character of a diplomatic *démarche* at Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

In consequence of the repugnance shown by Herr von Jagow to any *démarche* at Vienna, Sir Edward Grey could put him in a dilemma, by asking him to state himself precisely how diplomatic action by the Powers to avoid war could be brought about.

We ought to associate ourselves with every effort in favour of peace compatible with our engagements towards our ally; but to place the responsibility in the proper quarter, we must take care to ask Germany to state precisely what she wishes.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 82.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 28, 1914.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government has not yet replied to the proposal of the Russian Government suggesting the opening of direct conversations between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

M. Sazonof received the German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors this afternoon. The impression which he got from this double interview is a bad one; "Certainly," he said to me, "Austria is unwilling to converse."

As the result of a conversation which I have just had with my two colleagues I have the same impression of pessimism.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 83.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to Bievenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 28, 1914.

COUNT BERCHTOLD has just declared to Sir M. de Bunsen that any intervention, aiming at the resumption of the discussion between Austria and Servia on the basis of the Servian reply, would be useless, and besides that it would be too late, as war had been officially declared at mid-day.

The attitude of my Russian colleague has never varied up to the present; in his opinion it is not a question of localising the conflict, but rather of preventing it. The declaration of war will make very difficult the initiation of *pourparlers* by the four Powers, as well as the continuation of the direct discussions between M Sazonof and Count Szápáry.

It is held here that the formula which seemed as if it might obtain the adherence of Germany—"Mediation between Austria and Russia"—is unsuitable, inasmuch as it alleges a dispute between those two Empires which does not exist up to the present.

Among the suspicions aroused by the sudden and violent resolution of Austria, the most disquieting is that Germany should have pushed her on to aggressive action against Servia in order to be able herself to enter into war with Russia and France, in circumstances which she supposes ought to be most favourable to herself and under conditions which have been thoroughly considered.

DUMAINE.

CHAPTER V.

FROM THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY AUSTRIA ON SERVIA (JULY 28, 1914) TO THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA (JULY 31, 1914).

No. 84.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Consulta considers that, in spite of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, there is no reason why the diplomatic efforts for calling together a conference in London with a view to mediation should be interrupted.

BARRÈRE.

No. 85.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburgh, London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE Austro-German attitude is becoming clearer. Austria uneasy concerning the slav propaganda, has seized the opportunity of the crime of Serajevo in order to punish the Servian intrigues, and to obtain in this quarter guarantees which, according as events are allowed to develop or not, will either affect only the Servian Government and army, or become territorial questions. Germany intervenes between her ally and the other Powers and declares that the question is a local one, namely, the punishment of a political crime committed in the past, and for the future sure guarantees that the anti-Austrian intrigues will be put an end to. The German Government thinks that Russia should be content with the official and formal assurance given by Austria, to the effect that she does not seek

territorial aggrandisement and that she will respect the integrity of Servia; in these circumstances the danger of war can only come from Russia, if she seeks to intervene in a question which is well defined. In these circumstances any action for the maintenance of peace must therefore take place at St. Perersburgh alone.

This sophism, which would relieve Germany from intervening at Vienna, has been maintained unsuccessfully at Paris by Herr von Schoen, who has vainly endeavoured to draw us into identical Franco-German action at St. Petersburgh; it has been also expounded in London to Sir E. Grey. In France as in England a reply was given that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet have, from the beginning, given the greatest proofs of their moderation, especially by associating themselves with the Powers in advising Servia to yield to the requirements of the Austrian note. Russia does not therefore in any way threaten peace; it is at Vienna that action must be taken; it is from there that the danger will come, from the moment that they refuse to be content with the almost complete submission of Servia to exorbitant demands; that they refuse to accept the co-operations of the Powers in the discussion of the points which remain to be arranged between Austria and Servia; and, finally, that they do not hesitate to make a declaration of war as precipitate as the original Austro-Hungarian note.

The attitude at Berlin, as at Vienna, is still dilatory. In the former capital, while protesting that the Germans desire to safeguard general peace by common action between the four Powers, the idea of a conference is rejected without any other expedient being suggested, and while they refuse to take any positive action at Vienna. In the Austrian capital they would like to keep St. Petersburgh in play with the illusion of an *entente* which might result from direct conversations, while they are taking action against Servia.

In these circumstances, it seems essential that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet, whose desire to unravel this crisis peacefully is manifest, should immediately give their adherence to the English proposal. This proposal must be strongly supported at Berlin in order to decide Herr von Jagow to take real action at Vienna capable of stopping Austria and preventing her from supplementing her diplomatic advantage by military successes. The Austro-Hungarian Government would, indeed, not be slow to take advantage of it in order to impose on Servia, under the elastic expression of "guarantees," conditions which, in spite of all assurances that no territorial aggrandisement was being sought, would in effect modify the status of Eastern Europe, and would run the risk of gravely compromising the general peace either at once or in the near future.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 86.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

I AM now in a position to assure Your Excellency that the Russian Government will acquiesce in any measures which France and England may propose in order to maintain peace. My English colleague is telegraphing to London to the same effect.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 87.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 29, 1914.

I REPORT the following impressions of my interview with M. Davignon and with several persons in a position to have exact information. The attitude of Germany is enigmatical and justifies every apprehension; it seems improbable that the Austro-Hungarian Government would have taken an initiative which would lead, according to a pre-conceived plan, to a declaration of war, without previous arrangement with the Emperor William.

The German Government stand with grounded arms ready to take peaceful or warlike action as circumstances may require, but there is so much anxiety everywhere that a sudden intervention against us would not surprise anybody here. My Russian and English colleagues share this feeling.

The Belgian Government are taking steps which harmonise with the statement made to me yesterday by M. Davignon that everything will be put in readiness for the defence of the neutrality of the country.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 88.

M. Ronssin, French Consul-General at Frankfort, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Frankfort, July 29, 1914.

I NOTIFY you of important movements of troops yesterday and to-night. This morning several regiments in service dress arrived here, especially by the road from Darmstadt, Cassel, and Mayence, which are full of soldiers. The bridges and railways are guarded under the pretext of preparations for the autumn manœuvres

RONSSIN.

No. 89.

M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Munich, July 29, 1914.

I AM informed that the mills at Illkirch (Alsace-Lorraine) have been asked to stop delivery to their ordinary clients and to keep all their output for the army.

From Strassburg information has been received of the transport of motor guns used for firing on aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Under the pretext of a change in the autumn manœuvres the non-commissioned officers and men of the Bavarian infantry regiments at Metz, who were on leave in Bavaria for the harvest, received orders yesterday to return immediately.

ALLIZÉ.

No. 90.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE French Consul at Prague confirms the mobilisation of the 8th army corps which had already been announced, and that of the Landwehr division of this army corps. The cavalry divisions in Galicia are also mobilising; regiments and cavalry divisions from Vienna and Budapest have already been transported to the Russian frontier. Reservists are now being called together in this district.

There is a rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in order to be in a position to meet any danger, and perhaps in order to impress St. Petersburgh, intend to decide on a general mobilisation of their forces on the 30th July, or the 1st August. To conclude, it is certain the Emperor will return from Ischl to Vienna to-morrow.

DUMAINE.

No. 91.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

THE direct conversation, to which the Russian Government had invited the Austro-Hungarian Government in a friendly spirit, has been refused by the latter.

On the other hand, the Russian General Staff have satisfied themselves that Austria is hurrying on her military preparations against Russia, and is pressing forward the mobilisation which has begun on the Galician frontier. As a result the order to mobilise will be despatched to-night to thirteen army corps, which are destined to operate eventually against Austria.

In spite of the failure of his proposal, M. Sazonof accepts the idea of a conference of the four Powers in London; further, he does not attach any importance to the title officially given to the discussions, and will support all English efforts in favour of peace.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 92.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 29, 1914.

I ASKED the Secretary of State to-day how the question of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh which seemed to him yesterday the best means of arriving at a *détente*, stood. He answered that at St. Petersburgh they seemed well disposed towards them and that he had asked Vienna to take this course. He was awaiting the reply. The British Government, after seeing the suggestion of a conference rejected, and let it be known that they would view with favour the inception of such conversations between Austria and Russia, and had asked Germany to urge Austria, which the Imperial Government are not failing to do.

I asked Herr von Jagow if he had at last received the Servian reply to Austria and what he thought of it. He replied that he saw in it a basis for possible negotiation. I added that it was just on that account that I considered the rupture by Austria, after she had received such a document, inexplicable.

The Secretary of State then remarked that with Eastern nations one could never obtain sufficient guarantees, and that Austria wished to be able to supervise the carrying out of promises made to her, a supervision which Servia refused. This, in the eyes of the Secretary of State, is the cardinal point. I answered Herr von Jagow that Servia, as she wished to remain independent, was bound to reject the control of a single Power, but that an International Commission would not have the same character. The Balkan States have more than one, for instance the Financial Commission at Athens. One could imagine, I said, for instance, among other combinations, a Provisional International Commission, charged with the duty of controlling the police inquiry demanded by Austria; it was clear, by this instance, that the reply of Servia opened the door to conversations and did not justify a rupture.

I then asked the Secretary of State if, leaving aside direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh to which Sir E. Grey had given his adherence, he did not think that common action could be exercised by the four Powers by means of their Ambassadors. He answered in the affirmative, adding that at this moment the London Cabinet were confining themselves to exercising their influence in support of direct conversations.

At the end of the afternoon the Imperial Chancellor asked the British Ambassador to come and see him. He spoke to him of the proposal of Sir E. Grey for the meeting of a conference; he told him that he had not been able to accept a proposal which seemed to impose the authority of the Powers on Austria; he assured my colleague of his sincere desire for peace and of the efforts he was making to that effect at Vienna, but he added that Russia was alone able to maintain peace or let loose war.

Sir E. Goschen answered that he did not agree, and that if war broke out Austria would be chiefly responsible, for it was inadmissible for her to have broken with Servia after the reply of the latter.

Without dicussing this point, the Chancellor said that he was trying his utmost to obtain direct conversations between Austria and Russia; he knew that England looked on such conversations with a favourable eye. He added that his own action would be rendered very difficult at Vienna, if it were true that Russia had mobilised fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier. He asked my colleague to call Sir E. Grey's attention to what he had said.

Sir E. Goschen has telegraphed to London to this effect.

The attitude of the Chancellor is very probably the result of the last interview of Sir E. Grey with Prince Lichnowsky. Up to quite the last days they flattered themselves here that England would remain out of the question, and the impression produced on the German Government and on the financiers and business men by her attitude is profound.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 93.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

THE opinion of my British, Russian and Italian colleagues agrees with mine concerning the impossibility of preventing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, since all attemps to avoid the collision have failed.

M. Schebeko had asked that the negotiations begun at St. Petersburgh by MM. Sazonof and Szápáry should be continued and made more effective by special powers being conferred on the latter, but Count Berchtold has flatly refused. He showed in this way that Austria-Hungary does not tolerate any intervention which would prevent her from inflicting punishment and humiliation on Servia.

The Duke of Avarna admits that it is very probable that the imminence of a general insurrection among the Southern Slav inhabitants precipitated the resolutions of the Monarchy. He still clings to the hope that, after a first success of the Austro-Hungarian arms, but not before this, mediation might be able to limit the conflict.

DUMAINE.

No. 94.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Vienna, Constantinople, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

THE following communication was semi-officially made to me this morning by the German Ambassador:—

"The German Government are still continuing their efforts to obtain the consent of the Austrian Government to a friendly conversation which would give the latter an opportunity of stating exactly the object and extent of the operations in Servia The Berlin Cabinet hope to receive declarations which will be of a kind to satisfy Russia. The German efforts are in no way impeded by the declaration of war which occurred." A similar communication will be made at St. Petersburgh.

During the course of a conversation which I had this morning with Baron Von Schoen, the latter stated to me that the German Government did not know what the intentions of Vienna were. When Berlin knows how far Austria wishes to go, there will be a basis of discussion which will make conversations with a view to intervention easier.

When I observed that the military operations which had been begun would not perhaps allow any time for conversation, and that the German Government ought to use their influence at Vienna to delay them, the Ambassador answered that Berlin could not exercise any pressure, but that he hoped that the operations would not be pushed forward very actively.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 95.

M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to London, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome, Belgrade.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to me by order of his Government to communicate a telegram addressed by M. Sazonof to Berlin. It appears from this information that, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Servia, the measures of mobilisation already taken with regard to the largest part of the Austro-Hungarian army, and finally the refusal of Count Berchtold to continue negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, Russia had decided to mobilise in the provinces of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow and Kazan. While informing the German Government to this effect, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to add that these military precautions were not in any way directed against Germany, and also did not imply aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary; furthermore the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

The Russian Ambassador also gave me the substance of two telegrams addressed to London by M. Sazonof; the first, after pointing out that the declaration of war on Servia put an end to the conversations of the Russian Minister with the Austrian Ambassador, asked England to exercise her influence, as quickly as possible, with a view to mediation and to the immediate cessation of Austrian military operations (the continuation of which gave Austria time to crush Servia while mediation was dragging on); the second communicated the impression received by M. Sazonof from his conversations with the German Ambassador that Germany favours Austria's uncompromising attitude and is not exercising any influence on her. The Russian Minister thinks that the attitude of Germany is very disquieting, and considers that England is in a better position than the other Powers to take steps at Berlin with a view to exercising pressure on Vienna.

BIENVENU-MARTIN.

No. 96.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, July 29, 1914.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Russian Ambassador that his Government, in consequence of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia and of the measures of mobilisation which were from this moment being taken by Austria, had given the order to mobilise in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. He added that this step had no aggressive character against Germany, and that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had not been recalled.

In speaking of this communication the Marquis di San Giuliano told me that unfortunately throughout this affair Austria and Germany had been, and were still, convinced that Russia would not move. In this connection he read to me a despatch from M. Bollati reporting an interview which he had had yesterday with Herr von Jagow, in which the latter had again repeated to him that he did not think that Russia would move. He based this belief on the fact that the Russian Government had just sent an agent to Berlin to treat about some financial questions. The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin also told his English colleague that he did not believe in a general war, since Russia was not in the mood or in the condition to make war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano does not share this opinion. He thinks that if Austria contents herself with humiliating Servia and with exacting, besides the acceptance of the note, some material advantages which do not involve her territory, Russia can still find some means of coming to an agreement with her. But if Austria wishes to dismember Servia or to destory her as an independent State, he thinks that it would be impossible for Russia not to intervene by military measures.

In spite of the extreme gravity of the situation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not seem to me to despair of the possibility of an agreement. He thinks that England can still exercise a great deal of influence in Berlin in the direction of peace. He had yesterday, he told me, a long conversation with the British

Ambassador, Sir R. Rodd, in order to show him to what extent English intervention might be effective. He said to me in conclusion, "If your Government are of the same opinion, they could on their side make representations to this effect in London."

BARRÈRE.

No. 97.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 29, 1914.

I SHOULD be obliged if you would ask Sir E. Grey to be good enough to renew as soon as possible at Berlin, in the form which he may consider most opportune and effective, his proposal of mediation by the four Powers, which had in principle obtained the adherence of the German Government.

The Russian Government on their side will have expressed the same desire directly to the British Government; the declaration of war by Austria on Servia, her sending of troops to the Austro-Russian frontier, the consequent Russian mobilisation on the Galician frontier have in fact put an end to the direct Austro-Russian conversations.

The explanations which the German Government are going to ask for at Vienna, in accordance with the statement of Baron von Schoen which I have reported to you, in order to learn the intention of the Austrian Government, will allow the four Powers to exercise effective action between Vienna and St. Petersburgh for the maintenance of peace.

I would ask you also to point out to the English Secretary of State how important it would be for him to obtain from the Italian Government the most whole-hearted continuance of their support in co-operating in the action of the four Powers in favour of peace.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 98.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 29, 1914.

IN his interview to-day with my German colleague, Sir E. Grey observed that the overtures of M. Sazonof for direct conversations between Russia and Austria not having been accepted at Vienna it would be well to return to his proposal of friendly intervention by the four Powers which are not directly interested. The suggestion has been accepted in principle by the German Government, but they have objected to the idea of a conference or of mediation. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has invited Prince Lichnowsky to ask his Government that they should themselves propose a new formula. Whatever it may be, if it admits of the maintenance of peace, it will be accepted by England, France and Italy.

The German Ambassador was to have forwarded Sir E. Grey's request to Berlin immediately. In giving me an account of this conversation, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that Germany's reply to this communication and to that of Russia concerning the mobilisation of four army corps on the Austrian frontier would allow us to realise the intentions of the German Government. My German colleague having asked Sir E. Grey what the intentions of the British Government were, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that he had nothing to state for the present.

Sir E. Grey did not disguise the fact that he found the situation very grave and that he had little hope of a peaceful solution.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 99.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Belgrade, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 29. 1914.

THE Crown Prince, as soon as the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum was received, telegraphed to the Tsar to ask his help. My Russian colleague tells me that he has just communicated to M. Pashitch His Majesty's reply.

The Tsar thanks the Prince for having turned to him at so critical a juncture; he declares that everything has been done to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, and formally assures the Prince that, if this object cannot be attained, Russia will never cease to interest herself in the fate of Servia.

BOPPE.

No. 100.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. Bienvenu-Martin, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 29, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to tell M. Sazonof that if Russia does not stop her military preparations the German army will receive the order to mobilise.

M. Sazonof replied that the Russian preparations have been caused, on the one hand, by the obstinate and uncompromising attitude of Austria, and on the other hand by the fact that eight Austro-Hungarian army corps are already mobilised.

The tone in which Count Pourtalès delivered this communication has decided the Russian Government this very night to order the mobilisation of the thirteen army corps which are to operate against Austria.

PALEOLOGUE.

No. 101.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh and London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

M. ISVOLSKY came to-night to tell me that the German Ambassador has notified M. Sazonof of the decision of his Government to mobilise the army if Russia does not cease her military preparations.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Tsar points out that these preparations were only commenced after Austria had mobilised eight army corps and had refused to arrange peacefully her differences with Servia. M. Sazonof declares that in these circumstances Russia can only expedite her arming and consider war as imminent, that she counts on the help of France as an ally, and that she considers it desirable that England should join Russia and France without loss of time.

France is resolved to fulfil all the obligations of her alliance.

She will not neglect, however, any efforts towards a solution of the conflict in the interests of universal peace. The conversation entered into between the powers which are less directly interested still allows of the hope that peace may be preserved; I therefore think it would be well that, in taking any precautionary measures of defence which Russia thinks must go on, she should not immediately take any step which may offer to Germany a pretext for a total or partial mobilisation of her forces.

Yesterday in the late afternoon the German Ambassador came and spoke to me of the military measures which the Government of the Republic were taking, adding that France was able to act in this way, but that in Germany preparations could not be secret and that French opinion should not be alarmed if Germany decided on them.

I answered that the French Government had not taken any step which could give their neighbours any cause for disquietude, and that their wish to lend themselves to any negotiations for the purpose of maintaining peace could not be doubted.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 102.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.

M. SAZONOF, to whom I communicated your desire that every military measure that could offer Germany the pretext for general mobilisation should be avoided,

answered that in the course of last night the General Staff had suspended all measures of military precaution so that there should be no misunderstanding. Yesterday the Chief of the Russian General Staff sent for the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and gave him his word of honour that the mobilisation ordered this morning was exclusively directed against Austria.

Nevertheless, in an interview which he had this afternoon with Count Pourtalès M. Sazonof was forced to the conclusion that Germany does not wish to pronounce at Vienna the dicisive word which would safeguard peace. The Emperor Nicholas has received the same impression from an exchange of telegrams which he has just had personally with the Emperor William.

Moreover, the Russian General Staff and Admiralty have received disquiting information concerning the perparations of the German army and navy.

In giving me this information M. Sazonof added that the Russian Government are continuing none the less their efforts towards conciliation. He repeated to me: "I shall continue to negotiate until the last moment."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 103.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 30, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to-night and again urged on M. Sazonof, but in less categorical terms, that Russia should cease her military preparations, and affirmed that Austria would not infringe the territorial integrity of Servia:—

"It is not only the territorial integrity of Servia which we must safeguard," answered M. Sazonof, "but also her independence and her sovereignty. We cannot allow Servia to become a vassal of Austria."

M. Sazonof added:—"The situtation is too serious for me not to tell you all that is in my mind. By intervening at St. Pertersburgh while she refuses to intervene at Vienna, Germany is only seeking to gain time so as to allow Austria to crush the little Servian kingdom before Russia can come to its aid. But the Emperor Nicholas is so anxious to prevent war that I am going to make a new proposal to you in his name:—

"If Austria recognising that her dispute with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, delares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the clauses which are damaging to the sovereignty of Servia, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations."

Count Pourtales promised to support this proposal with his Government.

In the mind of M. Sazonof, the acceptance of this proposal by Austria would have, as a logical corollary, the opening of a discussion by the Powers in London.

The Russian Government again show by their attitude that they are neglecting nothing in order to stop the conflict.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 104.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

IN spite of the communication made yesterday by the Russian Ambassador to several of his colleagues, among them the German Ambassador, with reference to the partial mobilisation in his country, the Vienna press refrained from publishing the news. This enforced silence has just been explained at an interview of great importance between M. Schebeko and Count Berchtold, who examined at length the present formidable difficulties with equal readiness to apply to them mutually acceptable solutions.

M. Schebeko explained that the only object of the military preparations on the Russian side was to reply to those made by Austria, and to indicate the intention and the right of the Tsar to formulate his views on the settlement of the Servian question. The steps towards mobilisation taken in Galicia, answered Count Berchtold, have no aggressive intention and are only directed towards maintaining the situation as it stands. On both sides endeavours will be made to prevent these measures from being interpreted as signs of hostility

With a view to settling the Austro-Servian dispute it was agreed that *pourparlers* should be resumed at St. Petersburg between M. Sazonof and Count Szápáry; they had only been interrupted owing to a misunderstanding, as Count Berchtold thought that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs claimed that the Austrian representative should be given powers which would allow him to modify the terms of the Austrian ultimatum. Count Szápáry will only be authorised to discuss what settlement would be compatible with the dignity and prestige for which both Empires had equal concern.

It would therefore for the moment be in this direct form, and only between the two most interested Powers, that the discussion which Sir Edward Grey proposed to entrust to the four Powers not directly interested would take place.

Sir M. de Bunsen, who was with me, at once declared to M. Schebeko that the Foreign Office would entirely approve of this new procedure. Repeating the statement he made at the Ballplatz, the Russian Ambassador stated that his Government would take a much broader view than was generally supposed of the demands of the Monarchy; M. Schebeko did everything to convince Count Berchtold of the sincerity of Russia's desire to arrive at an agreement which would be acceptable to the two Empires.

The interview was carried on in a friendly tone and gave reason for thinking that all chances of localising the dispute were not lost, when the news of the German mobilisation arrived at Vienna.

DUMAINE.

No. 105.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, but that from various causes (the declaration of England that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr von Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under-Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered, because every delay makes Germany lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who has issued in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for moblisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of moblisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first in order to attribute the responsibility to us.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 106.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, July 30, 1914.

PLEASE inform Sir E. Grey of the following facts concerning French and German military preparations. England will see from this that if France is resolved, it is not she who is taking aggressive steps.

You will direct the attention of Sir E. Grey to the decision taken by the Council of Ministers this morning; although Germany has made her covering dispositions a few hundred metres from the frontier along the whole front from Luxemburg to the Vosges, and has transported her covering troops to their war positions, we have kept our troops ten kilometres from the frontier and forbidden them to approach nearer.

Our plan, conceived in the spirit of the offensive, provided, however, that the fighting positions of our covering troops should be as near to the frontier as possible. By leaving a strip of territory undefended against sudden aggression of the enemy, the Government of the Republic hopes to prove that France does not bear, any more than Russia, the responsibility for the attack.

In order to be convinced of this it is sufficient to compare the steps taken on the two sides of our frontier; in France, soldiers who were on leave were not recalled until we were certain that Germany had done so five days before.

In Germany, not only have the garrison troops of Metz been pushed up to the frontier, but they have been reinforced by units transported by train from garrisons of the interior such as Treves or Cologne; nothing like this has been done in France.

The arming of positions on the frontier (clearing of trees, placing of armament, construction of batteries and protection of railway junctions) was begun in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; with us it is going to be begun, for France can no longer refrain from taking similar measures.

The railway stations were occupied by the military in Germany on Saturday, the 25th; in France on Tuesday, the 28th.

Finally, in Germany the reservists by tens of thousands have been recalled by individual summons, those living abroad (the classes of 1903 to 1911) have been recalled, the officers of reserve have been summoned; in the interior the roads are closed, motor-cars only circulate with permits. It is the last stage before mobilisation. None of these measures have been taken in France.

The German army has its outposts on our frontier; on two occasions yesterday German patrols penetrated our territory. The whole 16th army corps from Metz, reinforced by part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, occupies the frontier from Metz to Luxemburg; the 15th army corps from Strassburg is massed on the frontier.

Under penalty of being shot, the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace-Lorraine are forbidden to cross the frontier.

RENE VIVIANI.

No. 107.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

THE British Ambassador has not been informed of Germany's reply to Sir E. Grey's request. He told me that Berlin had consulted Vienna and was still waiting to hear from her ally.

My Russian colleague has just told me that Herr von Jagow (to whom Count Pourtales had communicated the conciliatory formula suggested by M. Sazonof for an Austro-Russian understanding) had just told him that he found this proposal unacceptable to Austria, thus showing the negative action of German diplomacy at Vienna.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 108.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 30, 1914.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY has not brought any reply to the request addressed to him by Sir E. Grey yesterday to obtain from the German Government a formula for the intervention of the four Powers in the interest of peace. But my German colleague questioned the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about the military preparations of England.

Sir E. Grey replied that they were not of an offensive character, but that in the present state of affairs on the continent it was natural to take some precautions; that in England, as in France, there was a desire to maintain peace and that if in England, as in France, defensive measures were under consideration, it was not with the object of making any aggression.

The information which your Excellency has addressed to me on the subject of the military measures taken by Germany on the French frontier gave me the opportunity of remarking to Sir E. Grey that it is no longer a question of a conflict of influence between Russia and Austria-Hungary, but that there is a risk of an act of aggression which might provoke general war.

Sir E. Grey understood my feelings perfectly and he thinks, as I do, that the moment has come to consider and discuss together every hypothesis.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 109.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

IN the interview which I had to-day with the Secretary of State, I asked Herr von Jagow what reply he had made to Sir E. Grey, who had asked him to draw up himself the formula for the intervention of the disinterested Powers.

He answered that "to gain time," he had decided to act directly, and that he had asked Austria to tell him the ground on which conversations might be opened with her. This answer has the effect, under a pretext of proceeding more quickly, of eliminating England, France and Italy, and of entrusting to Herr von Tschirscky, whose Pan-German and Russophobe sentiments are well known, the duty of persuading Austria to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

Herr von Jagow then spoke to me of the Russian mobilisation on the Austrian frontier; he told me that this mobilisation compromised the success of all intervention with Austria, and that everything depended on it. He added that he feared that Austria would mobilise completely as a result of a partial Russian mobilisation, and this might cause as a countermeasure complete Russian mobilisation and consequently that of Germany.

I pointed out to the Secretary of State that he had himself told me that Germany would only consider herself obliged to mobilise if Russia moblised on her German frontiers, and that this was not being done. He replied that this was true, but that the heads of the army were insisting on it, for every delay is a loss of strength for the German army, and "that the words of which I reminded him did not constitute a firm engagement on his part."

The impression which I received from this conversation is that the chances of peace have again decreased.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 110,

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 31, 1914.

At the beginning of our conversation to-day Sir E. Grey told me that Prince Lichnowsky had asked him this morning if England would observe neutrality in the conflict which is at hand. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that, if the conflict became general. England would not be able to remain neutral, and especially that if France were involved England would be drawn in.

I then asked Sir E. Grey concerning the Cabinet Council which took place this morning. He replied that after having examined the situation, the Cabinet had thought for the moment, the British Government were unable to guarantee to us their intervention, that they intended to take steps to obtain from Germany and France an understanding to respect Belgian neutrality, but that before considering intervention it was necessary to wait for the situation to develop.

I asked Sir E. Grey if, before intervening, the British Government would await the invasion of French territory. I insisted on the fact that the measures already

taken off our frontier by Germany showed an intention to attack in the near future, and that, if a renewal of the mistake of Europe in 1870 was to be avoided, England should consider at once the circumstances in which she would give France the help on which she relied.

Sir E. Grey replied that the opinion of the Cabinet had only been formed on the situation at the moment, that the situation might be modified, and that in that case a meeting of the Cabinet would be called together at once in order to consider it.

Sir A. Nicolson, whom I saw on leaving the room of the Secretary of State, told me that the Cabinet would meet again to-morrow, and confidentially gave me to understand that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be certain to renew the discussion.

According to your instructions, I have taken the necessary steps to secure that the autograph letter which the President of the Republic has addressed to His Majesty the King of England should be given to the King this evening. This step, which will certainly be communicated to the Prime Minister to-morrow morning, will, I am sure, be taken into serious consideration by the British Cabinet.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 111.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, July 31, 1914.

The Minister of State has just left the Legation; he has just told me that the Germans have closed the bridges over the Moselle at Schengen and at Remich with vehicles and the bridge at Wormeldange with ropes. The bridges at Wasserbillig and at D'Echternach over the Sûre have not been closed, but the Germans no longer allow the export from Prussia of corn, cattle or motor-cars.

M. Eyschen requested me—and this was the real object of his visit—to ask you for an official declaration to the effect that France will, in case of war, respect the neutrality of Luxemburg. When I asked him if he had received a similar declaration from the German Government, he told me that he was going to the German Minister to get the same declaration.

Postscript.—Up to the present no special measure has been taken by the Cabinet of Luxemburg. M. Eyschen has returned from the German Legation. He complained of the measures showing suspicion which were taken against a neutral neighbour. The Minister of State has asked the German Minister for an official declaration from his Government undertaking to respect the neutrality. Herr Von Buch is stated to have replied, "That is a matter of course, but it would be necessary for the French Government to give the same undertaking."

MOLLARD.

No. 112.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE British Ambassador has handed me a note from his Government asking the French Government to support a proposal at St. Petersburgh for the peaceful solution of the Austro-Servian conflict.

This note shows that the German Ambassador has informed Sir E. Grey of the intention of his Government to try to exercise influence on the Austro-Hungarian Government after the capture of Belgrade and the occupation of the districts bordering on the frontier, in order to obtain a promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavoured to secure that Servia should give sufficient satisfaction to Austria; the occupied territory would be evacuated as soon as she had received satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey made this suggestion on the 29th July, and expressed the hope that military preparations would be suspended on all sides. Although the Russian

Ambassador at London has informed the Secretary of State that he fears that the Russian condition (*if Austria, recognising that her conflict with Servia has assumed the character of a question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which endanger the principle of Servian sovereignty, Russia undertakes to stop all military preparations*) cannot be modified, Sir E. Grey thinks that, if Austria stops her advance after the occupation of Belgrade, the Russian Government could agree to change their formula in the following way.

That the Powers would examine how Servia should give complete satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereignty or independence of the Kingdom. In case Austria after occupying Belgrade and the neighbouring Servian territory should declare herself ready, in the interests of Europe, to stop her advance and to discuss how an arrangement might be arrived at, Russia could also consent to the discussion and suspend her military preparations, provided that the other Powers acted in the same way.

In accordance with the request of Sir E. Grey, the French Government joined in the English suggestion, and in the following terms asked their Ambassador at St. Petersburgh to try to obtain, without delay, the assent of the Russian Government:—

"Please inform M. Sazonof urgently that the suggestion of Sir E. Grey appears to me to furnish a useful basis for conversation between the Powers, who are equally desirous of working for an honourable arrangement of the Austro-Servian conflict, and of averting in this manner the dangers which threaten general peace.

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by stopping the advance of the Austrian army and by entrusting to the Powers the duty of examining how Servia could give full satisfaction to Austria without endangering the sovereign rights and the independence of the Kingdom, by thus affording Russia a means of suspending all military preparations, while the other Powers are to act in the same way, is calculated equally to give satisfaction to Russia and to Austria and to provide for Servia an acceptable means of issue from the present difficulty.

"I would ask you carefully to be guided by the foregoing considerations in earnestly pressing M. Sazonof to give his adherence without delay to the proposal of Sir E. Grey, of which he will have been himself informed."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 113.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

THE news of the bombardment of Belgrade during the night and morning of yesterday has provoked very deep feeling in Russia. One cannot understand the attitude of Austria, whose provocations since the beginning of the crisis have regularly followed Russia's attempts at conciliation and the satisfactory conversations exchanged between St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

Nevertheless, desirous of leaving nothing undone in order to prove his sincere desire to safeguard peace, M. Sazonof informs me that he has modified his formula, requested by the British Ambassador, in the following way:—

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government, without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude."

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 114.

M. Réne Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Constantinople.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE efforts made up till now concurrently by England and Russia with the earnest support of France (obtained in advance for every peaceful effort) with the

object of a direct understanding between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, or of the mediation of the four Powers in the most appropriate form, are being united to-day; Russia, giving a fresh proof of her desire for an understanding, has hastened to reply to the first appearance of an overture made by Germany since the beginning of the crisis (as to the conditions on which Russia would stop her military preparations) by indicating a formula, and then modifying it in accordance with the request of England; there ought to be hope, therefore, negotiations having also been begun again between the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that English mediation will complete at London that which is being attempted by direct negotiations at Vienna and St. Petersburgh.

Nevertheless, the constant attitude of Germany who, since the beginning of the conflict, while ceaselessly protesting to each Power her peaceful intentions, has actually, by her dilatory or negative attitude, caused the failure of all attempts at agreement, and has not ceased to encourage through her Ambassador the uncompromising attitude of Vienna; the German military preparations begun since the 25th July and subsequently continued without cessation; the immediate opposition of Germany to the Russian formula, declared at Berlin inacceptable for Austria before that Power had even been consulted; in conclusion, all the impressions derived from Berlin bring conviction that Germany has sought to humiliate Russia, to disintegrate the Triple Entente, and if these results could not be obtained to make war.

ENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 115.

M. Dumaine, French Ambassador at Vienna, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

GENERAL mobilisation for all men from 19 to 42 years of age was declared by the Austro-Hungarian Government this morning at 1 o'clock.

My Russian colleague still thinks that this step is not entirely in contradiction to the declaration made yesterday by Count Berchtold.

DUMAINE.

No. 116.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 31. 1914.

HERR VON JAGOW sent for me and has just told me that he was very sorry to inform me that in face of the total mobilisation of the Russian army, Germany, in the interest of the security of the Empire, found herself obliged to take serious precautionary measures. What is called "Kriegsgefahrzustand" (the state of danger of war) has been declared, and this allows the authorities to proclaim, if they deem it expedient, a state of siege to suspend some of the public services, and to close the frontier.

At the same time a demand is being made at St. Petersburgh that they should demobilise, as well on the Austrian as on the German side, otherwise Germany would be obliged to mobilise on her side. Herr von Jagow told me that Herr von Schoen had been instructed to inform the French Government of the resolution of the Berlin Cabinet and to ask them what attitude they intended to adopt.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 117.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

Paris, July 31, 1914.

THE German Government decided at mid-day to take all military measures implied by the state called "state of danger of war."

In communicating this decision to me at 7 o'clock this evening, Baron von Schoen added that the Government required at the same time that Russia should

demobilise. If the Russian Government has not given a satisfactory reply within twelve hours Germany will mobilise in her turn.

I replied to the German Ambassador that I had no information at all about an alleged total mobilisation of the Russian army and navy which the German Government invoked as the reason for the new military measures which they are taking to-day.

Baron von Schoen finally asked me in the name of his Government, what the attitude of France would be in case of war between Germany and Russia. He told me that he would come for my reply to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock.

I have no intention of making any statement to him on this subject, and I shall confine myself to telling him that France will have regard to her interests. The Government of the Republic need not indeed give any account of her intentions except to her ally.

I ask you to inform M. Sazonof of this immediately. As I have already told you, I have no doubt that the Imperial Government, in the highest interests of peace, will do everything on their part to avoid anything that might render inevitable or precipitate the crisis.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 118.

M. Paléologue French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to M. René, Viviani; President of Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, July 31, 1914.

As a result of the general mobilisation of Austria and of the measures for mobilisation taken secretly, but continuosly, by Germany for the last six days, the order for the general mobilisation of the Russian army has been given. Russia not being able, without most serious danger, to allow herself to be further outdistanced; really she is only taking military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany.

For imperative reasons of strategy the Russian Government knowing that Germany was arming, could no longer delay the conversion of her partial mobilisation into a general mobilisation.

PALÉOLOGUE

No. 119.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, July 31, 1914.

L'AGENCE HAVAS having announced that the state "of danger of war" had been declared in Germany, I told M. Davignon that I could assure him that the Government of the Republic would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Government of the King had always thought that this would be so, and thanked me. The Russian Minister and the British Minister, whom I saw subsequently, appeared much pleased that in the circumstances I gave this assurance, which further, as the English Minister told me, was in accordance with the declaration of Sir E. Grey.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

CHAPTER VI.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY GERMANY ON RUSSIA (SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, AT 7-10 P.M.); AND ON FRANCE (MONDAY, AUGUST, 3, AT 6-45 P.M.)

No. 120.

M. Réne Viviani President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

Two *démarches* were made yesterday evening by the Austrian Ambassadors—the one at Paris, which was rather vague, the other at St. Petersburgh, precise and conciliatory.

Count Szécsen came to explain to me that the Austro-Hungarian Government had officially informed Russia that it had no territorial ambition, and would not touch the sovereignty of Servia; that it also repudiates any intention of occupying the Sandjak; but that these explanations of disinterestedness only retain their force if the war remains localised to Austria and Servia, as a European war would open out eventualities which it was impossible to foresee. The Austrian Ambassador, in commenting on these explanations, gave me to understand that if his Government could not answer the questions of the Powers speaking in their own name, they would certainly answer Servia, or any single Power asking for these conditions in the name of Servia. He added that a step in this direction was perhaps still possible.

At St. Petersburgh the Austrian Ambassador called on M. Sazonof and explained to him that his Government was willing to begin a discussion as to the basis of the ultimatum addressed to Servia. The Russian Minister declared himself satisfied with this declaration, and proposed that the *pourparlers* should take place in London with the participation of the Powers. M. Sazonof will have requested the English Government to take the lead in the discussion; he pointed out that it would be very important that Austria should stop her operations in Servia.

The deduction from these facts is that Austria would at last show herself ready to come to an agreement, just as the Russian Government is ready to enter into negotiations on the basis of the English proposal.

Unfortunately these arrangements which allowed one to hope for a peaceful solution appear, in fact, to have been rendered useless by the attitude of Germany. This Power has in fact presented an ultimation giving the Russian Government twelve hours in which to agree to the demobilisation of their forces not only as against Germany, but also as against Austria; this time-limit expires at noon. The ultimatum is not justified, for Russia has accepted the English proposal which implies a cessation of military preparation by all the Powers.

The attitude of Germany proves that she wishes for war. And she wishes for it against France. Yesterday when Herr von Schoen came to the Quai d'Orsay to ask what attitude France proposed to take in case of a Russo-German conflict, the German Ambassador, although there has been no direct dispute between France and Germany, and although from the beginning of the crisis we have used all our efforts for a peaceful solution and are still continuing to do so, added that he asked me to present his respects and thanks to the President of the Republic, and asked that we would be good enough to make arrangements as to him personally (*des disposions pour sa propre personne*); we know also that he has already put the archives of the Embassy in safety. This attitude of breaking off diplomatic relations without any direct dispute and although he has not received any definitely negative answer, is characteristic of the determination of Germany to make war against France. The want of sincerity in her peaceful protestations is shown by the rupture which she is forcing upon Europe at a time when Austria had at last agreed with Russia to begin negotiations.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 121.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

MY Russian colleague received yesterday evening two telegrams from M. Sazonof advising him that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had explained that his Government was ready to discuss the note to Servia with the Russian Government even as to its basis; M. Sazonof answered that in his opinion these conversations should take place in London.

The ultimatum to Russia can only do away with the last chances of peace which these conversations still seemed to leave. The question may be asked whether in such circumstances the acceptance by Austria was serious, and had not the object of throwing the responsibility of the conflict on to Russia.

My British colleague during the night made a pressing appeal to Herr von Jagow's feelings of humanity. The latter answered that the matter had gone too far and that they must wait for the Russian answer to the German ultimatum. But he told Sir Edward Goschen that the ultimatum required that the Russians should countermand their mobilisation, not only as against Germany but also as against Austria; my British colleague was much astonished at this, and said that did not seem possible for Russia to accept this last point.

Germany's ultimatum coming at the very moment when an agreement seemed about to be established between Vienna and St. Petersburgh, is characteristic of her warlike policy.

In truth the conflict was between Russia and Austria only, and Germany could only intervene as an ally of Austria; in these circumstances, as the two powers which were interested as principals were prepared for conversations, it is impossible to understand why Germany should send an ultimatum to Russia instead of continuing like all the other Powers to work for a peaceful solution, unless she desired war on her own accoun

J. CAMBON.

No. 122.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors, at London, Berlin, and to the French Minister at Brussels.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE British Ambassador, under the instructions of his Government, came to ask me what would be the attitude of the French Government as regards Belgium in case of conflict with Germany.

I stated that, in accordance with the assurance which we had repeatedly given the Belgian Government, we intended to respect their neutrality.

It would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself brought to enter Belgian territory, with the object of fulfilling her obligations as a guaranteeing Power.

RENE VIVIANI.

No. 123.

M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

THE British Ambasssador has been instructed by his Government to make to German Government a communication identical with that which he made to you on the subject of the neutrality of Belgium.

Herr von Jagow answered that he would take the instructions of the Emperor and the Chancellor but that he did not think an answer could be given, for Germany could not disclose her military plans in this way. The British Ambassador will see Herr von Jagow to-morrow afternoon.

J. CAMBON.

No. 124.

M. Barrère, French Ambassador at Rome, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rome, August 1, 1914.

I WENT to see the Marquis di San Giuliano this morning at half-past eight, in order to get precise information from him as to the attitude of Italy in view of the provocative acts of Germany and the results which they may have.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered that he had seen the German Ambassador yesterday evening. Herr von Flotow had said to him that Germany had requested the Russian Government to suspend mobilisation, and the French Government to inform them as to their intentions; Germany had given France a time-limit of eighteen hours and Russia a time-limit of twelve hours.

Herr von Flotow as a result of this communication asked what were the intentions of the Italian Government.

The Marquis di San Giuliano answered that as the war undertaken by Austria was aggressive and did not fall within the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, particularly in view of the consequences which might result from it according to the declaration of the German Ambassador, Italy would not be able to take part in the war.

BARRÈRE

No. 125.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

THE German Ambassador came to see me again at 11 o'clock this morning. After having recalled to his memory all the efforts made by France towards an honourable settlement of the Austro-Servian conflict and the difficulty between Austria and Russia which has resulted from it. I put him in possession of the facts as to the *pourparlers* which have been carr ed on since yesterday :—

(1) An English compromise, proposing, besides other suggestions, suspension of military preparations on the part of Russia, on condition that the other Powers should act in the same way; adherence of Russia to this proposal.

(2) Communications from the Austrian Government declaring that they did not desire any aggrandisement in Servia, nor even to advance into the Sandjak, and stating that they were ready to discuss *even the basis* of the Austro-Servian question at London with the other Powers.

I drew attention to the attitude of Germany who, abandoning all *pourparlers*, presented an ultimatum to Russia at the very moment when this Power had just accepted the English formula (which implies the cessation of military preparations by all the countries which have mobilised) and regarded as imminent a diplomatic rupture with France.

Baron von Schoen answered that he did not know the developments which had taken place in this matter for the last twenty-four hours, that there was perhaps in them a "glimmer of hope" for some arrangement, that he had not received any fresh communication from his Government, and that he was going to get information. He gave renewed protestations of his sincere desire to unite his efforts to those of France for arriving at a solution of the conflict. I laid stress on the serious responsibility which the Imperial Government would assume if, in circumstances such as these, they took an initiative which was not justified and of a kind which would irremediably compromise peace.

Baron von Schoen did not allude to his immediate departure and did not make any fresh request for an answer to his question concerning the attitude of France in case of an Austro-Russian conflict. He confined himself to saying of his own accord that the attitude of France was not doubtful.

It would not do to exaggerate the possibilities which may result from my conversation with the German Ambassador for, on their side, the Imperial Government continue the most dangerous preparations on our frontier. However, we must not neglect the possibilities, and we should not cease to work towards an agreement. On her side France is taking all military measures required for protection against too great an advance in German military preparations. She considers that her attempts at solution will only have a chance of success so far as it is felt that she will be ready and resolute if the conflict is forced on her.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 126.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

SIR Edward Grey said to me that, at a meeting this morning, the Cabinet had again considered the situation. As Germany had asked England to give a declaration of neutrality and had not obtained it, the British Government remained masters of their action; this could shape itself in accordance with different hypotheses.

In the first place, Belgian neutrality is of great importance to England. France has immediately renewed her engagement to respect it. Germany has explained "that she was not in a position to reply." Sir Edward Grey will put

the Cabinet in possession of this answer and will ask to be authorized to state on Monday in the House of Commons, that the British Government will not permit a violation of Belgian neutrality.

In the second place, the English fleet is mobilised, and Sir Edward Grey will propose to his colleagues that he should state that it will oppose the passage of the Straits of Dover by the German fleet, or, if the German fleet should pass through *(venaient à le passer)*, will oppose any demonstration on the French coasts. These two questions will be dealt with at the meeting on Monday. I drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the point that, if during this intervening period any incident took place, it was necessary not to allow a surprise, and that it would be desirable to think of intervening in time.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 127.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

WE are warned through several channels that the German and the Austrian Governments are trying at this moment to influence England by making her believe that the responsibility for war, if it breaks out, will fall on Russia. Efforts are being made to obtain the neutrality of England by disguising the truth.

France has not ceased in co-operation with England to advise moderation at St. Petersburgh; this advice has been listened to.

From the beginning M. Sazonof has exercised pressure on Servia to make her accept all those clauses of the ultimatum which were not incompatible with her sovereignty.

He then engaged in a direct conversation with Austria; this was fresh evidence of his conciliatory spirit. Finally he has agreed to allow those Powers which are less interested to seek for means of composing the dispute.

In accordance with the wish expressed to him by Sir George Buchanan, M. Sazonof consented to modify the first formula which he had put forward, and he has drawn up a second which is shown not to differ materially from the declaration which Count Scézsen made yesterday to M. de Margerie. Count Scézsen affirms that Austria has no intention of seeking territorial aggrandisement and does not wish to touch the sovereignty of Servia. He expressly adds that Austria has no designs on the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

It would then seem that an agreement between Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, M. Sazonof's formula and the Austrian declarations could easily be reconciled.

France is determined, in co-operation with England, to work to the very end for the realisation of this.

But while these negotiations were going on, and while Russia in the negotiations showed a good will which cannot be disputed, Austria was the first to proceed to a general mobilisation.

Russia has found herself obliged to imitate Austria, so as not to be left in an unfavourable position, but all the time she has continued ready to negotiate.

It is not necessary for me to repeat that, so far as we are concerned, we will, in co-operation with England, continue to work for the success of these *pourparlers*.

But the attitude of Germany has made it absolutely compulsory for us to make out the order for mobilisation to-day.

Last Wednesday, well in advance of Russian mobilisation, as I have already telegraphed to you, Herr von Schoen announced to me the impending publication of *Kriegsgefahrzustand*. This measure has been taken by Germany, and under the protection of this screen, she immediately began a mobilisation in the proper sense of the word.

To-day M. Paléologue telegraphed that Count Pourtalès had notified the Russian Government of German mobilisation.

Information which has been received by the Ministry of War confirms the fact that this mobilisation is really in full execution.

Our decree of mobilisation is then an *essential measure* of protection. The Government have accompanied it by a proclamation signed by the President of the Republic and by all the Ministers, in which they explain that mobilisation is not war, and that in the present state of affairs it is the best means for France of safeguarding peace, and that the Government of the Republic will redouble their efforts to bring the negotiations to a conclusion.

Will you be good enough to bring all these points urgently to the notice of Sir Edward Grey, and to point out to him that we have throughout been governed by the determination not to commit any act of provocation.

I am persuaded that in case war were to break out, English opinion would see clearly from which side aggression comes, and that it would realise the strong reasons which we have given to Sir Edward Grey for asking for armed intervention on the part of England in the interest of the future of the European balance of power.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 128.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 1, 1914.

THE Minister of State instructs me to ask from the French Government an assurance of neutrality similar to that which has been given to Belgium. M. Eyschen has stated that at present, as the declaration in question was made to the President of the Council of the Belgian Government by the French Minister at Brussels, he thought that the same procedure would be most suitable with regard to the Grand Duchy.

This is the reason why he has abstained from making a request direct to the Government of the Republic. As the Chamber of Deputies meets on Monday, M. Eyschen wishes to have the answer by that date; a similar *demarche* is being made at the same time with the German Minister at Luxemburg.

MOLLARD.

No. 129.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

Paris, August 1, 1914.

BE good enough to state to the President of the Council that in conformity with the Treaty of London. 1867, the Government of the Republic intends to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, as they have shown by their attitude.

The violation of this neutrality by Germany, would however, be an act of a kind which would compel France from that time to be guided in this matter by care for her defence and her interest.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 130.

M. Jule Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 1, 1914,

SPECIAL editions of newspapers are being distributed in the streets of Berlin announcing that the general mobilisation of the army and the navy has been decreed and that the first day of the mobilisation is Sunday, 2nd August.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 131.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State for Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts:—

On Sunday, the 2nd August, very early, German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated

into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded especially towards the south and in the direction of Luxemburg, the capital of of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where their arrival is immediately expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxemburg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

The Minister of State,
President of the Government.

EYSCHEN.

No. 132.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.

THE Minister of State for Luxemburg, M. Eyschen, has just received, through Herr von Buch, German Minister at Luxemburg, a telegram from Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, saying that the military measures taken by Germany in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against this country, but are solely measures tended to assure the use of the railways which have been leased to the Empire against the eventual attack of a French army. Luxemburg will receive a complete indemnity for any damage.

MOLLARD.

No. 133.

Note handed in by the German Ambassador.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has just been instructed, and hastens to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the military measures taken by Germany in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg do not constitute an act of hostility. They must be considered as purely preventive measures taken for the protection of the railways, which, under the treaties between Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, are under German administration.

VON SCHOEN.

No. 134.

M. Paléologue, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

St. Petersburgh, August 2, 1914.

YESTERDAY at ten minutes past seven in the evening the German Ambassador handed to M. Sazonof a declaration of war by his Government; he will leave St. Petersburgh to-day.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has not received any instructions from his Government as to the declaration of war.

PALÉOLOGUE.

No. 135.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Representatives of France abroad.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador informs me that Germany has just declared war on Russia, notwithstanding the negotiations which are proceeding, and at a moment when Austria-Hungary was agreeing to discuss with the Powers upon the basis of her conflict with Servia.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 136.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors at London, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Constantinople.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

THIS morning, French territory was violated by German troops at Ciry and near Longwy. They are marching on the fort which bears the latter name. Elsewhere the Custom House at Delle has twice been fired upon. Finally, German troops have also violated this morning the neutral territory of Luxemburg.

You will at once use this information to lay stress on the fact that the German Government is committing itself to acts of war against France without provocation on our part, or any previous declaration of war, whilst we have scrupulously respected the zone of ten kilometres which we have maintained, even since the mobilisation, between our troops and the frontier.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 137.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 2, 1914.

AFTER the meeting of the Cabinet held this morning Sir Edward Grey made the following declaration to me :—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

"This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

Afterwards in speaking to me of the neutrality of Belgium and that of Luxemburg, the Secretary of State reminded me that the Convention of 1867, referring to the Grand Duchy, differed from the Treaty referring to Belgium, in that England was bound to require the observance of this latter Convention without the assistance of the other guaranteeing Powers, while with regard to Luxemburg all the guaranteeing Powers were to act in concert.

The protection of Belgian neutrality is here considered so important that England will regard its violation by Germany as a *casus belli*. It is a specially English interest and there is no doubt that the British Government, faithful to the traditions of their policy, will insist upon it, even if the business world in which German influence is making tenacious efforts, exercises pressure to prevent the Government committing itself against Germany.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 138.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

I NOTE the points contained in your telegrams of the 27th, 30th, 31st, July and the 1st August, and in that which you have sent to me to-day.

In communicating to the Chambers the declaration which Sir Edward Grey has made to you, the text of which is contained in your last telegram, I will add that in it we have obtained from Great Britain a first assistance which is most valuable to us.

In addition, I propose to indicate that the help which Great Britain intends to give to France for the protection of the French coasts or the French merchant marine, will be used in such a way that our navy will also, in case of a Franco-German conflict, be supported by the English fleet in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea and Channel. In addition I would note that English ports could not serve as places for revictualling for the German fleet.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No 139.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

Paris, August 2, 1914.

GERMAN troops having to-day violated the eastern frontier at several points, I request you immediately to protest in writing to the German Government. You will be good enough to take as your text the following note which, in the uncertainty of communications between Paris and Berlin, I have addressed directly to the German Ambassador :—

"The French administrative and military authorities in the eastern district have just reported several acts which I have instructed the Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin to bring to the knowledge of the Imperial Government.

"The first has taken place at Delle in the district of Belfort; on two occasions the French Customs station in this locality has been fired upon by a detachment of German soldiers. North of Delle two German patrols of the 5th Mounted Jaegers crossed the frontier this morning and advanced to the villages of Joncherey and Baron, more than ten kilometres from the frontier. The officer who commanded the first has blown out the brains of a French soldier. The German cavalry carried off some horses which the French Mayor of Suarce was collecting and forced the inhabitants of the commune to lead the said horses.

"The Ambassador of the Republic at Berlin has been instructed to make a formal protest to the Imperial Government against acts which form a flagrant violation of the frontier by German troops in arms, and which are not justified by anything in the present situation. The Government of the Republic can only leave to the Imperial Government the entire responsibility for these acts."

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 140.

M. Marcelin Pellet, French Minister at The Hague, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, August 3, 1914.

THE German Minister called yesterday on the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain the necessity under which as he said, Germany was placed of violating the neutral territory of Luxemburg, adding that he would have a fresh communication to make to him to-day. He has now this morning announced the entry of German troops into Belgium in order, as he has explained, to prevent an occupation of that country by France.

PELLET.

No. 141.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

YESTERDAY evening the German Minister handed to the Belgian Government an ultimatum stating that his Government, having learnt that the French were preparing for operations in the district of Givet and Namur, were compelled to take steps, the first of which was to invite the Belgian Government to inform them, within 7 hours, if they were disposed to facilitate military operations in Belgium against France. In case of refusal the fortune of war would decide.

The Government of the King answered that the information as to the French movements appeared to them to be inaccurate in view of the formal assurances which had been given by France, and were still quite recent; that Belgium, which since the establishment of her kingdom, has taken every care to assure the protection of her dignity and of her interests, and has devoted all her efforts to peaceful development of progress, strongly protests against any violation of her territory from whatever quarter it may come: and that, supposing the violation takes place, she will know how to defend with energy her neutrality, which has been guaranteed by the Powers, and notably by the King of Prussia.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 142.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

To the assurance which I gave him that if Belgium appealed to the guarantee of the powers against the violation of her neutrality by Germany, France would at once respond to her appeal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs answered:

"It is with great sincerity that we thank the Government of the Republic for the support which it would eventually be able to offer us, but under present conditions we do not appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. At a later date the Government of the King will weigh the measures which it may be necessary to take."

No. 143.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

Sir EDWARD GREY has authorised me to inform you that you could state to Parliament that he was making explanations to the Commons as to the present attitude of the British Government, and that the chief of these declarations would be as follows:—

> "In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the north Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to French shipping its complete protection, in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

Sir Edward Grey explained to me that the mention of an operation by way of the North Sea implied protection against a demonstration in the Atlantic Ocean.

The declaration concerning the intervention of the English fleet must be considered as binding the British Government. Sir Edward Grey has assured me of this and has added that the French Government were thereby authorised to inform the Chambers of this.

On my return to the Embassy I received your telephonic communication relating to the German ultimatum addressed to Belgium. I immediately communicated it to Sir Edward Grey.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 144.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

JUST as Sir Edward Grey was starting this morning for the meeting of the Cabinet, my German colleague, who had already seen him yesterday, came to press him to say that the neutrality of England did not depend upon respecting Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward Grey refused all conversation on this matter.

The German Ambassador has sent to the press a *communique* saying that if England remained neutral Germany would give up all naval operations and would not make use of the Belgian coast as a *point d appui.* My answer is that respecting the coast is not respecting the neutrality of the territory, and that the German ultimatum is already a violation of this neutrality.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 145.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 3, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has made the statement regarding the intervention of the English fleet. He has explained, in considering the situation, what he proposed to do with regard to Belgian neutrality; and the reading of a letter from King Albert asking for the support of England has deeply stirred the House.

The House will this evening vote the credit which is asked for; from this moment its support is secured to the policy of the Government, and it follows public opinion which is declaring itself more and more in our favour.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 146.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I AM told that the German Ambassador is said to have stated to the Foreign Office that yesterday morning eighty French officers in Prussian uniform had attempted to cross the German frontier in twelve motor cars at Walbeck, to the west of Geldern and that this formed a very serious violation of neutrality on the part of France.

Be good enough urgently to contradict this news which is pure invention, and to draw the attention of the Foreign Office to the German campaign of false news which is beginning.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 147.

Letter handed by the German Ambassador to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his farewell audience. August 3, 1914, at 6-45 P. M.

M. le Président,

THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremberg.

I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

At the same time I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will detain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

(Signed) SCHOEN.

No. 148.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representative abroad.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

THE German Ambassador has asked for his passports and is leaving this evening with the staffs of the Embassy, the German Consulate-General and the Bavarian Legation. Baron von Schoen has given as his reason the establishment by the German administrative and military authorities of acts of hostility which are said to have been committed by French military aviators accused of having flown over territory of the Empire and thrown bombs. The Ambassador adds that the aviators are said to have also violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over Belgian territory. "In the presence of these acts of aggression," says the letter of Baron von Schoen, "the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power."

I formally challenged the inaccurate allegations of the Ambassador, and for my part I reminded him that I had yesterday addressed to him a note protesting against the flagrant violations of the France Frontier Committee two days ago by detachments of German troops.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 149.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador at Berlin.

(Telegram communicated to French Representatives abroad.)

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I REQUEST you to ask for your passports and to leave Berlin at once with the staff of the Embassy leaving the charge of French interests and the care of the archives to the Spanish Ambassador. I request you at the same time to protest in writing against the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg by German troops, of which notice has been given by the Prime Minister of Luxemburg; against the ultimatum addressed to the Belgian Government by the German Minister at Brussels to force upon them the violation of Belgian neutrality and to require of that country that she should facilitate military operations against France on Belgian territory; finally against the false allegation of an alleged projected invasion of these two countries by French armies by which he has attemped to justify the state of war which he declares henceforth exists between Germany and France.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 150.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Allizé, French Minister at Munich.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

BE good enough to inform the Royal Bavarian Government that you have received instructions to adopt your attitude to that of our Ambassador at Berlin and to leave Munich.

RENÉ VINIANI.

No. 151.

M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Representatives at London, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Constantinople, The Hague, Copenhagen, Christiana, Stockholm, Bucharest, Athens, and Belgrade.

Paris, August 3, 1914.

I LEARN from an official Belgian source that German troops have violated Belgian territory at Gemmerich in the district of Verviers.

RENÉ VIVIANI.

No. 152.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

THE Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends me a letter by which "the Government of the King declare that they are firmly decided to resist the aggression of Germany by all means in their power." Belgium appeals to England, France and Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defence of her territory.

"There would be a concerted and common action having as its object the resistance of forcible measures employed by Germany against Belgium, and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future."

"Belgium is glad to be able to declare that she will ensure the defence of her fortified places."

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 153.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, August 4, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY has asked me to come and see him immediately in order to tell me that the Prime Minister would to-day make a statement in the House of Commons that Germany had been invited to withdraw her ultimatum to Belgium, and to give her answer to England before 12 o'clock to-night.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 154.

M. Klobukowski, French Minister at Brussels, to M. René Viviani, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

THIS morning the German Minister informs the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that in consequence of the refusal of the Belgian Government the Imperial Government find themselves compelled to carry out by force of arms those measures of protection which are rendered indispensable by the French threats.

KLOBUKOWSKI.

No. 155.

M. Bapst, French Minister at Copenhagen, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copenhagen, August 6, 1914.

THE French Ambassador at Berlin asks me to communicate to your Excellency the following telegram:—

"I have been sent to Denmark by the German Government. I have just arrived at Copenhagen. I am accompanied by all the staff of the Embassy and the Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Darmstadt with his family." The treatment which we have received is of such a nature that I have thought it desirable to make a complete report on it to your Excellency by telegram.

On the morning of Monday, the 3rd August, after I had, in accordance with your instructions, addressed to Herr von Jagow a protest against the acts of aggression committed on French territory by German troops, the Secretary of State came to see me. Herr von Jagow came to complain of acts of aggression which he alleged had been committed in Germany, especially at Nuremberg and Coblenz by French aviators who, according to his statement, "had come from Belgium." I answered that I had not the slightest information as to the facts to which he attached so much importance and the improbability of which seemed to me obvious; on my part I asked him if he had read the note which I had addressed to him with regard to the invasion of our territory by detachments of the German army. As the Secretary of State said that he had not yet read this note, I explained its contents to him. I called his attention to the act committed by the officer commanding one of the detachments, who had advanced to the French village of Joncherey, ten kilometres within our frontier, and had blown out the brains of a French soldier whom he had met there. After having given my opinion of this act, I added, "You will admit that under no circumstances could there be any comparison between this and the flight of an aeroplane over foreign territory carried out by private persons animated by that spirit of individual courage by which aviators are distinguished.

"An act of aggression committed on the territory of a neighbour by detachments of regular troops commanded by officers assumes an importance of quite a different nature."

Herr von Jagow explained to me that he had no knowledge of the facts of which I was speaking to him, and he added that it was difficult for events of this kind not to take place when two armies filled with the feelings which animated our troops found themselves face to face on either side of the frontier.

At this moment the crowds which thronged the Pariser Platz in front of the Embassy and whom we could see through the window of my study, which was half-open, uttered shouts against France. I asked the Secretary of State when all this would come to an end.

"The Government has not yet come to a decision," Herr von Jagow answered. "It is probable to Herr von Schoen will receive orders today to ask for his passports and then you will receive yours." The Secretary of State assured me that I need not have any anxiety with regard to my departure, and that all the proprieties would be observed with regard to me as well as my staff. We were not to see one another any more, and we took leave of one another after an interview which had been courteous and could not make me anticipate what was in store for me.

Before leaving Herr von Jagow I expressed to him my wish to make a personal call on the Chancellor, as that would be the last opportunity that I should have of seeing him.

Herr von Jagow answered that he did not advise me to carry out this intention as this interview would serve no purpose and could not fail to be painful.

At 6 o'clock in the evening Herr von Langwerth brought me my passports. In the name of his Government he refused to agree to the wish which I expressed to him that I should be permitted to travel by Holland or Belgium. He suggested to me that I should go either by way of Copenhagen, although he could not assure me a free passage by sea, or through Switzerland *viâ* Constance.

I accepted this last route; Herr von Langwerth having asked me to leave as soon as I possibly could it was agreed, in consideration of the necessity I was under of making arrangements with the Spanish Ambassador, who was undertaking the charge of our interests, that I should leave on the next day, the 4th August, at 10 o'clock at night.

At 7 o'clock, an hour after Herr von Langwerth had left, Herr von Lancken, formerly Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to tell me to request the staff of my Embassy to cease taking meals in the

restaurants. This order was so strict that on the next day, Tuesday, I had to have recourse to the authority of the Wilhelmstrasse to get the Hotel Bristol to send our meals to the Embassy.

At 11 o'clock on the same evening, Monday, Herr von Langwerth came back to tell me that his Government would not allow our return by way of Switzerland under the pretext that it would take three days and three nights to take me to Constance. He announced that I should be sent by way of Vienna. I only agreed to this alteration under reserve, and during the night I wrote the following letter to Herr von Langwerth:—

Berlin, August 3, 1914.

"M. LE BARON—

I HAVE been thinking over the route for my return to my country about which you came to speak to me this evening. You propose that I shall travel by Vienna. I run the risk of finding myself detained in that town, if not by the action of the Austrian Government, at least owing to the mobilisation which creates great difficulties similar to those existing in Germany as to the movements of trains.

Under these circumstances, I must ask the German Government for a promise made on their honour that the Austrian Government will send me to Switzerland, and that the Swiss Government will not close its frontier either to me or to the persons by whom I am accompanied, as I am told that that frontier has been firmly closed to foreigners.

I cannot then accept the proposal that you have made to me unless I have the security which I ask for, and unless I am assured that I shall not be detained for some months outside my country.

JULES CAMBON."

IN answer to this letter on the next morning, Tuesday, the 4th August, Herr von Langwerth gave me in writing an assurance that the Austrian and Swiss authorities had received communications to this effect.

At the same time M. Miladowski, attached to the Consulate at Berlin, as well as other Frenchmen, was arrested in his own house while in bed. M. Miladowski, for whom a diplomatic passport had been requested, was released after four hours.

I was preparing to leave for Vienna when at a quarter to five, Herr von Langwerth came back to inform me that I would have to leave with the persons accompanying me at 10 o'clock in the evening, but that I should be taken to Denmark. On this new requirement I asked if I should be confined in a fortress supposing I did not comply. Herr von Langwerth simply answered that he would return to receive my answer in half an hour. I did not wish to give the German Government the pretext for saying that I had refused to depart from Germany. I therefore told Herr von Langwerth when he came back that I would submit to the order which had been given to me, but "that I protested."

I at once wrote to Herr von Jagow a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

"SIR,

MORE than once your Excellency has said to me that the Imperial Government, in accordance with the usages of international courtesy, would facilitate my return to my own country and would give me every means of getting back to it quickly

"Yesterday, however, Baron von Langwerth, after refusing me access to Belgium and Holland, informed me that I should travel to Switzerland *viâ* Constance. During the night I was informed that I should be sent to Austria, a country which is taken part in the present war on the side of Germany. As I had no knowledge of the intentions of Austria towards me, since on Austrian soil I am nothing but an ordinary private individual, I wrote to Baron von Langwerth that I requested the Imperial Government to give me a promise that the Imperial and Royal Austrian authorities would give me all possible facilities for continuing my journey and that Switzerland would not be closed to me. Herr von Langwerth has been good enough to answer me in writing that I could be assured of an easy journey and that the Austrian authorities would do all that was necessary.

"It is nearly five o'clock, and Baron von Langwerth has just announced to me that I shall be sent to Denmark. In view of the present situation there is no security that I shall find a ship to take me to England, and it is this consideration which made me reject this proposal, with the approval of Herr von Langwerth.

"In truth no liberty is left me, and I am treated almost as a prisoner. I am obliged to submit, having no means of obtaining that the rules of international courtesy should be observed towards me, but I hasten to protest to your Excellency against the manner in which I am being treated.

JULES CAMBON."

Whilst my letter was being delivered I was told that the journey would not be made direct, but by way of Schleswig. At 10 o'clock in the evening I left the Embasy with my staff in the middle of a great assembly of foot and mounted police.

At the station the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was only represented by an officer of inferior rank.

The journey took place with extreme slowness. We took more than twenty-four hours to reach the frontier. It seemed that at every station they had to wait for orders to proceed. I was accompanied by Major von Rheinbaben of the Alexandra Regiment of the Guard and by a police officer. In the neighbourhood of the Kiel Canal the soldiers entered our carriages. The windows were shut and the curtains of the carriages drawn down; each of us had to remain insolated in his compartment and was forbidden to get up or to touch his luggage. A soldier stood in the corridor of the carriage before the door of each of our compartments which were kept open, revolver in hand and finger on the trigger. The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the women and children and everyone were subjected to the same treatment.

At the last German station, about 11 o'clock at night, Major von Rheinbaben came to take leave of me. I handed to him the following letter to Herr von Jagow.

Wednesday Evening, August 5, 1914.

"SIR,

YESTERDAY, before leaving Berlin, I protested in writing to your Excellency against the repeated change of route which was imposed upon me by the Imperial Government on my journey from Germany.

"To-day, as the train in which I was passed over the Kiel Canal an attempt was made to search all our luggage as if we might have hidden some instrument of destruction. Thanks to the interference of Major von Rheinbaben, we were spared this insult. But they went further.

"They obliged us to remain each in his own compartment, the windows and blinds have been closed. During this time, in the corridors of the carriages at the door of each compartment and facing each one of us stood a soldier, revolver in hand, finger on the trigger, for nearly half an hour.

"I consider it my duty to protest against this threat of violence to the Ambassador of the Republic and the staff of his Embassy, violence which nothing could even have made me anticipate. Yesterday I had the honour of writing to your Excellency that I was being treated almost as a prisoner. To-day I am being treated as a dangerous prisoner. Also I must record that during our journey which from Rerlin to Denmark has taken twenty-four hours, no food has been prepered nor provided for me nor for the persons who were travelling with me to the frontier.

JULES CAMBON."

I thought that our troubles had finished, when shortly afterwards Major von Rheinbaben came, rather embarrassed, to inform me that the train would not proceed to the Danish frontier if I did not pay the cost of this train. I expressed my astonishment that I had not been made to pay at Berlin and that at any rate I had not been forewarned of this. I offered to pay by a cheque on one of the largest Berlin banks. This facility was refused me. With the help of my companions I was able to collect, in gold, the sum which was required from me at once, and which amounted to 3,611 marks 75 pfennig. This is about 5,000 francs in accordance with the present rate of exchange.*

* Subsequently the sum thus required from M. Jules Cambon was given to the Spanish Ambassador to be repaid to the French Ambassador.

After this last incident, I thought it necessary to ask Major von Rheinbaben for his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman that we should be taken to the Danish frontier. He gave it to me, and I required that the policeman who was with us should accompany us.

In this way we arrived at the first Danish station, where the Danish Government had had a train made ready to take us to Copenhagen.

I am assured that my English colleague and the Belgian Minister, although they left Berlin after I did, travelled by the direct route to Holland. I am struck by this difference of treatment, and as Denmark and Norway are, at this moment, infested with spies, if I succeed in embarking in Norway, there is a danger that I may be arrested at sea with the officials who accompany me.

I do not wish to conclude this despatch without notifying your Excellency of the energy and devotion of which the whole staff of the Embassy has given unceasing proof during the course of this crisis. I shall be glad that account should be taken of the services which on this occasion have been rendered to the Government of the Republic, in particular by the Secretaries of the Embassy and by the Military and Naval Attachés.

JULES CAMBON.

No. 156.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to M. Doumergue, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, August 5, 1914.

THE Minister of State came to see me at the Legation this morning, Tuesday, 4th August, 1914, at about half-past eight o'clock, in order to notify me that the German military authorities required my departure. On my answering that I would only give way to force M. Eyschen said that he understood my feelings in this matter, and it was just for that reason that he had himself come to make this communication which cost him so much, for it was just because force was used that he asked me to leave. He added that he was going to bring me written proof of this.

I did not conceal from M. Eyschen the grief and anxiety which I had in leaving my fellow-countrymen without defence, and asked him to be good enough to undertake their protection; this he promised to do.

Just as he was leaving he handed me the enclosed letter (Enclosure I) which is the answer of the Luxemburg Government to the declaration which I had made the evening before, according to telegraphic instructions of M. Viviani.

About 10 o'clock, the Minister of State came again to the Legation and left me with a short note from himself, a certified copy of the letter which the German Minister had addressed to him on the subject of my departure from Luxemburg. (Enclosures II and III.)

At the same time he told me that he had informed Herr von Buch that the Luxemburg Government would be entrusted with the protection of the French and would have charge of the Legation and the Chancery. This news did not seem to be agreeable to my German colleague, who advised M. Eyschen to move me to entrust this responsibility to the Belgian Minister. I explained to the Minister of State that the situation was peculiar. As I was accredited to Her Royal Highness the Grand Duches, and as my country was not in a state of war with Luxemburg, it was in these circumstances clearly indicated that it should be the Luxemberg Government which should look after the safety of my fellow-countrymen. M. Eyschen did not insist, and again accepted the service which I entrusted to him.

The Minister of State then asked me to be good enough to leave quietly in order to avoid any demonstration, which, as he said, would not fail to bring about reprisals on the part of the German military authorities against the French. I answered that I attached too much value to the safety of my countrymen to compromise it and that he had nothing to fear.

My departure, which was required to take place as soon as possible, was fixed for two o'clock; it was at the same time understood that I should leave in my motor car. As to a safe conduct, M. Eyschen told me that the German Minister was at that very moment at the German headquarters to ask for it, and that he would take care that I received it in good time.

At a quarter past two the Minister of State accompanied by M. Henrion, Councillor of the Government, came to take leave of me and to receive the keys of the Legation and those of the Chancery.

He told me that orders had been given for my free passage, and that I must make for Arlon by way of the Merle, Mamers and Arlon roads. He added that a German officer would wait for me at the Merle road in order to go in front of my motor car.

I then left the Legation and made my way to Arlon by the road which had been determined on, but I did not meet anyone.

Your Excellency will have the goodness to find the enclosed text of the letter which I sent to the Minister of State before leaving my post. (Enclosure IV.)

MOLLARD.

ENCLOSURE I.

M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914.

SIR,

IN an oral communication made yesterday evening, your Excellency has had the goodness to bring to my knowledge that in accordance with the Treaty of London of 1867, the Government of the Republic intended to respect the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg as they had shown by their attitude, but that the violation of this neutrality by Germany was nevertheless of such a kind as to compel France henceforth to be influenced in this matter by the care for her defence and her interests.

You will allow me to point out clearly that the decision of the Government of the Republic is based solely on the act of a third Power for which in truth the Grand Duchy is not responsible.

The rights of Luxemburg must then remain intact.

The German Empire has formally declared that only a temporary occupation of Luxemburg entered into their intentions.

I am glad to believe that the Government of the Republic will have no difficulty in establishing with me the fact that at all times and in all circumstances the Grand Duchy has fully and loyally fulfilled all the obligations of every kind which rested on it in virtue of the Treaty of 1867.

I remain, etc.,

EYSCHEN,

Minister of State, President of the Government.

ENCLOSURE II.

Private letter from M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government, to M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg.

SIR,

A SHORT time ago I had, with very great regret, to inform you of the intentions of General von Fuchs with regard to your sojourn in Luxemburg.

As I had the honour to tell you, I asked for confirmation in writing of the decision taken by the military authorities in this matter.

Enclosed is a letter which I have at this moment received from the German Minister.

He has assured me that in carrying out this step that there will be no want of the respect due to your position and person.

Be good enough to receive the renewed expressions of my regret and my deep regard.

EYSCHEN.

ENCLOSURE III.

To His Excellency the Minister of State, Dr. Eyschen

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

IN accordance with the instructions of His Excellency General Fuchs, I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to request the French Minister, M. Mollard, to leave Luxemburg as soon as possible and to return to France; otherwise the German military authorities would find themselves under the painful necessity of placing M. Mollard under the charge of a military escort and in the last extremity of proceeding to his arrest.

I beg your Excellency to have the goodness on this occasion to receive the assurance of my deepest regard.

VON BUCH.

ENCLOSURE IV.

M. Mollard, French Minister at Luxemburg, to His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Government of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, August 4, 1914

SIR,

I HAVE just received your communication and I submit to force.

Before leaving Luxemburg it is my duty to provide for the fortunes and safety of my fellow-countrymen. Knowing the spirit of justice and equity of the Luxemburg Government, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to take them under your protection, and to watch over the safety of their lives and goods.

At the same time I will ask your Excellency to take charge of the Legation and the offices of the Chancery.

I should be much obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to lay before Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess the expression of my deepest respect, and my excuses for not having been able myself to express them to her.

In thanking you for all the marks of sympathy which you have given me I beg you to receive renewed assurances of my deep regard.

ARMAND MOLLARD.

No. 157.

Notification by the French Government to the Representatives of the Powers at Paris.

THE German Imperial Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier, and to permit various acts of murder and pillage on French territory; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in defiance of the stipulations of the Convention of London, 11th May 1867, and of Convention V. of the Hague, 18th October 1907, *on the rights and duties of Powers and persons in case of war on land* (Articles 1 and 2), Conventions which have been signed by the German Government; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Government of Belgium with the object of requiring passage for German troops through Belgian territory in violation of the Treaties of the 19th April 1839, which had been signed by them, and in violation of the above Convention of the Hague.

Have declared war on France at 6-45 P.M. on the 3rd August 1914.

In these circumstances the Government of the Republic find themselves obliged on their side to have recourse to arms.

They have in consequence the honour of informing by these presents the Government of . . . . . that a state of war exists between Franae and Germany dating from 6-45 P.M. on 3rd August 1914.

The Government of the Republic protest before all civilised nations, and especially those Governments which have signed the Conventions and Treaties referred to above, against the violation by the German Empire of their international engagements, and they reserve full right for reprisals which they might find themselves brought to exercise against an enemy so little regardful of its plighted word.

The Government of the Republic, who propose to observe the principles of the law of nations, will during the hostilities, and assuming that reciprocity will be observed, act in accordance with the International Conventions signed by France concerning the law of war on land and sea.

The present notification, made in accordance with Article 2 of the Third Convention of the Hague of the 18th October 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities and handed to . . . .

Paris, August 4. 1914, 2 p.m.

No. 158.

Message from M. Poincaré, President of the Republic, read at the Extraordinary Session of Parliament, August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel of the 5th August 1914.*)

(*The Chamber rises and remains standing during the reading of the message.*)

"GENTLEMEN,

"FRANCE has just been the object of a violent and premeditated attack, which is an insolent defiance of the law of nations. Before any declaration of war had been sent to us, even before the German Ambassador had asked for his passports, our territory has been violated. The German Empire has waited till yesterday evening to give at this late stage the true name to a state of things which it had already created.

"For more than forty years the French, in sincere love of peace, have buried at the bottom of their heart the desire for legitimate reparation.

"They have given to the world the example of a great nation which, definitely raised from defeat by the exercise of will, patience and labour, has only used its renewed and rejuvenated strength in the interest of progress and for the good of humanity.

"Since the ultimatum of Austria opened a crisis which threatened the whole of Europe, France has persisted in following and in recommending on all sides the policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation.

"To her there can be imputed no act, no movement, no word, which has not been peaceful and conciliatory.

"At the hour when the struggle is beginning, she has the right, in justice to herself, of solemnly declaring that she has made, up to the last moment, supreme efforts to avert the war now about to break out, the crushing responsibility for which the German Empire will have to bear before history. (*Unanimous and repeated applause.*)

"On the very morrow of the day when we and our allies were publicly expressing our hope of seeing negotiations which had been begun under the auspices of the London Cabinet carried to a peaceful conclusion, Germany suddenly declared war upon Russia, she has invaded the territory of Luxemburg, she has outrageously insulted the noble Belgian nation (*loud and unanimous applause*), our neighbour and our friend, and attempted treacherously to fall upon us while we were in the midst of diplomatic conversation. (*Fresh and repeated unanimous applause.*)

"But France was watching. As alert as she was peaceful, she was prepared, and our enemies will meet on their path our valiant covering troops, who are at their post and will provide the screen behind which the mobilisation of our national forces will be methodically completed.

"Our fine and courageous army which France to-day accompanies with her maternal thought (*loud applause*) has risen eager to defend the honour of the flag and the soil of the country. (*Unanimous and repeated applause.*)

"The President of the Republic interpreting the unanimous feeling of the country, expresses to our troops by land and sea the admiration and confidence of every Frenchman. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)

"Closely united in a common feeling, the nation will persevere with the cool self-restraint of which, since the beginning of the crisis, she has given daily proof. Now, as always, she will know how to harmonise the most noble daring and most ardent enthusiasm with that self-control which is the sign of enduring energy and is the best guarantee of victory. (*Applause.*)

"In the war which is beginning France will have right on her side, the eternal power of which cannot with impunity be disregarded by nations any more than by individuals. (*Loud and unanimous applause.*)

"She will be heroically defended by all her sons; nothing will break their sacred union before the enemy; to-day they are joined together as brothers in a common indignation against the aggressor; and in a common patriotric faith. (*Loud and prolonged applause and cries of 'Vive la France'.*)

"She is faithfully helped by Russia, her ally (*loud and unanimous applause*); she is supported by the loyal friendship of England (*loud and unanimous applause*).

"And already from every part of the civilised world sympathy and good wishes are coming to her. For to-day once again she stands before the universe for liberty, justice and reason (*loud and repeated applause*) 'Haut les cœurs et vive la France' (*unanimous and prolonged applause*).

RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

No. 159.

Speech delivered by M. René Viviani, President of the Council, in the Chamber of Deputies, August 4, 1914.

(*Journal Officiel, August 5, 1914.*)

M. René Viviani, *President of the Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

The German Ambassador yesterday left Paris after notifying us of the existence of a state of war.

The Government owe to Parliament a true account of the events which in less than ten days have unloosed a European war and compelled France, peaceful and valiant, to defend her frontier against an attack, the hateful injustice of which is emphasised by its calculated unexpectedness.

This attack, which has no excuse, and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the last act of a plan, whose origin and object I propose to declare before our own democracy and before the opinion of the civilised world.

As a consequence of the abominable crime which cost the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent and the Duchess of Hohenburg their lives, difficulties arose between the Cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

The majority of the Powers were only semi-officially informed of these difficulties up till Friday, July 24th, the date on which the Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors communicated to them a circular which the press has published.

The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum delivered the evening before to Servia by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade.

This ultimatum in alleging the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and associations in the Serajevo crime, hinted that the official Servian authorities themselves were no strangers to it. It demanded a reply from Servia by 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, July 25th.

The Austrian demands, or at any rate many of them, without doubt struck a blow at the rights of a sovereign State. Notwithstanding their excessive character, Servia, on July 25th, declared that she submitted to them almost without reserve.

This submission, which constituted a success for Austria-Hungary, a guarantee for the peace of Europe, was not unconnected with the advice tendered to Belgrade from the first moment by France, Russia and Great Britain.

The value of this advice was all the greater since the Austro-Hungarian demands had been concealed from the Chanceries of the Triple Entente, to whom in the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian Government had on several occasions given an assurance that their claims would be extremely moderate.

It was, therefore, with natural astonishment that the Cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg and London learned on 26th July that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, after a few minutes' examination, declared that the Servian reply was inacceptable, and broke off diplomatic relations.

This astonishment was increased by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German Ambassador came and read to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a *note verbale* asserting that the Austro-Servian dispute must remain localised, without intervention by the great Powers, or otherwise "incalculable consequences" were to be feared. A similar *démarche* was made on Saturday, the 25th, at London and at St. Petersburg.

Need I Gentlemen, point out to you the contrast between the threatening expressions used by the German Ambassador at Paris and the conciliatory sentiments which the Powers of the Triple Entente had just manifested by the advice which they give at Servia to submit?

Nevertheless, in spite of the extraordinary character of the German *démarche*, we immediately, in agreement with our Allies and our friends, took a conciliatory course and invited Germany to join in it.

We have had from the first moment regretfully to recognise that our intentions and our efforts met with no response at Berlin.

Not only did Germany appear wholly unwilling to give to Austria-Hungary the friendly advice which her position gave her the right to offer, but from this moment and still more in the following days, she seemed to intervene between the Cabinet at Vienna and the compromises suggested by the other Powers.

On Tuesday, 28th July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. This declaration of war, with its aggravation of the state of affairs brought about by the rupture of diplomatic relations three days before, gave ground for believing that there was a deliberate desire for war, and a systematic programme for the enslavement of Servia.

Thus there was now involved in the dispute not only the independence of a brave people, but the balance of power in the Balkans, embodied in the Treaty of Bukarest of 1913, and consecrated by the moral support of all the great Powers.

However, at the suggestion of the British Government with its constant and firm attachment to the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the negotiations were continued, or to speak more accurately, the Powers of the Tr ple Entente tried to continue them.

From this common desire sprang the proposal for action by the four Powers, England, France, Germany and Italy, which was intended, by assuring to Austria all legitimate satisfaction, to bring about an equitable adjustment of the dispute.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Russian Government, noting the persistent failure of these efforts, and faced by the Austrian mobilisation and declaration of war, fearing the military destruction of Servia, decided as a precautionary measure to mobilise the troops of four military districts, that is to say, the formations echeloned along the Austro-Hungarian frontier exclusively.

In taking this step, the Russian Government were careful to inform the German Government that their measures, restricted as they were and without any offensive character towards Austria, were not in any degree directed against Germany.

In a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs acknowledged this without demur.

On the other hand, all the efforts made by Great Britain, with the adherence of Russia and the support of France, to bring Austria and Servia into touch under the moral patronage of Europe were encountered at Berlin with a predetermined negative of which the diplomatic despatches afford the clearest proof.

This was a disquieting situation which made it probable that there existed at Berlin intentions which had not been disclosed. Some hours afterwards this alarming suspicion was destined to become a certainty.

In fact, Germany's negative attitude gave place thirty-six hours later to positive steps which were truly alarming. On the 31st July Germany, by proclaiming "a state of danger of war," cut the communications between herself and the rest of Europe, and obtained for herself complete freedom to pursue against France in absolute secrecy military preparations which, as you have seen, nothing could justify.

Already for some days, and in circumstances difficult to explain, Germany had prepared for the transition of her army from a peace footing to a war footing.

From the morning of the 25th July, that is to say even before the expiration of the time limit given to Servia by Austria, she had confined to barracks the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine. The same day she had placed the frontier-works in a complete state of defence. On the 26th, she had indicated to the railways the measures preparatory for concentration. On the 27th, she had completed requisitions and placed her covering troops in position. On the 28th, the summons of individual reservists had begun and units which were distant from the frontier had been brought up to it.

Could all these measures, pursued with implacable method, leave us in doubt of Germany's intentions?

Such was the situation when, on the evening of the 31st July, the German Government, which, since the 24th, had not participated by any active step in the conciliatory efforts of the Triple Entente, addressed an ultimatum to the Russian Government under the pretext that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her armies, and demanded that this mobilisation should be stopped within twelve hours.

This demand which was all the more insulting in form because a few hours earlier the Emperor Nicholas II, with a movement at once confiding and spontaneous had asked the German Emperor for his mediation, was put forward at a moment when, on the request of England and with the knowledge of Germany, the Russian Government was accepting a formula of such a nature as to lay the foundation for a friendly settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute and of the Austro-Russian difficulties by the simultaneous arrest of military operations and of military preparations.

The same day this unfriendly *démarche* towards Russia was supplemented by acts which were frankly hostile towards France; the rupture of communications by road, railway, telegraph and telephone, the seizure of French locomotives on their arrival at the frontier, the placing of machine guns in the middle of the permanent way which had been cut, and the concentration of troops on this frontier.

From this moment we were no longer justified in believing in the sincerity of the pacific declaration which the German representative continued to shower upon us (*hear, hear*).

We knew that Germany was mobilising under the shelter of the "state of danger of war."

We learnt that six classes of reservists had been called up, and that transport was being collected even for those army corps which were stationed a considerable distance from the frontier.

As these events unfolded themselves, the Government, watchful and vigilant, took from day to day, and even from hour to hour, the measures of precaution which the situation required; the general mobilisation of our forces on land and sea was ordered.

The same evening, at 7-30, Germany, without waiting for the acceptance by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg of the English proposal, which I have already mentioned, declared war on Russia.

The next day, Sunday, the 2nd August, without regard for the extreme moderation of France, in contradiction to the peaceful declarations of the German Ambassador at Paris, and in defiance of the rules of international law, German troops crossed our frontier at three different points.

At the same time, in violation of the Treaty of 1867, which guaranteed with the signature of Prussia the neutrality of Luxemburg, they invaded the territory of the Grand Duchy and so gave cause for a protest by the Luxemburg Government.

Finally, the neutrality of Belgium also was threatened. The German Minister, on the evening of the 2nd August, presented to the Belgian Government an ultimatum requesting facilities in Belgium for military operations against France, under the lying pretext that Belgian neutrality was threatened by us; the Belgian Government refused, and declared that they were resolved to defend with vigour their neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by treaties, and in particular by the King of Prussia. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause.*)

Since then, Gentlemen, the German attacks have been renewed, multiplied, and accentuated. At more than fifteen points our frontier has been violated. Shots have been fired at our soldiers and Customs officers. Men have been killed and wounded. Yesterday a German military aviator dropped three bombs on Lunéville.

The German Ambassador, to whom as well as to all the great Powers, we communicated these facts, did not deny them or express his regrets for them. On the contrary, he came yesterday evening to ask me for his passports, and to notify us of the existence of a state of war, giving as his reason, in the teeth of all the facts,

hostile acts committed by French aviators in German territory in the Eifel district, and even on the railway near Carlsruhe and near Nuremberg. This is the letter which he handed to me on the subject:—

"M. Le Président,

"THE German administrative and military authorities have established a certain number of flagrantly hostile acts committed on German territory by French military aviators. Several of these have openly violated the neutrality of Belgium by flying over the territory of that country; one has attempted to destroy buildings near Wesel; others have been seen in the district of the Eifel, one has thrown bombs on the railway near Carlsruhe and Nuremburg.

"I am instructed, and I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that in the presence of these acts of aggression the German Empire considers itself in a state of war with France in consequence of the acts of this latter Power.

"At the same time, I have the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that the German authorities will retain French mercantile vessels in German ports, but they will release them if, within forty-eight hours, they are assured of complete reciprocity.

"My diplomatic mission having thus come to an end it only remains for me to request your Excellency to be good enough to furnish me with my passports, and to take the steps you consider suitable to assure my return to Germany, with the staff of the Embassy, as well as with the staff of the Bavarian Legation and of the German Consulate-General in Paris.

"Be good enough, M. le Président, to receive the assurances of my deepest respect.

(Signed) SCHOEN."

Need I, Gentlemen, lay stress on the absurdities of these pretexts which they would put forward as grievances? At no time has any French aviator penetrated into Belgium, nor has any French aviator committed either in Bavaria or any other part of Germany any hostile act. The opinion of Europe has already done justice to these wretched inventions. (*Loud and unanimous applause*).

Against these attacks, which violate all the laws of justice and all the principles of public law, we have now taken all the necessary steps; they are being carried out strictly, regularly and with calmness.

The mobilisation of the Russian army also continues with remarkable vigour and unrestrained enthusiasm. (*Unanimous and prolonged applause, all the deputies rising from their seats.*) The Belgian army, mobilised with 250,000 men, prepares with a splendid passion and magnificent ardour to defend the neutrality and independence of their country. (*Renewed loud and unanimous applause*).

The entire English fleet is mobilised and orders have been given to mobilise the land forces. (*Loud cheers, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

Since 1912 *pourparlers* had taken place between English and French General Staffs and were concluded by an exchange of letters between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday evening communicated these letters to the House of Commons, and I have the honour, with the consent of the British Government, to acquaint you with the contents of these two documents,

FOREIGN OFFICE,

November 22, 1912.

MY DEAR AMBASSADOR,

FROM time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government have reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should

immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.,
E. GREY.

To this letter our Ambassadar, M. Paul Cambon, replied on the 23rd November 1912:—

London, November 23, 1912.

DEAR SIR EDWARD,

You reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not, and should not be considered, as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reason to fear either an act of aggression from a third Power, or some event threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent the act of aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours, &c.,
PAUL CAMBON.

In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs spoke of France amidst the applause of the members in a noble and warm-hearted manner, and his language has already found an echo deep in the hearts of all Frenchmen *(loud and unanimous applause)*. I wish in the name of the Government of the Republic, to thank the English Government from this tribune for their cordial words, and the Parliament of France will associate itself in this sentiment *(renewed, prolonged and unanimous applause)*.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made in particular the following declaration:—

"In case the German fleet came into the Channel or entered the North Sea in order to go round the British Isles with the object of attacking the French coasts or the French navy and of harassing French merchant shipping, the English fleet would intervene in order to give to Franch shipping its complete protection in such a way that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war."

From now onwards, the English fleet protects our northern and western coasts against a German attack. Gentlemen, these are the facts. I believe that the simple recital of them is sufficient to justify the acts of the Government of the Republic. I wish, however, to make clear the conclusion to be drawn from my story and to give its true meaning to the unheard-of attack of which France is the victim.

The victors of 1870 have, at different times, as you know, desired to repeat the blows which they dealt us then. In 1875, the war which was intended to complete the destruction of conquered France was only prevented by the intervention of the

two powers to whom we were to become united at a later date by ties of alliance and of friendship (*unanimous applause*), by the intervention of Russia and of Great Britain (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

Since then the French Republic, by the restoration of her national forces and the conclusion of diplomatic agreements unswervingly adhered to, has succeeded in liberating herself from the yoke which even in a period of profound peace, Bismarck was able to impose upon Europe.

She has re-established the balance of power in Europe, a guarantee of the liberty and dignity of all.

Gentlemen, I do not know if I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this work of peaceful reparation, of liberation and honour finally ratified in 1904 and 1907, with the genial co-operation of King Edward VII of England and the Government of the Crown (*applause*), this is what the German Empire wishes to destroy to-day by one daring stroke.

Germany can reproach us with nothing.

Bearing in silence in our bosom for half a century the wound which Germany dealt us, we have offered to peace an unprecedented sacrifice (*loud and unanimous applause*).

We have offered other sacrifices in all the discussions which since 1904 German diplomacy has systematically provoked, whether in Morocco or elsewhere in 1905, in 1906, in 1908, in 1911.

Russia also has given proof of great moderation at the time of the events of 1908, as she has done in the present crisis.

She observed the same moderation and the Triple Entente with her, when in the Eastern crisis of 1912 Austria and Germany formulated demands, whether against Servia or against Greece, which still were, as the events proved, capable of settlement by discussion.

Useless sacrifices, barren negotiations, empty efforts, since to-day in the very act of conciliation we, our allies and ourselves, are attacked by surprise (*prolonged applause*).

No one can honestly believe that we are the aggressors. Vain is the desire to overthrow the sacred principles of right and of liberty to which nations, as well as individuals, are subject; Italy with that clarity of insight possessed by the Latin intellect, has notified us that she proposes to preserve neutrality (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

This decision has found in all France an echo of sincerest joy. I made myself the interpreter of this feeling to the Italian Chargé d' Affaires when I told him how much I congratulated myself that the two Latin sisters, who have the same origin and the same ideal, a common and glorious past, are not now opposed to one another (*renewed applause*).

Gentlemen, we proclaim loudly the object of their attack—it is the independence, the honour, the safety, which the Triple Entente has regained in the balance of power for the service of peace. The object of attack is the liberties of Europe, which France, her allies and her friends, are proud to defend (*loud applause*).

We are going to defend these liberties, for it is they that are in dispute, and all the rest is but a pretext.

France, unjustly provoked, did not desire war; she has done everything to avert it. Since it is forced upon her, she will defend herself against Germany and against every Power which has not yet declared its intentions, but joins with the latter in the conflict between the two countries. (*Applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*)

A free and valiant people that sustains an eternal ideal, and is wholly united to defend its existence; a democracy which knows how to discipline its military strength, and was not afraid a year ago to increase its burden as an answer to the armaments of its neighbour; a nation armed, struggling for its own life and for the independence of Europe—here is a sight which we are proud to offer to the onlookers in this desperate struggle, that has for some days been preparing with the greatest calmness and method. We are without reproach. We shall be without fear. (*Loud applause, all the deputies rising to their feet.*) France has often proved in less favourable circumstances that she is a most formidable adversary when she fights, as she does to-day, for liberty and for right (*applause*).

In submitting our actions to you, gentlemen, who are our judges, we have to help us in bearing the burden of our heavy responsibility, the comfort of a clear conscience and the conviction that we have done our duty (*prolonged applause, all the deputies rising to their feet*).

RENÉ VIVIANI.

CHAPTER VII.

No. 160.

DECLARATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(September 4, 1914.)

DECLARATION.

M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the French Ambassadors and Ministers abroad.

Paris, September 4, 1914.

THE following declaration has this morning been signed at the Foreign Office at London:—

"The undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments hereby declare as follows:—

"The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three Governments agree that when terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand terms of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

(Signed) PAUL CAMBON.
" COUNT BENCKENDORFF.
" EDWARD GREY.

This declaration will be published to-day.

DELCASSÉ.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th December 1914, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 1002-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Herbert William Pinchbeck of the Salvation Army. Ahmedabad.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING.
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

No. 491-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 5th day of December, 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :—

(1) That the export of the following articles to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be prohibited, namely :—

Tinned Meats.
Tinplates.

(2) That the export of the following article be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France. Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Tea.

(3) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Extracts for use in tanning.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 16th January 1915.

No. 492-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 11th day of December, 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

(1) That the heading "Picric Acid and its components" should be deleted from the list of articles prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aniline Oil.
Aniline Salt.
Picric Acid and its components.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 132.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 13th January 1915.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the arrival in India of certain passengers by the steamship *Komagata Maru.*

On the 29th September 1914, 321 passengers, the great majority of whom were Sikhs, landed at Budge Budge near Calcutta on return from an abortive attempt to enter Canada *viâ* Vancouver. In consequence of information in the possession of Government, they were met on arrival by representatives of the Bengal and Punjab Governments, who attempted to persuade them to proceed by special train to the Punjab in accordance with orders issued under the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. In the case of 62 persons these efforts were successful, but the remaining passengers refused to comply with the orders, and in defiance of the authorities present proceeded to march by road in the direction of Calcutta. They were met *en route* by a force of police, and subsequently by military accompanied by Sir William Duke, then Member of the Provincial Executive Council. At his instance they returned to Budge Budge. While assembled near the railway station there, pending arrangements for their entrainment, a serious attack was made on the police in which firearms were used by the Sikhs. The police defended themselves using such revolvers as they had, but were overpowered. The assistance of the troops was invoked to quell the riot which ensued, and they opened fire on the rioters who dispersed. In the result 2 Europeans (1 police officer and 1 railway official), 2 Punjab police officers, 2 Indian residents of Budge Budge and 20 Sikhs were killed, and 6 Europeans and 5 Punjab police officers, 1 villager, together with 22 Sikhs and 1 Muhammadan from among the ship's passengers were injured. In connection with this occurrence 211 persons were arrested, while 28* (including the leader, Gurdit Singh) escaped.

* Of these two have been arrested in the Punjab subsequent to the Committee's report.

2. Upon receipt of news of this unfortunate occurrence the Governor-General in Council considered that the circumstances demanded a formal enquiry. He accordingly appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials drawn from Bengal and the Punjab, as the two provinces most closely concerned, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin. The report of that body has now been received, and is herewith published for general information.

Hon'ble Sir W. Vincent, Kt., I.C.S., President.
Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijoy Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan.
Hon'ble Mr. Fagan, I.C.S. (Punjab).
Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.
H. Walmsley, Esq., I.C.S. (Bengal).

3. The Government of India do not propose to attempt a summary or review of the conclusions arrived at. The whole report merits perusal, and the Governor-General in Council regards it as an eminently fair and judicial pronouncement, the findings in which he accepts as just and reasonable. He wishes to convey an expression of his warm appreciation and cordial thanks to all the members of the Committee for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear on their task, and to the two non-official members, in particular, for the time they have bestowed on this public duty.

4. It is not expedient in this connection to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ill-starred voyage to Canada of the *Komagata Maru.* The main facts are already known to the public, and the examination of the larger issues

involved is a separate matter. It will suffice to say that in dealing with these men on their return to India Government desired to treat them with sympathy and consideration, as many of them had been misled and deluded by their leaders, and had suffered various hardships in the course of their protracted voyage. Their violent attitude at Vancouver was condoned; the liberality of the Canadian Government supplied them freely with provisions for their return journey, while the Government of India assisted them generously from Kobe onwards. Undoubtedly there existed a minority imbued with revolutionary ideas and feelings of active hostility to the British Government, but the majority, though in a dangerous state of mind, were probably not actuated by similar motives. In the face of considerable provocation the officers deputed to meet the passengers exhausted the resources of persuasion in attempting to secure compliance with the orders of Government without resorting to force, but it is clear from the report that this attitude was misinterpreted. The report, indeed, discloses that the generosity and clemency of Government towards these emigrants were deliberately misrepresented by the ringleaders, whose ascendancy over their followers was greater than had been supposed. Consequently the well-meant efforts of the officials were of no avail. The passengers met conciliation by violence, necessitating forcible measures for its suppression, with the resulting loss of life which the Governor-General in Council greatly deplores. It is regrettable that the evil influence of a few led to the death of so many of their foolish and ignorant fellow passengers; it is still more regrettable that innocent passers-by and officers in the discharge of their duties should have been killed and injured.

5. It is not the intention of Government to institute prosecutions in respect of this occurrence. The men arrested have necessarily been detained pending enquiry, but 90 have already been permitted to return to their villages and 87 others will now be similarly treated. The individual cases of the rest demand further consideration (the classification attempted in paragraph 47 of the Committee's report is admittedly incomplete), and they will be dealt with as circumstances may require.

6. The report makes mention of certain incidents connected with the riot at Budge Budge which appear to demand further enquiry, and this will be made, but the Government of India are anxious that the findings of the Committee should be made known as soon as possible, and the publication of their report is not, therefore, further delayed on this account.

ORDERED that a copy of the report and of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab with the request that they will reproduce the papers in the local Gazettes.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1893.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. WHEELER, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Simla, the 15th October 1914.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 11th instant on the subject of the recent Budge Budge riot, I am directed to inform you that in view of the fact that considerations are involved concerning two local Governments, while an importance attaches to the incident which has more than provincial significance, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Governor in Council, Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor

of the Punjab, have decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to be composed as follows :—

The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, KT., I.C.S. ...	*Chairman.*
Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S. The Hon'ble Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan. The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S. The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.	*Members.*

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

"To enquire into the circumstances connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914, and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

And to report to the Government of India thereon."

3. The Committee has been requested to assemble in Calcutta at once, where the address of the Chairman (Sir W. Vincent) will be the Bengal Club, and with the permission of the Governor in Council, I am to ask that arrangements may be made to bring before them such witnesses as in the opinion of the local Government it is desirable that they should examine, or as they may wish to cite. Also such documentary evidence as may be requisite for the purpose of the investigation. It is hoped that the enquiry will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The details can be best settled in personal consultation with Sir W. Vincent.

4. The Committee will probably require help in the matter of a room for meeting, stationery, and establishment, and the Government of India have no doubt that the Governor in Council will accord all the assistance necessary.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4465-A.

FROM

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM VINCENT, KT., I.C.S., CHAIRMAN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE "KOMAGATA MARU" COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 3rd December 1914.

SIR,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 1893, dated the 15th October 1914, we have the honour to submit the following report on the circumstances connected with the voyage of the steamship *Komagata Maru* to British Columbia, its return to British India, the riot at Budge Budge on the 29th September 1914 and the subsequent arrest of those concerned.

2. In order to obtain the evidence on which this report is based we have held meetings at Calcutta and Budge Budge and also at Jullunder in the Punjab, in which province a number of the witnesses examined reside. We have held 27 sittings and examined 201 witnesses. Many of these witnesses had been examined by responsible authorities prior to our investigation, and where this was the case we have admitted the statements so made in evidence before us, but before doing so, we have in each case, where such a course was possible, caused the statement previously made to be read over to the witness

and given him an opportunity of correcting it or adding to it. We have also visited the steamship *Komagata Maru* and the scene of the actual occurrence near Budge Budge station and have scrutinized a number of documents which throw much light on the questions under examination.

3. In order to trace the history of the events which culminated in this riot it is desirable in the first place to ascertain the reasons which led to this unfortunate attempt on the part of the passengers of this steamship to evade the immigration law of Canada. This law so far as we have been able to ascertain it, is contained in the Canadian Immigration Act, 1910, as amended in 1911 and in certain Orders in Council issued under the provisions of that Act. Under sections 37 and 38 of the Act the Governor-General in Council of Canada is authorised to impose certain restrictions on immigration into Canada. In accordance with these provisions of the law the Orders in Council contained in Appendix I of this report were issued on the 9th May 1910. These orders were subsequently superseded by the later orders contained in Appendix II, which were issued on the 7th of January 1914. An examination of the law and of these later orders makes it clear that, in addition to the general restrictions imposed upon all immigrants into the Dominion, every Asiatic immigrant before he is allowed to enter Canada has to satisfy the authorities, save in particular cases, that he is in possession of 200 Canadian dollars and has travelled by continuous journey from his native country to Canada on a through ticket.

4. We are informed that there are at present in Canada about three or four thousand Indians, chiefly inhabitants of the Punjab, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, tempted by prospects of high wages, a large number of Indians both in British India and in China and Japan have for some years been very anxious to secure admission to that country. These efforts have, to a great extent, been unsuccessful recently owing to the provisions of the law to which reference has already been made. Towards the end of the year 1913, however, a rumour was started and became very prevalent in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Japan, Manila, and possibly to some extent also in India that the restrictions on immigration into Canada had been removed or rendered of no effect; and efforts were in consequence renewed by many Indians resident in the Far East to obtain passages to the Dominion, and numbers of Indians collected at various ports with a view to proceed there. From the evidence on record it is also clear that for some reason which is not very apparent these emigrants were particularly anxious to reach Vancouver before the 25th of March. It is probable that they believed that on that date the law on the subject of immigration was likely to be made more stringent.

5. On the 5th of January 1914, Gurdit Singh, the leader of the *Komagata Maru* expedition, came to Hong Kong. The only information we have regarding his previous career is that he was a native of the Amritsar district and a man of no great social status there, though he owned a few acres of land. He emigrated from India some 25 or 30 years ago, and for some years carried on business as a contractor in Singapore and the Malay States. We are informed that in 1909 he returned to British India and was in 1912 before the Criminal Courts when he was bound down to keep the peace, but we have not been able to verify this statement. In 1913 he returned to Singapore. No satisfactory evidence has been produced before us as to his pecuniary position, but it does not appear that when he went to Hong Kong in January 1914, he was possessed of any considerable wealth. He was, however, a person of strong character and succeeded in a short time in acquiring great influence over his fellow countrymen in Hong Kong. Shortly after his arrival at that port he began to take a keen interest in this emigration movement, and it is in evidence that he discussed the matter of chartering a vessel to convey a number of Indians to Canada with intending emigrants at Hong Kong on various occasions. It may be observed that by this time about 150 Sikhs had collected at the Gurdwara or Sikh Temple at that place with the intention of emigrating to Vancouver. Towards the end of January, Gurdit Singh left Hong Kong for Singapore promising to make every effort to procure a vessel to convey these emigrants to the desired destination. It is not clear whether it was then intended to charter a vessel from Hong Kong or to take passengers

in the first instance from Calcutta; but on the departure of Gurdit Singh from the former place, a difference of opinion arose among the intending emigrants as to the best method of obtaining the object in view. Gurdit Singh himself proposed, as far as can be seen, to charter a vessel in Calcutta for the voyage to Vancouver, and to arrange that this vessel should touch at Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan *en route*, and this proposal was accepted by some of the intending passengers at Hong Kong. Others were apparently of a different opinion, for on the 29th January a wire was sent from the Committee of the Gurdwara at Hong Kong to Gurdit Singh urging him not to go to Calcutta at all, but to charter a vessel to proceed to Vancouver direct. On receipt of this telegram Gurdit Singh addressed his fellow countrymen at Hong Kong pointing out the difficulties which faced them in respect of this proposal and the advantages of starting the voyage from Calcutta. In the letter he asked the Committee to deposit £10,000 in cash to meet the expenses of chartering a vessel and referred definitely to the legal obstacles which would probably be encountered by them in Vancouver. In consequence of these difficulties it appears that Gurdit Singh continued his attempts to charter a vessel to proceed from Calcutta, and with this object in view, he published on the 13th of February an advertisement for intending emigrants explaining in some detail what his proposals were. From the statements in this advertisement it is clear that he was well aware of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian law on the immigration of Asiatics into that country. But he added that this law had been declared to be invalid by a decision of Chief Justice Hunter's dated the 24th November 1913. Nevertheless he proposed to avoid the effect of these restrictions by chartering a Chinese steamer to proceed from Calcutta to Vancouver and by raising subscriptions to provide indigent emigrants with the 200 dollars which the law required every immigrant to have in his possession on landing.

6. We have not been able to obtain an authenticated copy of the decision referred to above, but we gather from the information before us regarding it that the effect of the judgment was to decide that the notifications of the 9th May 1910 referred to in paragraph 3 of this report were for certain legal reasons invalid and *ultra vires*. We doubt, however, if Gurdit Singh can have believed that the judgment had the effect alleged by him or that he was unaware of the actual state of the law, for in another advertisement issued by him on the 21st of February he again referred to the existing restrictions and the manner in which he proposed to meet the legal difficulties, and stated specifically that he had just received a wire from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants must travel direct from India and produce 200 dollars on landing. His efforts to secure a vessel at Calcutta and to obtain subscriptions of £10,000 were unsuccessful; and Gurdit Singh, who had apparently already entered into negotiations to obtain a charter of the steamship *Komagata Maru*, continued his efforts in this direction. Indeed, before the issue of the advertisement of the 21st of February, in which he refers to an arrangement with a Chinese Company to charter a vessel to sail from Calcutta, he had in a previous advertisement of the 13th of February made an incorrect allegation to the effect that he had already chartered the *Komagata Maru*, and on the strength of this allegation he actually in the latter part of March issued a number of tickets to passengers who were desirous of proceeding to Vancouver and received payment for the same. Finally on the 24th of March he succeeded in obtaining the charter of the S S. *Komagata Maru* from Mr. Bune, a German shipping agent at Hong Kong. This vessel is owned by a small Japanese Company, the Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, which consists, as far as the evidence shows, of 4 or 5 persons of Japanese nationality and owns only one ship, the vessel in question. Mr. Bune acted as agent for the Company under telegraphic authority and nothing is known of his antecedents, except that he is a German. From the information before us it appears that the owners of the ship were ignorant of the purpose for which she was chartered. The vessel was chartered for six months from the 27th of March 1914 for 11,000 Hong Kong dollars per month, the charterer contracting to pay in addition all charges for coal, water, pilotage and port charges. 11,000 dollars due for the first month's hire were payable when the charter was signed and 11,000 dollars within a week of the date of the commencement of the charter,

viz., the 27th March; of the balance, two months' hire was to be paid within 14 days of the date of the commencement of the charter and before the ship left Japan for Canada, the remainder being payable at Hong Kong within two months. Having chartered this vessel, Gurdit Singh issued tickets to a large number of intending emigrants; and finally the vessel started with 165 passengers, all Indian emigrants who had come originally from the Punjab, for Shanghai *en route* for Vancouver. The departure of the ship was delayed until the 4th of April by the Hong Kong Government, and it was only after threatening that Government with a suit for damages and after personal interviews with the local authorities that Gurdit Singh finally obtained permission to leave Hong Kong. The reason for this action on the part of the Hong Kong Government was that they desired to prevent the vessel from starting as the authorities were aware that the passengers would not be admitted into Canada. Indeed, if such a course had been possible under the law, the Colonial Government would have absolutely prohibited the vessel from leaving Hong Kong. The *Komagata Maru* arrived at Shanghai on the 8th of April and left that port with 111 new passengers for Moji on the 14th of the same month. It should here be noted that before the ship started from Hong Kong there had been some discussion as to whether she should call at Manila or not, and advance agents had been sent to Shanghai, Manila and other places to secure passengers from ports to be touched *en route* for Vancouver. Before the commencement of the voyage, however, it was decided to call only at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. From Shanghai the ship proceeded to Moji, where 86 new passengers were taken on board, and thence to Yokohama, where 14 passengers embarked. From there the vessel departed for Vancouver with 376 passengers on board, all being Panjabis and, excepting 25 Muhammadans, Sikhs.

7. It will be convenient here to stop to examine various questions which arise for consideration in regard to this part of the journey. In the first place, it is important to ascertain the motives which led these emigrants to attempt to secure admission into Canada in apparent defiance of the law. On an examination of all the circumstances and the evidence which has been placed before us we think that the great majority of these emigrants, probably, acted *bonâ fide* in this matter when they left Hong Kong, and that they were at that time under the belief that there was no legal objection to their immigration into the Dominion. They were anxious to get to Canada as they had been led to believe that very high wages were paid to labourers there. Indians already resident in Vancouver had written frequent letters to them advising them to emigrate and pointing out the pecuniary advantages whcih they could secure in Canada, and it is in evidence that some of them were informed by Gurdit Singh that they could earn as much as Rs. 10, *i.e.*, 13*s*. 4*d*. a day there. At this time there was a very general belief that owing to this decision of Chief Justice Hunter, to which reference has been made the restrictions on Asiatic immigration into Canada had been removed, and it is stated by many of these men that they were also informed by Gurdit Singh that he had obtained authority from the Government of Hong Kong to take passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that there would be no difficulty in securing admission there. In fact, this argument was used to demonstrate the advantage of taking a passage by this particular ship. It may seem impossible to conceive that any intelligent man would accept this last story, but it is well known that the average Indian makes no distinction between the Government of the United Kingdom, that of Canada, that of British India or that of any colony. To him these authorities are all one and the same. So much so is this the case that many of these unfortunate people are at the present moment under the impression that the Government of India is responsible for the misfortunes which they have suffered. More than one of the prisoners stated that the Sarkar (the Government) allowed the vessel to depart, promised them that they should be allowed to land in Canada, then refused to allow them to enter that country and sent them back to British India and caused them to be arrested there. It is possible, also, that the action of the Hong Kong authorities in first refusing to allow the *Komagata Maru* to proceed on her voyage and subsequently granting permission to the Captain

to depart had something to do with this impression, as the fact that permission was at first withheld and subsequently granted was taken as evidence of the allegations made by Gurdit Singh that the Government of Hong Kong had at last given the passengers permission to enter Canada. It is true that Gurdit Singh was informed by the Hong Kong authorities that the passengers would not be allowd to enter Canada, but we are not satisfied that this information was communicated to all the passengers, and even if it was communicated it was apparently not accepted by them as correct, in view of the allegations of Gurdit Singh. It further appears from the statements of some witnesses that the friendly manner in which (as alleged) the authorities in Hong Kong treated Gurdit Singh gave colour to his allegation that he had used his influence with them to procure the necessary permission to enter Canada. It is also proved that each passenger, in addition to a blue passenger ticket, received from Gurdit Singh a white ticket signed by one G. Grimble, a passage broker of Hong Kong. This white ticket was, according to the evidence before us, represented by Gurdit Singh to be a ticket issued by Government, authorising the recipient to enter Canada. These tickets, which are really contract passage tickets intended for the use of indentured Chinese emigrants to Vancouver, were signed in blank by Mr. Grimble, and contain a clause to be signed by an emigration officer certifying to the fact that the contract has been explained (presumably to the emigrant) and registered. This certificate clause is not signed by any Government officer in any of the tickets we have seen, but we are inclined to believe that many of the passengers were deceived by Gurdit Singh into the belief that the tickets referred to contained a permit from the Government of Hong Kong authorising them to land at Vancouver. We think, however, that it is only fair to Gurdit Singh to observe that this and the other opinions expressed here and elsewhere on this point are based on *ex parte* evidence, and that we have not had the opportunity of hearing his version of the facts.

8. It must also be remembered that according to the evidence a number of Indian emigrants had been allowed to enter Canada about this time, and that information had reached Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the intending immigrants were easily misled into the belief that their immigration into Canada would not be objected to; indeed we are of opinion that if they had been aware of the actual facts, many of the passengers would never have started on this journey; for the majority of them were poor men who had saved but little, and many had sacrificed all they had in the way of savings to pay the expenditure incurred by this voyage. There is also evidence to prove that many gave up regular service and appointments in which they were receiving good pay in Hong Kong, Shanghai and elsewhere to embark on this disastrous voyage.

9. The conduct of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following stands, however, on a different footing. It has been freely suggested in the course of the enquiry that they were well aware that the emigrants would not be allowed to enter Vancouver and that Gurdit Singh took money from the passengers with the deliberate intention of defrauding them, that he dishonestly misappropriated the money paid for fares and in this way made a large profit out of the present venture. For the first of these suggestions there is much support in the fact that Gurdit Singh did, as we believe, make a number of false allegations as to his having procured authority for their admission into Canada. It is clear from the statements of a large number of the passengers (many of whom are even now not in any way hostile to Gurdit Singh) that he stated to them that he had secured permission from the Government of Hong Kong for the unrestricted entry of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada, and that he deceived many of them into believing that the white tickets already referred to were permits from the Colonial Government issued for this purpose. There is documentary evidence also to prove that before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh cabled to Manila stating that he had obtained permission for the passengers to land at Vancouver; and to this extent he certainly did, in our opinion, deceive the passengers. It is also very difficult having regard to the internal evidence on record to believe that he, or the more intelligent of his immediate following

who were men of some education and could read and write English, were ignorant of the real state of the law. In a letter addressed from Hong Kong on the 5th of February to Thaman Singh, the leader of the Committee at the Gurdwara there, Gurdit Singh wrote as follows :—

"Hence it is necessary to get answers to the following questions :—

* * * * * *

(2) Whether we can land there (at Vancouver)? If we are not allowed to land whether we can fight out a case or not?

(3) Is it a fact that no Hindustani can go to Vancouver, as mentioned in the "Khalsa Sewak" till a new law is passed? If this is a fact, what should we do now?"

Again in a notice purporting to be issued by Gurdit Singh and dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1914, there is the following sentence :—

"We have just received a telegram from Ottawa saying that intending immigrants should book directly from India and show $200 on landing; so we have arranged for both of these things."

Finally in a notice which is undated, but which from the contents was probably written between the end of March and the 4th April, and which purported to be issued by Gurdit Singh, the following statement occurs :—

"What led me to do this work is that when I came to Hong Kong in January 1914 I could not bear the trouble of those who were in the Gurdwara waiting to go to Vancouver. They were waiting there for years and living at their own expense; how tyrannical and harr was this on our brothers!

"This affected my mind with the result that I resolved to take them to Vancouver under any circumstances. I promised the passengers that if no company will issue tickets to them and they wrote to me, I would do the needful and fight out the case in the Supreme Courts of Vancouver to get the matter settled for ever. If the Canadian Government will prevent us from landing I will ask many questions from our Government and will not return until the matter is finally settled and will notify the full details of these proceedings to the people of India."

These extracts indicate that Gurdit Singh was aware of the state of the law and that many of his promises made to the passengers were entirely untrue. In fact the last extract shows that he intended to force a way into Canada for these immigrants by an appeal to the Courts. At the same time we think that it is quite possible and even probable that he was under the impression that there was some defect in the law which he would be able to overcome by such an appeal or that he would be able to bring such political pressure to bear on the Canadian Government that they would be unable to keep the intending immigrants out of the country. We doubt if he would have had the courage to deceive all these passengers and induce them to embark upon this desperate venture unless he had some genuine hope that he would be able to secure their admission into Canada. We also think that in embarking on the voyage Gurdit Singh was much influenced by the advice and encouragement which he received from Indians resident in Vancouver.

10. The second suggestion is that Gurdit Singh conceived the whole of this scheme purely for his own pecuniary benefit and that he started proceedings by systematically misappropriating the money paid by the passengers, but we find no sufficient evidence to support this allegation. There is no doubt that Gurdit Singh hoped to obtain considerable pecuniary advantage out of the venture, and if he had succeeded in effecting the entry of these immigrants into Canada within reasonable time, he would probably have made a very large profit. The ordinary fare from Hong Kong to Vancouver is, as we are informed, £10, and Gurdit Singh charged £20 per passenger. He hoped to book 500 passengers, the full complement of the ship being 533; if this number of tickets had been sold he would have realised 100,000 dollars out of the fares, against which he would have had to pay the cost of chartering the vessel for a couple of months, 22,000 dollars, *plus* the cost of coal, say 10,000 dollars, and of feeding the emigrants on the outward journey, say 10,000 dollars more.

Moreover (if the venture had succeeded, the number of passengers on subsequent voyages would have largely increased and the profits would have been proportionately greater. It is clear from the evidence that if he had been successful in the first voyage Gurdit Singh intended to return to Calcutta, and if he had done so he would certainly have been able to get a fresh complement of passengers there without difficulty. We are also inclined to the view that Gurdit Singh was largely actuated by the desire to pose as a political hero who had obtained for Indians the free right to enter Canada, which is now denied them, and if he had succeeded in securing the admission of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* into Canada it appears that he would have been successful in both of his main objects. In the result, however, his efforts, to carry this difficult commercial enterprise to a successful termination were a complete failure, and we think in the circumstances that this was to be expected. For it appears that Gurdit Singh started on his venture with no capital and no knowledge of business methods or of accounts and book-keeping. Several books of account have been filed before us, and we have had them examined and have caused a complete translation to be made of one which purported to be the daily cash book. It is, however, utterly unintelligible and kept in such a manner that it is impossible to get from it any accurate information as to the financial details of this enterprise. It also appears that the number of passengers was smaller than Gurdit Singh anticipated, and if the promissory notes found on board are accepted as genuine documents they indicate that many of the intending immigrants were not able to pay the full amount of their fares in cash, as we find notes for nearly 24,000 dollars executed by various passengers for their dues on this account. Owing to the fact that Gurdit Singh engaged upon this undertaking without any capital it further appears that from the commencement of the voyage there was a want of requisite funds to pay for the hire of the steamer and other urgent charges. We have already stated that the second month's hire was to be paid within one week of the date of the charter; but this payment, which was really due before the ship left Hong Kong, Gurdit Singh was unable to make in full until he reached Shanghai, whence out of the new fares realised he cabled a remittance to the bank at Hong Kong to meet the demand. Similarly, when the vessel reached Moji, Gurdit Singh's finances were in a very bad state. He had promised a great many of the passengers who came to Moji from Manila that he would make good to them the cost of their journey to Moji, as the ship did not ~~call at~~ Manila. These promises he was unable to fulfil. He had also to find at Moji two months' hire for the vessel, *plus* the price of the coal for the journey to Vancouver. At Hong Kong he had bought 350 tons of coal only at a price of 3,500 dollars. The average consumption of the *Komagata Maru* was 26 tons per day. A large additional supply of coal was therefore necessary. Moreover, the vessel was so light in the water that it was advisable to load some cargo to steady her; to effect this it was decided to purchase coal in excess of the quantity needed for the voyage, the intention being to sell the surplus at Vancouver. To meet these demands Gurdit Singh had as he said 17,000 dollars, which was 5,000 short of what was necessary for the hire of the ship alone; and to obtain funds for the rest of the money due from him he had to raise a subscription among the passengers, out of which he paid part of the balance of the two months' hire and part of the price of the coal purchased. The actual amount of coal bought was 2,000 or 2,500 tons according to various witnesses, the price being 15,000 yen, out of which 7,000 yen only, or 7,700 dollars was paid in cash. According to the evidence of the Japanese officers, the agent of the Steamship Company guaranteed that the balance of the price should be paid later, it being arranged that the captain of the *Komagata Maru* was to hold any balance of the coal on arrival at Vancouver as security for the unpaid purchase money. It is difficult to ascertain the actual amount raised from the passengers at Moji, but we think that it was at least 10,000 dollars, and we are satisfied that in the case of those who were unwilling to subscribe voluntarily considerable pressure was used to induce them to comply with Gurdit Singh's demands. Receipts were, however, generally given, so far

as we can ascertain, for the amounts received and there is nothing to indicate that Gurdit Singh did not intend to repay his creditors if, as he hoped, his voyage ended successfully. It has been suggested, as already stated, that the raising of this subscription and the manner in which the accounts were kept, indicate a fraudulent intention on the part of Gurdit Singh and that they are evidence of the fact that he systematically misappropriated the money of the passengers. We think, however, that his conduct is capable of explanation without any suggestion of fraud, if it is once understood that a man of some cunning but little real intelligence and with no experience of shipping business or accounts was attempting to carry out a difficult undertaking without any capital and without any expert assistance. At the same time it cannot be denied that Gurdit Singh's conduct was characterized by a reckless disregard both of his promises to the passengers and of his obligations to the owners, while it should be borne in mind that the so-called Sri Guru Nanak Steamship Company, which he freely advrtised, styling himself manager or director, was a bogus concern, in which the solitary shareholder was Gurdit Singh himself, and which possessed only one vessel, the *Komagata Maru*, and that a hired one. In connection with this point it may be desirable to refer to the opinions expressed in Canada that the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* was deliberately promoted and financed by political agitators in Vancouver in order that they might have an opportunity of rousing public feeling in India against the Government, when the immigrants were refused admission. There is reason to believe that the Vancouver Indians encouraged the passengers to embark on this enterprise and they must have been well aware of what the final result must be, and it is difficult to see what object they could have had in view except to excite political feeling. As to financial assistance it is proved that at Vancouver the Indian residents did assist the passengers, but there is no evidence of any pecuniary aid before the arrival of the ship at that port except that Gurdit Singh promised those persons who advanced money to pay the expenses of the voyage that the Khalsa Dewan at Vancouver would make good the amounts and the passengers engaged *per contra* that Gurdit Singh was only to be called on to do so in the event of the Khalsa Dewan failing to meet this obligation. This undertaking on the part of Gurdit Singh lends some support to the view that before the *Komagata Maru* started on her voyage the Vancouver Indians in addition to encouraging the emigrants to proceed had made some promises of financial assistance. Nevertheless we retain the view that Gurdit Singh when he started on this enterprise hoped that he would be able to obtain admission for himself and his fellow passengers into Canada, though very possibly those who were encouraging him to undertake the voyage were well aware that the enterprise would not be successful.

11. In connection with this journey from Hong Kong, we have also had to consider how far the undertaking might have been engineered at the instigation of Germany. We are aware of the fact that it is generally believed that German influence has for some time been at work in various parts of the British Empire to create disaffection to Government, but beyond the fact that this ship was chartered from a German agent at Hong Kong we have not been able to secure any evidence of German influence in respect of this voyage. There are, however, suspicious circumstances in connection with the undertaking, and it is quite possible that even if German influence had been at work we should be unable to secure direct evidence of it. Thus it is worthy of note that until Gurdit Singh met Mr. Bune he was entirely unable to hire any vessel to convey these emigrants to Canada; and this is not surprising in view of the provisions of the Canadian law regarding the duty of companies to reconvey rejected immigrants to the country of their birth and the penalties to which such companies are subject if these provisions of the law are not complied with. It is also possible that Bune in aiding Gurdit Singh to secure the charter of the *Komagata Maru* acted with the intention of causing embarrassment to the Canadian authorities and indirectly to the British Government, as he was aware that the passengers would not be allowed to land at Vancouver, but of this there is no direct evidence. It is also noteworthy that the *Komagata Maru* was owned by a

German Company before she became the property of Shinei Kishen Go Shi Kaisha, and that the first intimation as to her departure from Hong Kong reached London through Germany, the news being published in the Berlin papers eleven days after the vessel left that port. That the Indians resident in Vancouver were intimately connected with the venture of the *Komagata Maru* is clear, and it is also believed that the Indian Revolutionary Societies in America are in close connection with certain societies in Germany. It is only fair, on the other hand, to state that some of the passengers allege that Bune attempted to dissuade Gurdit Singh from starting on this venture and there is no trace in the accounts of Gurdit Singh's having received any pecuniary assistance from Germany or from Bune. Indeed, the accounts filed show on the other hand that Bune received a sum of $2,500 as commission for his services in connection with the charter of this vessel. We observe that it has been stated in the Press that the Canadian Government has direct proof to show that the *Komagata Maru* enterprise was engineered by Germany, but no evidence to this effect has been placed before us.

12. The only other matter in which attention need be invited at this stage of the voyage of the *Komogata Maru* is in respect of the attempts made to promote sedition and disloyalty to the British Government at various ports at which the ship touched. There is some evidence that on the outward voyage Gurdit Singh delivered lectures in which disloyal and seditious language was used, and according to other witnesses Gurdit Singh met with considerable sympathy in Japan for the cause which he advocated. We are not, however, prepared to accept these statements as entirely trustworthy. We have more credible testimony that consignments of the *Ghadr* newspaper were received on board at Shanghai, Moji and Yokohama. This paper, specimen copies of which we have seen and had translated, is published by a revolutionary organization in America and openly advocates mutiny against the British Government in India; it appears that it circulates freely in the Far East and in America, and we think that it was introduced into the *Komagata Maru* through the agency of these revolutionary societies in order to promote disloyalty and disaffection among those on board. It is also in evidence that at Yokohama two reputed revolutionaries, Bhagwan Singh and Barkatulla, visited the ship, and that Bhagwan Singh, the deported priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, delivered a spirited lecture to the passengers in which he instigated them to rise against the British Government in India. It is difficult to believe that Gurdit Singh would have allowed newspapers like the *Ghadr* to be introduced on board and lectures of this kind to be delivered if he had not even at that time had considerable sympathy with the American revolutionary movement.

13. From Yokohama to Vancouver no incident of any great importance occurred on the vessel, except that there were some quarrels at to the quality of the food provided by Gurdit Singh for the use of the passengers. Some attempt has been made to magnify the importance of these differences, but on the whole, having regard to the subsequent facts and conduct of the passengers and the evidence before us, we are not inclined to accept the view that these differences were more than disputes of a temporary and trifling character. It appears, however, that during this part of the voyage, the passengers divided into two factions or parties, one of them headed by Gurdit Singh and his following, and the other by the medical officer of the ship, Dr. Raghunath Singh, and that feeling between the two factions was at times very bitter.

14. On the 21st May the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Victoria Quarantine Station and from thence she proceeded to Vancouver on the 23rd May The authorities at that port refused to allow the immigrants, with certain exceptions, to land as they had failed to comply with the requirements of the Canadian law. Permission to disembark was, however, granted to some of the passengers, including Dr. Raghunath Singh, and as alleged Bhan Singh who represented himself to be a student. Of these two, Dr. Raghunath Singh was able to land, but Bhan Singh was prevented by his fellow passengers from taking advantage of the permission granted to him by the Canadian Government.

15. The action of the Canadian Government in refusing to admit the immigrants was keenly resented both by the passengers and by their fellow countrymen on shore, and it is in evidence that meetings were held both on the ship and in Vancouver to protest against the action of the Canadian authorities, and that very voilent language against the British and Canadian Governments was indulged in at these meetings. The immigration officers, however, remained firm and refused to allow the passengers to land in spite of these protests and of repeated communications from Gurdit Singh and his Secretary Daljit Singh. On the other hand, the passengers refused to depart and adopted various devices in order to get permission to land. Failing to secure their object by any of these means Gurdit Singh and his associates decided to bring a test case in the courts in the name of one of the passengers named Mansa Singh in the hope of obtaining an order of the court which would override the decision of the executive authorities; the application of this immigrant to be allowed to land was, however, rejected by the courts. It is interesting to note that, in instructing his lawyer at Vancouver and in addressing the local officers of the Canadian Government, Gurdit Singh attempted to make out that by their conduct the Canadian Government had led him to believe the passengers would be allowed to enter Canada, and also produce a written opinion of a Hong Kong lawyer which he alleged supported his contention that they were entitled to land. On examination, this letter, which has been filed before us, proved to be nothing more than an expression of opinion that the Hong Kong Government had no right to prevent the *Komagata Maru* from sailing from Hong Kong. There is little doubt, however, that this letter, though it was useless for the purpose of influencing the Canadian authorities, was used by Gurdit Singh more successfully in deluding the unfortunate passengers.

16. In the meantime, while negotiations were pending between the Canadian Immigration Office and the passengers, the Agent of the owners of the *Komagata Maru* made a demand for 22,000 dollars still due for the hire of the ship, and at the same time called upon Gurdit Singh to pay the balance of the price of coal bought at Moji. These demands Gurdit Singh resisted on the ground that he was unable to pay, as he was not allowed to land, a plea which was utterly irrelevant as the owners were in no way concerned with the question whether the immigrants were permitted to enter Canada or not. It appears, however, that the Indian residents in Vancouver came to the assistance of Gurdit Singh in this matter and that they raised the amount of 22,000 dollars for the payment of the charter money, and on payment of this amount the charter was, with the consent of Gurdit Singh and of the Agents of the owners at Vancouver transferred the two leading Indian residents in Vancouver, Bhag Sing and Rahim. The former of these men is the priest of the Sikh Temple at Vancouver, is believed to be a leader of the disaffected Indian party in Vancouver, and has, as we are informed, recently been murdered by some of his fellow countrymen there. Rahim is stated to be the editor of the *Hindustani*, a proscribed paper.

17. After the decision of the courts in the case of Mansa Singh, matters reached a deadlock. The authorities refused to allow the Indians to land and directed the Captain to remove the vessel from the port, and the passengers refused to allow the Captain and crew to weigh anchor or get up steam. A body of police was sent to enforce the orders of Government, but they were resisted by the passengers and a serious affray ensued, in which 22 police officers were injured and the captain of the police launch had two ribs broken. It may here be noticed that in a description of this incident in a history of the voyage, compiled on board the *Komagata Maru* and found amongst the papers of Gurdit Singh, this affray is referred to as a defeat inflicted on a man-of-war and army by unarmed Indians who only used coal to repel their assailants. On the other hand, it is proved by the Japanese officers and by documentary evidence that the passengers used firearms in resisting the police. After the failure on the part of the police to enforce the orders to depart, a Government vessel, *The Rainbow*, was requisitioned with an armed force to compel compliance with these orders; the passengers saw that it was impossible for them to

resist this force, and came to terms, and finally on the 23rd of July the *Komagata Maru* departed from Vancouver, but not until Gurdit Singh had obtained from the Canadian Government a very ample supply of provisions for the return journey. There can be no doubt that these supplies were granted out of charity and as the result of repeated allegations made by Gurdit Singh and his adherents that the passengers were starving. Indeed, from the evidence before us, there is little doubt that there was a great want of provisions on board at this time and the vessel could not have sailed without some supplies. It is, however, difficult to believe that the articles demanded and supplied were not in some cases in excess of what was necessary, as it is in evidence that a large quantity of these stores were left on board the ship unconsumed when the vessel arrived at Calcutta. The actual articles supplied were :—

800 sacks of flour.
600 pounds of curry powder.
5,400 pounds of pulse.
6,000 pounds of sugar.
5,000 pounds of potatoes.
20 sacks of onions.
10 sacks of carrots.
360 pounds of Cayenne pepper.
6,000 pounds of butter.
2,000 pounds of rice.
500 pounds of salt.
7,000 pounds of Ceylon tea.
10 boxes of Sunlight soap.
240 cases of canned milk.
600 pounds of ginger.
500 pounds of pickles.
1,000 bottles of hair oil.
200 bottles of vinegar.
20 tons of wood for fuel.
1 box (case?) of matches.
200 pounds of tobacco.
200 quarts of molasses.
Toilet paper.
Kerosene oil.
Toilet soap.

The supply of 200 pounds of tobacco in view of the fact that all the passengers except 25 Muhammadans were Sikhs, seems somewhat generous, and to those who are familiar with conditions of life in India, some of the other articles supplied may appear to be unnecessary. It has already been stated that these supplies were given from charitable motives by the Canadian Government, but that this was not the view of the passengers, or at any rate of their leaders, is evidenced by the following extract taken from the history of the voyage found among Gurdit Singh's papers on board the vessel :—

"24,000 dollars worth of provisions were supplied to us. To copy the example of the avaricious and deceitful *faringhees*, we said we would not sail until a hundred goats, fowls and eggs had been supplied. We began to have faith in our own strength. We got 24,000 dollars worth of provisions by shoe-beating a few. More threatenings would surely produce goats, eggs and fowls."

18. At this point it is convenient to pause to consider in greater detail the part played by the revolutionary party in Canada in respect of these passengers at Vancouver. There is reason to believe that there are both in America and Canada, certain associations of a revolutionary character composed mainly of Indian residents. The avowed object of many of these associations is to secure the overthrow of British rule in India, and, with this aim, persistent efforts are made to seduce Indians, both in and out of British India, from their loyalty to the Crown, and to induce them to join in a movement for an armed rising against the Government. China and Japan afford an excellent field for the operations of these accosiations, as large numbers of Indians reside there, and persistent efforts are, therefore, made to promote disloyalty and disaffection amongst them by the means of seditious literature and in other ways. One of the most important publications of this party is the *Ghadr* newspaper, to which reference has already been made. Attempts

had been made by emissaries of this party, as already described, to create disaffection towards Government among the passengers, both at Moji, Yokohama, and elsewhere, and these efforts were renewed, and apparently with more success at Vancouver. By this time the passengers were in a desperate condition and many were ready to listen to incitements to disaffection. The large majority were poor men who had staked all their possessions on this enterprise, and, on an average, they had probably spent 400 or 500 rupees each on the voyage. They had started in the belief that their admission to Canada was assured and guaranteed by the Government, and now, after suffering the hardships of nearly four months' detention in very insanitary surroundings on the *Komagata Maru*, they were ordered to return to the ports from which they had started. It is not unreasonable to suppose that in these circumstances they entertained the most violent feelings of irritation against the Canadian Government, and that they were in such a state of discontent as to be peculiarly open to evil influences. It is not surprising, therefore, that incitement to sedition was readily listened to by many and that efforts to render the passengers actively disaffected to the Government were more or less successful. At this period of the voyage, moreover, we think that Gurdit Singh, whatever his previous sentiments had been, found it necessary to join wholeheartedly in the attempts to promote disaffection in order to divert attention from his own misdeeds and to cast the odium for the failure of the venture upon the Government. Revolutionary literature of a violent character was introduced and circulated on board, and during the stay of the vessel at Vancouver and on the return voyage systematic efforts were made to excite the passengers against the authorities and to promote a rising against Government. There is also evidence to prove that attempts were made at Vancouver by members of the revolutionary party on shore to smuggle arms on board, and one man was convicted for the unlawful possession of arms which were procured for the use of these passengers. It has already been stated that the passengers had successfully resisted the police at Vancouver; they had succeeded in intimidating the Master and crew of the ship and had also, as they believed, forced the Government of Canada to provide them with a quantity of valuable supplies. They were, therefore, at this time in a very dangerous frame of mind, many of them being obsessed with an exaggerated idea of their own power, full of the disloyal and seditious theories inculcated by revolutionary leaders, intensely irritated at the treatment meted out to them, and ready for any mischief. So dangerous indeed had they become, that the Captain of the ship was advised by the Canadian authorities to purchase firearms to enable the officers and crew to protect themselves against possible attacks from the passengers.

19. In this mood the passengers started on their return journey to Yokohama, which was the first port of call. Here a few persons disembarked. It is not very clear what the final port of destination was intended to be when the *Komagata Maru* left Vancouver, but apparently, up to the time of her arrival at Yokohama, it was intended that she should, at any rate, touch at Hong Kong, so that passengers who might be desirous of landing there should have an opportunity of doing so. At Yokohama a letter was received by Gurdit Singh from the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong informing him that the Government of that Dependency considered it undesirable that any of the passengers should land at Hong Kong and threatening to enforce a local Vagrancy Ordinance against any who might attempt to land at that port. Gurdit Singh replied in a letter addressed to the Consul at Yokohama stating that the passengers were perfectly willing to go to any port in India if provisions were supplied. It does not appear that he had any authority for this statement as many of the passengers say that they were in fact anxious to return to China to earn money and repair their shattered fortunes. It is probable that in refusing to allow the passengers to land the Hong Kong Government was influenced by information received of their conduct at Vancouver. What ever the reasons for the orders were, they were the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss to many of the passengers. The views of Gurdit Singh and his immediate following, as contained in the history already referred to, were that the Government at Hong Kong was afraid to allow the

passengers to land as they apprehended that they might cause a mutiny among the Sikh regiments stationed at that place; we do not know if there is any foundation for this statement which was, as alleged, based on information received at Kobe; but if it is true, it explains the conduct of the Hong Kong authorities in this matter.

20. Returning from these considerations to the actual history of the voyage, the Consul at Yokohama firmly declined to meet Gurdit Singh's requests for additional supplies, observing at the same time that the demands made seemed most exorbitant. From a letter of Gurdit Singh addressed subsequently to the Consul-General at Kobe we learn that at this period of the voyage the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* received telegraphic orders from the owners of the ship to proceed to Kobe, and accordingly the vessel left Yokohama for that port on the 18th of August, arriving at Kobe on the 21st. At Kobe about 15 passengers disembarked. The remainder under the leadership of Gurdit Singh again attempted to secure further supplies from the British Consul-General there. They landed in large bodies of 100 and 150 men, repeatedly besieging the Consulate, and were so importunate in their demands that they appear to have caused very great inconvenience to the Consul-General and almost to have intimidated him. They represented that they were entirely destitute and demanded large sums of money for the purchase of provisions and for payment of the balance of the cost of coal purchased on the outward journey at Moji. On receipt of this deputation the Consul-General wired to His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio that he could arrange for the passage of the returned emigrants to Hong Kong if 8,000 yen were paid for the price of coal, *plus* 1,700 yen for provisions. If, however, the passengers were not allowed to land at Hong Kong, he said that they could be sent to Calcutta at a cost 13,000 yen, plus 6,000 yen for the cost of returning the vessel to Hong Kong. He added that it was of the greatest importance that these Indians should be removed as soon as possible and that provisions would in any case have to be supplied shortly to them. As to the amount payable for supplies, we find from a subsequent letter addressed to the Government of India that the Consul-General understood at first that 200 Hong Kong dollars was the estimate of the daily cost of provisioning the ship. At a later interview the passengers alleged that this estimate of expenditure was in gold dollars, thus doubling ths cost. The Consul-General accepted the suggestion that this change in the estimate was due to a mistake on his part, but, having regard to the circumstances, it appears to us that possibly this was not the case. The ordinary currency of Hong Kong is, as we understand, the silver dollar, and the passengers were well aware of this fact; and in the circumstances we suspect that the allegation that gold dollars had originally been demanded was untrue. There were on the ship at this time very considerable stores of provisions, and a very small amount of additional supplies was really necessary, for the purchase of which neither 4,500 gold dollars nor 4,500 silver dollars were necessary. There are also grounds for believing that Gurdit Singh had ample funds in his possession to meet any urgent expenditure. We incline to the view therefore that when the leaders of the passengers found that the Consul was willing to accept their statements as correct, apparently without any detailed enquiry into the facts, they thought that the opportunity was too good to be lost and at once doubled their original demands. It is impossible, however, to be definite on this point as we have not had the advantage of hearing the statement of the Consul-General. Whether our opinion on this point is correct or not, it is certain that the allegation of the passengers that they were entirely destitute was untrue.

21. Under instructions from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio, the Consul-General at Kobe then entered into negotiations with the Government of India, soliciting sanction to the expenditure of 19,000 yen for the repatriation of 300 destitute Indians on the *Komagata Maru*, and his request was acceded to. The telegram of the Consul-General runs as follows:—

"Urgent. 350 Indians *Komagata* alleged to be completely destitute. Only possible solution present, sending to India, requesting you will sanction expenditure not exceed 19,000 yen repatriation."

The reply of the Government of India is reproduced below :—

" Your telegrams of 27th and 30th instant. *Komagata Maru* Indians. Government of India agree to pay expenses of repatriation up to 19,000 yen and would like to know immediately arrangements proposed. Very desirable they should return in one ship and land Madras; also that immediate intimation be given to allow officers to be sent to meet them in Singapore and travel rest of journey on board. Presumed you contemplate payment of passage and messing fares to those otherwise destitute only. If names of any specially undesirable or any other particulars likely to be of assistance known, would you kindly telegraph ?"

22. On receipt of this telegram the Consul decided, after discussing the question with Gurdit Singh, to send the passengers to Calcutta, and accordingly on the 3rd of September the *Komagata Maru* left Kobe for Calcutta, 9,000 yen having been paid in cash to Gurdit Singh for the purchase of provisions. Of this amount he expended, as far as the evidence indicates, about 435 yen only in the purchase of food, retaining the balance of approximately £856 and promising to divide it among the passengers on their arrival at Calcutta. The account of the proceedings of the *Komagata Maru* passengers at Kobe, in the history of the voyage compiled on board, states that the passengers besieged the Consulate, surrounded the Consul and openly accused him of fraud and treachery, and that it was only by a show of force and by threats that they were able to secure compliance with their demands. To the Captain of the *Komagata Maru* the Consul entrusted a letter addressed to the Government of India, to be delivered after arrival at Calcutta, in which he said that he left the question of diverting the *Komagata Maru* to Madras for settlement by the Government of India when the vessel arrived at Singapore and added that the Captain of the ship had asked him to telegraph to Calcutta to request that a strong guard should be sent down to him on board the boat bringing the pilot. He at the same time wired to the Government of India stating that the ship had started and that one of the passengers, Jawahir Mul, was a dangerous character. It is to be observed that in the wire no reference was made at any change in the ship's destination being arranged at Singapore, or to the request of the Captain for an armed guard.

23. The practical utility of communicating this suggestion as to diverting the destination of the vessel and the request of the Captain in a letter which could not be delivered until the ship had actually arrived at Calcutta is not very apparent, and it is, in our opinion, a matter for some regret that the Consul did not cable to India more accurate information regarding these passengers and the request of the Captain for armed assistance on arrival. We also are of opinion that, if the real facts had been ascertained, it would not have been necessary to advance this large sum of £900 to Gurdit Singh. The allegation in the cable to the Government of India that the only possible solution of the difficulty was to send the men to India is also open to question. Many of the passengers did in fact not want to return to India at all, and they are at present much aggrieved at having been sent back here. It is not very clear from the information before us why many might not have returned to the places from which they had come, and the net result of the action taken by the Consul-General at Kobe was that the Government of India has been put to a large amount of unnecessary expenditure in repatriating a number of Indians, many of whom did not wish to return to India, and whose return to this country was in no degree necessary or desirable from the point of view of the Government. The passenger Jawahir Mul, to whom reference was made in the telegram to the Government of India, was one of two passengers who joined the *Komagata Maru* at Kobe; the other new passenger being his brother Narain Das. Various opinions have been expressed as to the character of these two men, and the question is discussed in a later portion of this report.

24. On the 16th September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Singapore, and the authorities at that port refused to allow any one to land, as this was not considered desirable owing to the state of war. It is probable that this decision was also in some degree due to the fact that the character and previous conduct of these passengers were known to the local authorities. Gurdit Singh attempted to get special permission to go on shore to purchase stores,

but the request was refused. It also appears that at one time preparations were made to resist the Singapore police if they attempted to board the vessel. After a few days, however, all attempts to land were given up and the vessel resumed her voyage to Calcutta. It may here be noted that, according to the Japanese officers, the Singapore police were the only police for whom Gurdit Singh had any respect, and it was possibly for this reason that he desisted so quickly from his attempts to land there.

25. On the 26th of September the *Komagata Maru* arrived at the mouth of the Hughli. In the meantime information had reached the Government of India as to the probable date of the ship's arrival, and measures were taken in order to assist indigent passengers to their homes in the Punjab and to prevent any undesirable agitation and disturbance in Calcutta upon their arrival. With this object in view the Bengal Government, in consultation with the Government of the Punjab, decided to utilise the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. This Ordinance, which has been enacted since the commencement of the present war, empowers the Government of India to restrict the liberty of any person entering into India after the 5th September, if such action is necessary in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity. By Notification No. 1374, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 16th September 1914, the powers conferred by this Ordinance on the Government of India have been delegated to Local Governments. This Ordinance, therefore, with the Notification issued under it, gave the Local Government ample power to restrict the liberty of the passengers by the *Komagata Maru*, if such a course appeared to be necessary, and, having regard to the information before it, the Local Government of Bengal decided to utilize the provisions of the new law. After some discussion as to the best manner of dealing with the passengers, it was finally decided that they should be landed at Budge Budge, some 14 miles south of Calcutta, and there put into a special train and conveyed to their homes in the Punjab. From the information before Government, however, there was reason to believe that there were among the passengers a certain number of men whom it was unsafe to allow to remain at large in India in the present condition of affairs, and the intention was to detain these men in custody for such period as might be necessary or to take such other measures in respect of them as might be requisite to ensure the public safety and tranquillity.

26. In accordance with these arrangements a number of European and Indian officers, including Mr. Donald, District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, within which district Kalpi and Budge Budge are situate, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Messrs. Petrie and Anley of the Police Department and Sirdar Sukha Singh, a Deputy Superintendent of the Punjab Police, met the *Komagata Maru* on the 27th September at Kalpi, some miles down the river Hughli below Calcutta. They interviewed the passengers and explained the intentions of Government. The luggage of the passengers was also examined for arms and seditious literature, and it appears that the persons of some of the returning Indians were also searched. Although, however, the general intentions of Government in respect of these emigrants were explained they were not then told that they were to travel to the Punjab from Budge Budge or that any of them were to be subjected to restraint either in Bengal or on arrival in the Punjab. On the 29th the ship arrived at Budge Budge and was moored to the jetty there about 11 A.M., and the passengers were directed to disembark and to proceed to the special train which was in readiness to convey them to the Punjab. It may here be noted that on arrival at Budge Budge the *Komagata Maru* was also met by Sir F. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. At this period serious differences with the passengers began. There were in all 321 passengers on board, the very great majority being Sikhs. Amongst them were, however, 17 Muhammadans from the Shahpur districts in the Punjab. These 17 Muhammadans managed to elude the efforts of their fellow passengers to detain them and entered the special train not only willingly but gladly, as they alleged that they had been

subjected to great ill-treatment by Gurdit Singh on the voyage. The remainder of the passengers steadily refused to disembark, in spite of the efforts of the various officers to induce them to do so. Finally, after a considerable delay, they were induced to take their luggage off the vessel, and disembarked. They then proceeded in a procession, headed by the Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of the Sikhs, which was carried by some of the passengers up to a level-crossing close to the railway station. Here they again halted and refused to proceed to the station, alleging that they did not believe that the train provided for them was going to the Punjab, that they were being deceived and would be sent to Assam and that in any case they wished to go first to Howrah to deposit the Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara or Sikh temple there. The officers present, who had been joined on the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge by a force of 27 Punjab police constables, attempted to induce the Sikhs to enter the train, but their efforts were fruitless in respect of the great majority of the passengers. Mr. Donald explained the effect of the Ordinance to them and pointed out that they would have to comply with the orders, but in vain. So serious had the position then become that Mr. Donald telephoned to Calcutta for military assistance; Sir William Duke, the only Member of the Executive Council of Bengal then in Calcutta, however, directed him to make further efforts to induce the men to entrain without the assistance of troops. Finally, at about 3 or 4 o'clock, there was an apparent change in the attitude of the passengers and all the officers present thought that they had at last agreed to go to the station. The Sikhs, who had previously been seated round the Granth Sahib, rose to their feet and prepared apparently to move to the train. It is clear, however, that by this time they had decided to adopt different tactics and intended to force their way to Calcutta; for instead of taking the path which leads to the station, they marched in a body across the line on to the Calcutta road. The officers present attempted to stop them and pointed out the folly of the course they were adopting and succeeded in inducing a few persons to return and enter the special train; but the majority persisted in proceeding on their way, accompanied by a body of Punjab police. This party under command of Deputy Superintendent Sukha Singh was directed to follow the Sikhs quietly but not to attempt to interfere with them. Indeed at this period the police force on the spot was utterly inadequate for any attempt to restrain them by force. Seeing that if the orders of the Government were to be carried out it was necessary to invoke military aid, Mr. Donald again telephoned to Calcutta for troops to be sent out to his assistance, and between 4 and 5 P.M., 150 of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Captain Moore, and accompanied by the Hon'ble Sir William Duke, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeded from Fort William in motors to Budge Budge. Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, also telegraphed to headquarters for a European police force to be sent out without delay, and about 30 European police armed with bamboo sticks started for Budge Budge by motor. The officer in command of this police force was Superintendent Eastwood, and the evidence indicates that he took four revolvers with him. It may also be noted that one other European police sergeant had with him an automatic pistol of his own. In the meantime it was ascertained at Budge Budge that 59 of the passengers of the *Komagata Maru* were ready to start in the special train and it was decided to despatch them without delay to their destination.

27. The European police met the main body of the Sikhs on their journey to Calcutta some 4 or 5 miles from Budge Budge and were able to arrest their progress for a short time until the troops arrived in spite of one or two endeavours to break through. On the arrival of Sir William Duke with the troops, the passengers were told that they would have to comply with the orders of Government and return to Budge Budge, and under compulsion they did so escorted by the European police and also by the Punjab police who had accompanied them on their way from Budge Budge. The troops followed at some distance behind. The Sikhs appear to have proceeded peaceably to the level-crossing near the station, already referred to, and the only difficulty was that, on the way, various individual members of the crowd with a view to escaping attempted to stray into shops on the roadside and elsewhere, alleging

that they wanted to get water; but these attempts at escape were ineffectual and the stragglers were made to return to Budge Budge with the main body of the passengers.

28. On arrival at the level crossing there was a halt and some discussion took place as to the arrangements to be made in respect of the passengers for the night. It was then 6-30 or 7 P.M. and getting dark, though there was a rising moon. There was some uncertainty as to whether a second special train could be provided to convey the passengers to the Punjab immediately or whether it would be necessary to detain them on the ship under guard for the night, and the passengers were not allowed to go to the station until the matter was decided. During this halt a number of the passengers sat down and a cordon of police was formed round them. It was shortly after this that the serious riot occurred in which so many lives were lost.

29. In order to understand the position at this time it is necessary to refer to the plan annexed to this report and marked Appendix III. This plan is a sketch not prepared to scale, but it illustrates the actual position with sufficient accuracy and is readily intelligible. An examination of it shows the position of the passengers and the police when the riot began. The passengers were in a more or less compact body north-west of the level-crossing on a small road or path leading to the station, which is about 40 yards away from the level-crossing. The northern end of this crowd was guarded by the European police, the Punjab police being at the southern end. The European officers in attendance were scattered from the level-crossing to the station, some talking to the passengers and others making arrangements for their conveyance to the Punjab. While Sir William Duke was in the station arranging for the second special train Mr. Donald came up to the crowd and called for Gurdit Singh and asked him to come forward in order that the exact position of affairs might be explained to him. Gurdit Singh refused to come out of the crowd and asked Mr. Donald to address him where he was. A European police sergeant went in among the Sikhs to bring Gurdit Singh out but was ordered to desist from any attempt to do so. At this moment Superintendent Eastwood who was standing among the European police stepped forward into the crowd. His own statement, before he died, was to the effect that he went to get back a stick which one of the Sikhs had snatched away from a police officer, but it seems to us more probable that he really went in order to call out Gurdit Singh; and, whether this was the case or not, we are clearly of opinion that this is what all the Sikhs believed. Directly he went in among the Sikhs they closed round him and assaulted him, and one of them fired a shot which probably was the cause of the injury which resulted in the death of Mr. Eastwood. As soon as this shot was fired there was a general attack on the police and a large number of shots were fired at them by the Sikhs. Those police who had firearms used them against their assailants, and a *melée* ensued in which the Sikhs used any weapons they had, the police using their sticks to protect themselves and, in the case of the Punjab constables, apparently their swords also. The majority of the troops at this moment were some distance in the rear on the Calcutta road, that is, to the east of the scene of the riot. Two platoons of 40 or 50 men had, however, been brought up to the railway line and took up the position marked "Troops" in the plan, but for a short space of time they were unable to use their rifles as the attacking Sikhs and the police were so mixed up that it would have been dangerous to fire. In a short time the police managed to extricate themselves from the crowd and took refuge, some near the level-crossing and behind the troops, and others in the direction of the station. In the meantime the Sikhs continued firing at them and Captain Moore asked Sir Frederick Halliday, who was standing near the level-crossing, if he was to order his men to fire. Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he at once opened fire and the Sikhs after a short time broke and fled in various directions. A number, however, continued to use their firearms, particularly from the direction of three shops to the west of the level-crossing. The troops returned this fire with considerable effect and also according to the evidence fired at individual Sikhs who were using firearms from other places of shelter. In a few minutes the firing ceased and shortly afterwards the wounded were collected and sent to

Calcutta. Superintendent Eastwood, who had been fatally injured in the early part of the riot, was, it should be noted, removed to a place of safety while the firing yet continued. Captain Moore put out a number of pickets round the station and collected all the European women and children living in the vicinity in a house which was guarded by some of the troops. It is alleged that there were some shots fired later on, but save as described in a subsequent paragraph of the report the only satisfactory evidence we have of this is that a picket used its rifles on a Sikh who had opened fire upon it, and that during the night one soldier fired at some unknown person who did not answer when challenged; it is very doubtful whether anyone was injured by this shot, as the private who fired believes that he did not hit the man aimed at. The following morning the dead bodies of those killed in the riot were collected and examined by Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas, and arrangements which had been commenced at night for the arrest of fugitive rioters were completed.

30. Our enquiries have shown that, in all, this riot resulted in the loss of 26 lives. These include 20 Sikhs, 2 Europeans, 2 Punjab police officers, and 2 Indian residents of Budge-Budge. The two Europeans killed were Superintendent Eastwood of the Calcutta police and Mr. Lomax, District Loco. Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The former was the first man attacked by the Sikhs and was fatally injured early in the riot. He was removed without delay to a place of safety and then conveyed to the General Hospital, but died a few days later in consequence of the injuries which he had received. Mr. Lomax had gone to Budge Budge, to assist in making the railway arrangements, and whilst standing on the railway line close to the scene of occurrence was wounded by a shot from a ·38 revolver which must have been fired by one of the Sikhs. He was also conveyed without delay to hospital, but died before he arrived there.

The two Indian police officers killed were Mal Singh, Head Constable, Ludhiana Police, and Sawan Singh, a constable of the same force, both of whom had come to Calcutta to assist in the arrangements for conveying the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* to the Punjab. The manner in which these officers met their death is discussed in a later portion of this report. For the present, it is sufficient to say that Mal Singh died at Budge Budge and Sawan Singh died while he was being conveyed to Calcutta.

The two spectators who were killed were Rukmini Kanta Majumdar, a relative of the compounder of the local hospital, and Dinabandhu Pande, the Uriya servant of a shopkeeper who trades close to the level-crossing. The first of these men was, we believe, killed by the troops, as the bullet wound from which he died is described as having probably been caused by a ·303 rifle. There is no evidence to explain his presence at the scene of this occurrence except that it is said that he was coming up from the river at the time of the riot, and we have no doubt that he must have been accidently shot at that time. In view of the circumstances and of the fact that the riot took place at night, we are satisfied that no blame attaches to the troops for the death of this unfortunate man.

Dinabandhu Pande, or Patak, the remaining outsider killed, was found dead on the morning following the riot in the shop of his master, just west of the level-crossing. Adhar Dwari, in whose service this man was, alleges that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound; but the medical evidence indicates that his death was, in fact, the result of wounds in the abdomen received from some pointed weapon. It appears that the deceased also had a serious injury on his arm caused by some cutting weapon. There is no evidence as to how he came by these wounds, but there is some evidence that the shop and its vicinity were the scene of a *melée* between the Sikhs on the one hand and the Punjab police officers on the other. Some of the former had knives and axes with them and the latter had swords, some of which were snatched away from them by the Sikhs in the course of the riot. It is probable, therefore, that the deceased was mistaken for an enemy in the dark and killed either by one of the Sikhs or by a constable; but of this there is no definite evidence.

31. Of these twenty Sikhs, eighteen died from the effects of gunshot wounds; one was accidentally drowned apparently in an attempt to escape by swimming across the Hughli, and one who was injured died of cholera while in hospital. Of the Sikhs who died from the effects of gunshot wounds, all but one were killed by bullets from ·303 rifles, service revolvers, or ·32 pistols, according to the medical evidence, but one man, Narain Singh, was killed by a bullet from a ·38 revolver. It is in evidence that the only weapons used by the police and troops were service revolvers of ·450 bore, ·303 rifles and two automatic pistols of ·32 bore. There is ample evidence, on the other hand, to show that many of the Sikhs were armed with American revolvers of ·38 calibre. It is therefore in our opinion clear that this man Narain Singh was killed by one of his own companions, probably by accident.

32. The information before us as to the number of persons injured in the course of the riot is not very definite so far as the passengers by the *Komagata Maru* are concerned. This appears to be due partly to the frequent recurrence in different reports of unfamiliar names and partly also to the fact that certain of the rioters with marks of wounds on them were not arrested until several days had elapsed after the riot. Collating, as far as possible, the material available, it appears that of the passengers, 23 including one Muhammadan were more or less seriously wounded in the riot. In addition to this, 6 European and 5 Punjab Police officers were injured together with an Indian who was in the vicinity of the riot but did not take any part in it. The total number of persons injured was thus 35. The European officers were Mr. R. Humphreys, I.C.S., of the Punjab Commission, whose forehead was grazed by a bullet and who was also wounded by a blow from a stick; Mr. D. Petrie of the Punjab Police who received bullet wounds in the arm and thigh; Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who was similarly injured in the left foot; and Sergeants Quinlan, Boyd and Edwards of the Calcutta Police who sustained more or less serious injuries. Of the five Indian Punjab Police officers, Sub-Inspector Nanak Chand had his left arm broken by a blow from a stick, while Constable Hari Singh received five wounds inflicted by a cutting instrument, of which one severed the bone of his left forearm, and another on the head, which is 6 inches long, cut into and exposed the brain. The latter wound was of a most dangerous character, but the patient has made a most unexpected recovery. The evidence proves that all the persons above referred to were wounded by some of the Punjab passengers of the *Komagata Maru*. Constable Allah Baksh received two bullet wounds from one of which, after the lapse of more than a month, a man-stopping bullet from a revolver of ·455 or possibly ·450 bore was extracted. Ammunition of this kind is not ordinarily issued either to the military or to the police, so that it may be inferred that the revolver with which the wound was inflicted was used by one of the rioters. The bullet extracted from the second wound of Allah Baksh was one from a ·38 revolver and it is obvious that the wound was caused by one of the Sikhs. Of the *Komagata Maru* passengers, Pir Baksh, a Muhammadan, was shot through the chest. From the size of the bullet extracted from the patient which was one from a ·38 bore revolver it is clear that it must have been fired by one of the rioters and this is in agreement with the evidence of Pir Baksh himself. Mangal Singh, one of the Sikhs, was severely wounded, sustaining an extensive fracture of the head of the left humerus. Another serious case was that Rulla Singh whose lower jaw was completely shot away probably by a ·303 military bullet. Another man Badal Singh received no less than 6 bullet wounds, all apparently caused by a small bore weapon. The spectator, Naba Kumar Hazra, who was injured, received a dangerous wound through the chest from a bullet, fired apparently from a ·38 revolver; the shot which caused this wound must therefore have been fired by one of the Sikhs. According to his own account he was standing some 120 yards from the scene of the riot at a place which was not in the line of fire from the troops.

33. It will be convenient here to deal with the question of the two Punjab Police officers who were killed in the course of this riot, namely, Head Constable Mal Singh, and Constable Sawan Singh. Two of the Indian railway officials at Budge Budge state that these 2 police officers were shot without any justification by a body of Fusiliers on the railway platform close to

the booking office. The witnesses state that the 2 deceased were standing in the station guarding 3 Sikhs who had been arrested, when 10 or 15 Fusiliers advanced to the edge of the platform and that 4 or 5 shots were then fired at the constables or at the Sikh prisoners whom they were guarding by some of these Fusiliers with the result that Head Constable Mal Singh was wounded so severely that he died almost immediately and that Sawan Singh received injuries which subsequently proved fatal. On the other hand, the Punjab police constables who were at Budge Budge give an entirely different account of the manner in which these 2 men met their death. In these circumstances we had to make somewhat detailed inquiries into the matter, and as a result of them we are satisfied that the whole of the story as told by these two Indian railway officials is false. In the first place we find that Mal Singh and Sawan Singh were not shot at the same time or place, and that neither of them was shot in the railway station. As to Sawan Singh it appears from the evidence given before us, that he died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the road on which the Sikhs assembled after their return to Budge Budge somewhere near the level-crossing. He was removed after the riot to the station and was subsequently sent in for treatment in Calcutta. He died before he reached hospital, and his body was examined by the Police Surgeon. It was then ascertained that death was the result of a gunshot wound, but at the time there was no one present to identify the body of this man. This was also the case in respect of two other Sikhs who were sent in at the same time, although all these three deceased were subsequently identified by means of photographs taken after their decease. It is proved that all these three unknown deceased persons died from the effects of gunshot wounds. Major Moses, the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem, inclines to the view that the wounds of all these unknown deceased were probably caused by a firearm of ·32 bore but the bullets were not recovered and he is not certain of the correctness of this opinion. It has also been proved by the constables who picked up Sawan Singh that it was never suggested at the time that he had been shot by the Fusiliers, and indeed, one man states that Sawan Singh himself said he had been killed by the Sikhs. If he was shot by the Fusiliers or thePolice there is no evidence how it was done and it must have been an accident but in the circumstances we think it probable that he was killed as stated by him by one of the Sikh rioters. The evidence indicates that the Sikhs had in addition to revolvers of ·38 bore at least one pistol of ·32 bore, and that two pistols of the latter bore were used by two police officers, Mr. Petrie and Sergeant Borgen.

34. The case of Mal Singh is more important. North of the station building there is a fence which divides the platform from a plot of ground at the back of the station. It appears from the deposition of a European police officer, who states that he was an eye-witness of this occurrence, that about half an hour after the riot had been quelled, 10 or 12 of the Fusiliers came up to this fencing and that some of them saw through the fence a man moving in this plot of ground behind the station with a sword in his hand. Two soldiers, as it is stated, fired at this man and injured him very severely. The person wounded proved to be Mal Singh, a Head Constable of police, and it is probable that he was really searching for fugitive Sikhs when he was shot, having his sword in his hand to protect himself and also using it to search for persons concealed in jungle growth. The wounded man was according to the evidence of this police officer shortly afterwards brought into the station and placed on a table in the booking-office; and in consequence of the want of vigilance of two Punjabi constables who were supposed to be watching him, he rolled on to the floor and shortly afterwards died from the effects of the injuries received. It was freely stated at the time that he had been killed by some of the troops and this story appears to be correct. The medical evidence as to the weapon which caused this Head Constable's death is not very clear and no bullet was found on his body. At one time Colonel Newman stated that he thought the wound was probably caused by a bullet from a ·303 rifle but he modified this opinion later and stated that it might have been caused by a small bore pistol. We think that the opinion first expressed was probably correct. We are further of opinion that the testimony of the police officer referred to is worthy of credit and if this is accepted we think

the conduct of the soldiers who shot this head constable cannot be justified. If they had taken reasonable precautions to ascertain who the man was, the accident would not have happened.

35. With the exception referred to in the previous paragraph, and subject to the result of enquiries in regard to an incident to which reference will be made later, we think on the evidence before us that the conduct of the troops was satisfactory. They did not fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and there was, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no wild or unnecessary firing in the suppression of this riot. The death of Mazumdar, to which reference has already been made, was an accident which was we think unavoidable in the circumstances, in the confusion of a serious riot of this nature at night. The evidence to the number of cartridges used shows that 177 cartridges were fired by the troops.

36. It has been suggested that the number of Sikhs actually killed in this riot was larger than has been reported, that many innocent men and women were also shot by the troops, and that a number of Sikhs were killed after the riot was over and thrown into the river. These allegations have no foundation in fact. No single witness has stated before us that he either saw or heard of any outsider being killed or injured other than those who have already been referred to; and as to the story of men being shot and thrown into the river or that more Sikhs were killed than was stated in the Government report, there is equal lack of evidence. Indeed the only person who makes any statement on this point is Amir Mohamed Khan, a leader of the disaffected party on board the ship and a man of such character that his statements are unworthy of credit.

The suggestion that any of the rioters were killed by bayonet wounds is also, in our opinion, untrue. In fact the only person who is known to have been wounded with a bayonet was injured very slightly, and though we are sceptical as to some of the details of the story told to us of the manner in which he received his injuries, we do not think that any blame attaches to the Fusiliers in connection with the incident, and in any case the injury inflicted was very trifling.

37. Having now concluded the general account of the main facts connected with the voyage of the *Komagata Maru* and the riot at Budge Budge, it is necessary to deal with a number of important questions which require separate and careful examination. In the first place, it is desirable that we should place on record our views as to the necessity of taking action under the Ingress into India Ordinance in respect of these passengers. We consider that, in the circumstances, the Government of Bengal was justified in having recourse to the provisions of this law. We believe that in deciding to provide a special train for these passengers, this Government was to a great extent actuated by charitable motives, as the information before it was to the effect that these returned emigrants were in a destitute condition, and it was therefore very desirable, in the interests of the passengers themselves, that they should be assisted in their journey to the Punjab. But independently of this, the character of many of these passengers and their violent conduct at Vancouver, Kobe and Singapore, and subsequently at Budge Budge, indicates that many of them were men of a dangerous character: most of them were by this time under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his followers, many were actually disaffected towards Government and ready for any mischief. If they had been allowed at large in Calcutta they would have endangered the public peace, and we think that the Government of Bengal acted wisely in deciding to send them direct to the Punjab and to give them no opportunity of disturbing the public tranquillity during the present state of war.

38. As to the methods adopted for enforcing these measures there is perhaps more room for criticism, but it is always easy to be wise after the event; and it appears to us that the Government decided to adopt the measures actually taken partly owing to a lack of information and more particularly from a misapprehension as to the real position of affairs on the ship. From information received at the time the vessel arrived at Vancouver the Government had been led to believe that there were two factions on board the ship, that the party opposed to Gurdit Singh was considerably stronger than

that of his adherents. It was also believed that the sufferings on the voyage, the disputes as to food and the discovery of the worthless nature of the promises made by Gurdit Singh had engendered very bitter feelings against him. The facts, however, were that whatever the feelings of the passengers towards Gurdit Singh were when they first arrived at Vancouver, he had subsequently regained the whole of his influence over them. The real leader of the faction opposed to him, Dr. Raghunath Singh, landed at Vancouver and another leader, Bhan Singh, also tried to disembark. Both these men were therefore regarded by their fellow-passengers as deserters and traitors. Gurdit Singh and his adherents on the other hand remained on boardship, supported the passengers in all their endeavours to secure admission into Canada, and if they were not successful in these attempts at least obtained from the Government of Canada a quantity of provisions for the return journey. Their statements that these articles had been extorted by force out of the Canadian Government were accepted, and their power on the *Komagata Maru* proportionately increased. This influence was further strengthened by Gurdit Singh's successful endeavours to obtain a large sum of money out of the British Consul at Kobe. There is also evidence to prove that Gurdit Singh told the passengers that, on his return to India, he would similarly secure compensation for them from the Government of India on account of their pecuniary losses. Finally the evidence indicates that the attempts on the part of the revolutionary party in Canada and of the disloyal party on the vessel to excite disaffection against the Government had been remarkably successful on the return journey among many of the passengers, all of whom were smarting under a sense of injustice and injury. Gurdit Singh, throughout the return voyage posed as a revolutionary leader on board the steamer, and this also tended to bring many of the passengers on to his side. When the *Komagata Maru* arrived at Calcutta, therefore, the Government officers, who had expected to find a large number of destitute passengers on board, the majority of whom were violently hostile to Gurdit Singh, found instead that he had at this time most of the passengers completely under his control; that many of them had been excited to a state of serious disaffection towards the Government, and as it turned out that a considerable number of them were armed and prepared to go to almost any length in their opposition to the authorities. The question of the number of firearms on this vessel is discussed later, but for the present it is sufficient to state that there were in fact a number of firearms on board of which the authorities had no information. It seems to us probable that if the real facts had been before the Government, the measures taken would have been of a different character, but in the circumstances and having regard to the information of the Local Government as to the position of affairs on the ship, we do not think we should be justified in coming to the conclusion that the measures taken were, save in one respect, unsuitable. It was very desirable for obvious reasons to avoid the use of force as far as possible, and the Government had every reason to hope and believe that, with a small body of police to assist, there would be no difficulty in inducing the emigrants to accept the arrangements made for them.

39. There is one point, however, regarding which we are not satisfied that the measures adopted by the Government were either appropriate or adequate and that is the measures taken for searching the passengers. We think that, if it was considered necessary to search these passengers at all, it would have been better to have had effective searches made. As it was, the luggage of these men was searched on more than one occasion and the persons of some were examined, and there can be no doubt that the passengers were irritated at these prolonged examinations. Both the evidence and the actual results indicate, moreover, that these searches were entirely ineffective. Some of the witnesses inform us that the searches were undertaken mainly in the hope of preventing seditious literature from being introduced into India; but it is, we think, clear from the evidence that the officers who carried out the searches were also on the lookout for firearms. If it was necessary to search for arms, we think that each individual passenger and his luggage should have been examined as he left the ship, and that if it was apprehended that the passengers would openly defy the authorities in such a search it

would have been wise to have had an armed force in attendance to overawe any resistance. We admit, however, that there is considerable force in the arguments against such a procedure, and as before said, we feel and recognise how easy it is to criticise the action taken after the whole affair is over.

40. In regard to the arrangements made for meeting the ship we have mentioned that Mr. Donald, the local District Magistrate, Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, Mr. Humphreys, a Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Slocock of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and Mr. Petrie of the Punjab Police were all present at Budge Budge when the ship arrived. The presence of all these officers might suggest that there was some confusion as to who was ultimately responsible for the orders given, but Mr. Donald's evidence proves that he was in charge of the arrangements and that the others attended only to advise him, and we do not think that there was in fact any division of authority.

41. As to Sir Frederick Halliday giving the order to fire, it appears that the troops were not within his jurisdiction as Commissioner of Police when he gave this order; the boundaries of the Calcutta police jurisdiction and those of the District and Railway police are, however, very complicated and confused in that vicinity. We think that in any case the order to fire would have come more properly from Mr. Donald, but the officer commanding the troops was, in our opinion, justified in opening fire when he did, as the circumstances were such that this course was necessary to save the lives of those present. Captain Moore was also not aware of the fact that Mr. Donald was the senior Magistrate present, and there was no time for him to make enquiries as to who was "the Magistrate of the highest rank." He appealed to Sir Frederick Halliday as the chief civil authority known to him on the spot. And it should be noted that Sir Frederick Halliday is a Magistrate vested with first-class powers, exerciseable as he states, throughout the district of the 24-Parganas.

42. The question of arms has already been referred to more than once in this report, but in view of the importance of this question some more detailed discussion of the point seems desirable. It is in evidence that, on the voyage out to Vancouver, there were at first only three or four pistols on board, and it is clear that, when the riot took place at Budge Budge, the passengers had in their possession a considerable number of firearms in excess of this number. Some of the officers present estimate that the number of revolvers used by the rioters was 30 or 40. The evidence of other witnesses indicate that a much smaller number was used, one officer indeed mentions six as the number of firearms used by the Sikhs. We think that the actual number was probably between these two extremes and that these Sikhs had at least 20 revolvers. Six of these were recovered after the riot, some being picked up at the scene of the occurrence and others being taken from the persons of the rioters after arrest. It is noteworthy that these weapons are all American revolvers of the same pattern S. & W. ·38 Calibre, the serial numbers of five of them being 112357, 112377, 112388, 112390, 112429. The numbers indicate that, probably, these five revolvers were purchased at one and at the same time. It is stated, and we believe the statement to be true, that they were distributed among the passengers by Gurdit Singh on the morning on which this riot occurred. From the evidence and circumstances, we infer that Gurdit Singh or one of his adherents procured these arms for use in case of need and that the general body of the passengers had nothing to do with them until the day on which the ship arrived at Budge Budge. It is difficult to state definitely when and where these arms were procured, or the object for which they were purchased. There is evidence to prove that at Vancouver efforts were made by Gurdit Singh to obtain arms from the disaffected Indians on shore through the Captain and Steward of the *Komagata Maru*, but there is nothing to show that these efforts were successful. The Captain of the ship speaks of 200 pistols being smuggled on board at Yokohama, but his evidence is very vague, and we think that the figure is probably exaggerated. There is again a suggestion that part of the money advanced by the Consul at Kobe was used for the purchase of firearms there: we cannot say that this is satisfactorily proved, but we think it is probable that a number

of these firearms were obtained in Japan. In any case it is certain that when the vessel left Singapore on the return journey there were a large number of revolvers on board. There is evidence that some of these were thrown overboard between Singapore and Calcutta, and this story was accepted both by the Captain of the ship and by the officers who met the ship at Kalpi, but the depositions on this point are to some extent conflicting and also vague and unconvincing. Indeed this story that firearms were thrown overboard is chiefly important in that it was believed by the officers who met the vessel, and was one of the causes which led them to hope even after the ship arrived that they would not meet with serious resistance from the passengers. There is no direct evidence as to the purpose for which these arms were purchased. It has been suggested that they were procured in order to overawe the passengers who were hostile to Gurdit Singh, and also to enable his adherents to meet the crew on equal terms in case of necessity, but we incline to the view that the arms were really obtained with the intention of using them against the authorities if occasion should arise, and that, in purchasing them, Gurdit Singh was influenced by the consideration prevalent, amongst all those who take part in revolutionary movements that they should be possessed of firearms. As to the distribution of the arms on the 29th of September by Gurdit Singh, we think it is clear that, by this time, Gurdit Singh was eminently suspicious of the intentions of Government regarding him, and that he dis-distributed the pistols amongst his adherents with the deliberate intention of using them, if necessary, to resist the Government officers in any action they might take against him. In any case it is certain that these weapons were loaded and ready for use at the moment the riot began, and that the use of them was foreseen and was part of a definite plan.

43. A discussion of the question of firearms naturally leads to two other important points in this enquiry, namely, the question of who began the firing at Budge Budge and whether any of the Punjabis who used firearms were identified. As to the first point there is abundant evidence to show that it was the Sikhs who opened fire, that the police used their revolvers to defend themselves against their assailants, and that the troops only opened fire at a subsequent period when it was absolutely necessary to do so and after the Sikhs had fired about 20 or 30 shots. An attempt has been made by many of the Sikh prisoners and some persons resident at Budge Budge as also by one Indian railway official to make out that the Sikhs on their return to Budge Budge were ordered to halt near the level-crossing and that the troops then opened fire on them for no reason whatever. This story is in itself inherently improbable and there is ample evidence of the most trustworthy character to prove that it is false; the fact is so clear indeed that it would, in our opinion, be a waste of time to discuss it at any length. The Sikhs who made the statement have obvious reasons for inventing such a story and couple with it an allegation that they had no firearms with them, a statement which is certainly untrue. The only railway officer who makes this allegation does not give the same evidence before us on this point that he gave on previous occasion, and has also given us an incorrect version of two other incidents in this occurrence to which reference will be made later. The villagers who deposed to the fact that the troops began the firing did not, we believe, really see how the riot began, as the actual affray began after dark and at some little distance from their shops. We think also that directly there was any apprehension of a disturbance most of those residing in the vicinity fled from the scene of the occurrence in fear of injury. We apprehend that they may have been influenced in their evidence by the fact that a large number of Sikhs have been killed, by the stories which have been circulated of the ill-treatment of one Mangal Singh, who was arrested on the 30th September, and by a feeling of sympathy with the passengers on account of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to admit them into Canada.

44. Although, however, we find that it is proved that the firing was begun by the Sikhs who were as the evidence indicates the only persons who had firearms ready for use at that moment, there is, in our opinion, no satisfactory evidence to indicate which of the Sikhs actually used revolvers. The man who fired at Superintendent Eastwood has not been identified, but from the statements of some of the witnesses it seems probable that he was killed in the

riot, and in the confusion which followed it was impossible to identify any of the others passengers who used firearms. There is satisfactory evidence, however, to prove that weapons were found on the person of one man who was arrested after the riot, and that in the case of another absconder arrested some days after the occurrence a revolver was found lying under a tree where he had been seen just before he was arrested. But beyond this there is no satisfactory evidence to connect any individual Sikh with the possession of arms. The one man who was found armed on arrest, Surain Singh, has been prosecuted for possession of a revolver without a license under the Arms Act. Allegations have been made that another Sikh was arrested on the morning of the 30th with a revolver which he was about to fire at the Fusilier who arrested him, but for a variety of reasons we are rather sceptical as to this evidence.

45. We have already stated that, in our opinion, the immediate cause of this attack by the Sikhs upon the police was the action taken by Superintendent Eastwood to bring Gurdit Singh out of the crowd for an interview with Mr. Donald. But in the circumstances it is necessary to discuss this important question in greater detail. There is no evidence to indicate that Superintendent Eastwood deliberately provoked the attack on him, that he behaved improperly or used any violence to any of the Sikhs, and in these circumstances there was, in our opinion, no justification whatever for the violent attack of the Sikhs or for the use of firearms. Indeed, we think that, in ordinary circumstances, the action of Superintendent Eastwood would have had no harmful result and that it was the peculiar conditions and circumstances of the case which caused this action to be so keenly resented on this occasion. It must be remembered that the Sikhs are, generally speaking, both courageous and excitable, and the passengers on board the *Komagata Maru* were by this time in a state of acute discontent and irritation. Many of them were, we believe, full of the seditious doctrines which they had been taught on the journey, and had been led by Gurdit Singh to believe that their ends could only be gained by force. The conduct of the Colonial authorities in refusing to allow them to land at Hong Kong or Singapore had rendered them more bitter than ever, and by the time they arrived in British India, they had come to believe that Gurdit Singh was the only man who would be able to secure some compensation for their losses and sufferings. They were therefore prepared to take any risk in protecting him from arrest. At the time of this outbreak, moreover, their tempers were not improved by a march of 8 or 10 miles in the heat of a September day, or by the treatment they had received from some of the European police sergeants on the way back to Budge Budge. As to this last point, it is in evidence that on the way back to Budge Budge, many of the passengers attempted to stray from time to time into shops and bye-ways, probably with a view to escape, but ostensibly to get water to drink, and they were forcibly brought back to the road and made to rejoin the main body of the passengers. Some of the passengers state indeed that during this part of their journey, the police officers repeatedly kicked them. We do not find any satisfactory evidence of this, but there is credible testimony that some of the police were rough to persistent stragglers and used more force than was necessary in preventing attempts to stray. We do not think that the violence used can have been very great or it would have led to immediate reprisals and also would have attracted the attention of some of the superior officers in attendance. All these circumstances, in our opinion, stimulated and accentuated the irritation which prevailed among the passengers. Under these conditions very little was needed to cause a breach of the peace. The advance of Superintendent Eastwood towards Gurdit Singh with the possible intention of arresting him was quite sufficient to cause the passengers to break out into open violence, and when a single shot was fired by some mischievous adherent of Gurdit Singh, those of the passengers who were in possession of firearms were ready enough to follow the example. It is probable also that the Sikhs were at the time when the riot began in ignorance of the presence of the troops at Budge Budge. The occurrence took place at night, the troops were some distance in the rear, and even if it is accepted that the troops had been seen when the passengrs were turned back on the Calcutta road, it is quite possible that they were not aware that the troops had followed them

as far as Budge Budge. It is difficult to believe indeed that men of ordinary prudence would have attempted to use firearms on the police if they had been aware that a large body of troops was in the immediate vicinity ready to assist the authorities if called on.

46. Another matter of some interest which we have investigated with considerable care is the reason which led the passengers by the S.S. *Komagata Maru* to refuse to proceed to the Punjab from Budge Budge. We are of opinion that in this matter, as in other matters of importance throughout the voyage, the majority of the passengers acted under the influence of Gurdit Singh and his immediate adherents. At the time Gurdit Singh was very anxious to get to Calcutta to pose as a martyr and inaugurate an agitation against the British Government in respect of this voyage of the *Komagata Maru*. He had failed in his desire to secure admission for the emigrants into Vancouver and all he could hope for was that he might be able to inflame the minds of the public against the British authorities and in particular the Canadian Government; this object was likely to be frustrated if he and his fellow passengers were not allowed to go to Calcutta. Many of the emigrants did not, however, share this view; they were anxious to take advantage of the assistance offered to them by the Government, and for this reason about 60 of them did proceed in the special train provided for them at Budge Budge. It is stated that some of these men, notably the 17 Mahomedans from Shahpur, were the more ready to go as they owed Gurdit Singh money but they deny owing him anything. In any case it is not alleged that the rest of those who went off by the train were debtors of Gurdit Singh, and we do not doubt that a large number of the passengers would have consented to enter this train but for the misrepresentations of Gurdit Singh. To some of the passengers he alleged that the train was not being sent to Punjab at all, that all trains for the Punjab started from Howrah, and that no train could go there from Budge Budge which is not on the Howrah side of the Hughli. This incorrect statement was the more readily believed, because in the ordinary course of events trains do not proceed direct from Budge Budge to the Punjab and the passengers had not apparently been warned that they would be landed there. To other passengers, to whom he owed money on account of the advances made to him at Moji, Gurdit Singh stated that he was unable to pay his dues at the time but would do so if he was given an opportunity of going to the Sikh temple at Howrah; and many of the Sikhs who were owed money by Gurdit Singh were unwilling to leave him until he had satisfied their demands. He had also promised to distribute among the passengers when they arrived in British India, the balance of the 9,000 yen given to him at Kobe. This too he refused to do until he had reached the Gurdwara at Howrah. Finally, it is in evidence that he promised many of the unfortunate people that if they accompanied him to Calcutta he would bring a suit against the Government to secure repayment of the money spent by them on the voyage to Canada, and many appear to have followed him on his march to Calcutta in the hope that he would be able to secure for them compensation from the Government for the losses which they had suffered. We are of opinion that the majority of the emigrants who refused to comply with the orders of Government to entrain at Budge Budge did so owing to their belief in these and other similar allegations made by Gurdit Singh. We believe also that if many of these men had been left to themselves they would have made no attempt to force their way to Calcutta, and have proceeded quietly to the Punjab.

47. In the course of this report we have frequently referred to Gurdit Singh and his close adherents, and it may be useful therefore if we state our views as to who these adherents were, as they really constituted the leaders of the *Komagata Maru* venture, and are responsible in great measure for the misfortunes of the passengers. The list we give below does not purport to be complete, as there is a great lack of information regarding many of the emigrants; but of those whose names have been brought prominently to our notice, we think that the following were intimately connected with Gurdit Singh in this venture :—

1. Daljit Singh, Secretary to Gurdit Singh.
2. Amir Mahommed Khan, Joint Secretary.

3. Bir Singh, Joint Secretary.
4. Amar Singh Nihang, of Lahore District.
5. Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh, of Lahore District.
6. Kehar Singh, son of Jhanda Singh, of Khemoana, Faridkot State.
7. Harnam Singh, son of Rur Singh, of Khabra, Lahore District.
8. Surain Singh, son of Jowala Singh, of Sirhali, Amritsar District.
9. Tehal Singh, son of Gonda Singh, of Rambala Sirhali, Amritsar District.
10. Indar Singh *alias* Trilochan Singh, son of Partab Singh, of Chirik Kalsia Singh.
11. Sundar Singh, son of Wariyam Singh, of Ajitwal, Ferozepore.
12. Tara Singh, son of Kahn Singh, of Aluni Meani, Ludhiana.
13. Nabkaul Singh, son of Albel Singh, of Maharajbheri, Nabha State.

Of these Gurdit Singh and Daljit Singh have not been accounted for. Bir Singh left the ship in Japan on the return voyage; Tehal Singh and Khar Singh are, it is believed, dead; the rest are prisoners in the Kalighat Jail. Most of these men appear to be violent and dangerous characters and ready to go to great length in support of Gurdit Singh. On the other hand, we think that the majority of the rest of the passengers are in themselves harmless. We do not seek to justify their conduct at Budge Budge, as it is clear that a large number of them must have joined in this lawless and violent attack upon the police and we do not desire to minimize their guilt in this respect. At the same time we think that they are in many ways much to be pitied. They had waited many months at various ports in the East with the intention of proceeding to Canada, a land represented to them as flowing with milk and honey, and when they did start on this voyage, they were fully impressed with the idea that they would be allowed to land on arrival without objection. They suffered considerable hardships on the voyage out, and those who had any money with them were made to subscribe considerable sums over and above their fares for this venture. On arrival at Vancouver they were refused admission and waited there for a period of two months, making fruitless efforts to secure permission to land. During this period they suffered great hardships, and were for a time in actual want of food. Finally they were directed to return, having spent about a lakh and a half of rupees on the voyage. Throughout the voyage they were subjected to seditious influences, particularly at Vancouver and on the return journey, and in the circumstances were peculiarly susceptible to the advice of disaffected and seditious leaders. Their discontent was accentuated by the fact that they were refused admission to Hong Kong where many of them had lived before, and because they were not allowed to land at Singapore. Finally, when they arrived in the Hughli, their resentment was aggravated by prolonged searches of their luggage, and by the fact that they were denied access to Calcutta where they hoped to obtain some compensation for the losses which they had suffered. The ship was taken to Budge Budge, a place with which they were not familiar and they were suddenly directed to proceed from there direct to the Punjab. Apart from any considerations of the propriety of the various measures to which we have referred, it is clear that they were likely to cause, and in fact did cause, active feelings of discontent and irritation among the passengers. Having regard to these facts, we think that, if the conduct of these men calls for very severe censure in many respects, they are also entitled to commiseration.

48. The case of Jawahir Mull and his brother Narain Das requires separate consideration. Jawahir Mull is a young man of 23 years of age and a graduate in Arts; Narain Das is a youth of 17 and well educated for his age. The evidence regarding them is very divergent. The Consul-General at Kobe described Jawahir Mull as a dangerous character, and the same opinion is expressed in more decided language regarding both brothers by all the Japanese officers. The passengers on the other hand speak of them as being perfectly inoffensive travellers. They certainly did not take any part in the movement to emigrate to Canada, as they did not join the ship until the return was nearly completed. We are not in complete agreement as to the character of these two passengers, and we find it very difficult to decide

this question on the evidence before us. We consider, however, that it would be impossible to frame any definite opinion in respect of them until further inquiries have been made both in Kobe and in their native province.

49. We may now consider the incident referred to in paragraph 35, which is the subject of a police enquiry. It is in evidence that when the *Komagata Maru* came to Budge Budge there were in Gurdit Singh's safe on board the vessel considerable sums of money, including about £300 in gold, some Rs. 2,000 in Indian currency and a large roll of Japanese notes. The exact amount was unfortunately not ascertained, but the evidence of Mr. Petrie who saw the money in the safe is to the effect stated above. There is reason to believe that before disembarking Gurdit Singh distributed part of this money to some associates, including one man called Tehal Singh, and that Tehal Singh handed over a part or the whole of the sum so received to a Sikh named Nand Singh, who was subsequently arrested in Bhowanipore in the suburbs of Calcutta. A large sum of money was found on the person of this prisoner when arrested, including Rs. 1,025 in cash and a number of notes among which were 8 notes of a hundred yen each. The money given to Gurdit Singh by the Consul-General at Kobe was, it is believed, paid by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in yen notes. On the 1st, 5th and 10th of October a Bombardier of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at present attached to the wireless station in Fort William, where the Fusiliers are also stationed, cashed 29 hundred-yen notes of the approximate value of £290 at the Calcutta branch of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, receiving in exchange rupee-notes of various denominations, including a certain number of 100-rupee notes, the numbers of which are known. Five of these 100-rupee notes have been traced to a *poddar* or money-changer in the Fort, who deposes that he received them from four soldiers in the Royal Fusiliers. The soldiers who changed these notes signed their names in the note register of the *poddar*, but of the signatures, all except one, are denied by the persons whose names purport to be signed, and on a comparison of the actual signatures of these men with the signatures in the book we think that the signatures are probably forgeries. The signature in the register relating to the remaining note is admitted. This note was, as alleged, received by a private in the Fusiliers from a European dressed in mufti at the regimental coffee shop in exchange for small notes. It is impossible at present to arrive at any definite decision as to the proper inferences to be drawn from this evidence, and the matter is still under police investigation. We are informed that this police investigation will not be concluded for some time as efforts are being made to trace other notes issued by the bank in exchange for the 100-yen notes and to ascertain who actually changed the notes already traced with the *poddar*. It has been suggested that some of the soldiers on duty at Budge Budge looted the hundred-yen notes referred to from some of the Sikhs. There is, however, no evidence of this, and it is possible that the possession of the notes by the Bombardier may be accounted for in some satisfactory manner or that the notes were never the property of the Sikhs. We think, however, that the matter calls for most searching enquiry by the police, and that the facts referred to above should be brought to the notice of Government. The only other mention of any attempt to loot is a statement by one witness that a European not in uniform was seen on the night of the occurrence putting his hand into a haversack lying on a bench near the level-crossing; but this man has not been identified, and the story does not seem to us to be entirely above suspicion.

50. In regard to the conduct of the police who were present at Budge Budge on the occasion of the riot, we find that there is nothing which leads us to suspect that they used any unnecessary violence in the performance of their duty save at one particular period which has already been referred to, namely, when they were escorting the passengers back by the Calcutta road to Budge Budge. We think that at that time some of the European Police Sergeants were somewhat rough and, in the circumstances, this perhaps is not surprising. When, however, the riot began they were inferior in numbers to the Sikhs, and, with the exception of five men, had no firearms. They were very severely assaulted by a body of men superior to them in number,

many of whom were armed with revolvers, without any chance of being able to defend themselves effectively.

51. As to the other officers, both European and Indian, it is proved by the evidence of nearly all the witnesses, including a great majority of the passengers on board the ship, that they treated the passengers with the greatest courtesy and consideration; on the other hand, there is convincing testimony to prove that many of these returning Punjabi emigrants, after the arrival of the ship at Budge Budge, behaved in a very insolent and discourteous manner. In the circumstances we consider that the conduct of these officers was most praiseworthy and that they showed great tact and forbearance in dealing with a troublesome body of men.

52. Regarding the subsequent arrest of the fugitives, there is little, so far as the arrests at Budge Budge are concerned, of importance to report. When the rioters had dispersed, it was apprehended that a large number of them might try to escape or force their way to Calcutta, and to prevent this, adequate measures were taken to guard the main routes to the city. These precautions were continued for some days, during which period the police were assisted by detachments and also by two squadrons, of the Calcutta Light Horse, to whose services the Inspector-General of Police specially refers in his report on the steps taken to arrest the fugitives.

The rioters arrested after the occurrence were not ill-treated and every care was taken to ensure prompt medical attendance in the case of any of them that were injured. It has, however, been alleged before us by the same two Indian railway officers, to whose evidence a reference has already been made that one of the Sikhs, Mangal Singh by name, was seriously ill-treated on arrest at Budge Budge, and that he was suspended to a lamp post by a chain which was tied round his neck and drawn so tight that he was almost lifted off his feet. On enquiry we have ascertained that though this man was treated with considerable severity, this story is an exaggerated statement of the facts. The prisoner referred to, Mangal Singh, who is extremely eccentric, as we found on examination of him, made no complaint of any ill-treatment himself. From the evidence on record it is established that he was discovered hiding in a boat near Budge Budge on the morning of the 30th and that he attacked two European officers who attempted to arrest him with great violence. After arrest he was sent to the station in charge of two soldiers. On the way he escaped from their custody and ran into the river, and when arrested again he refused to move at all and again resisted those who had been deputed to remove him to the station. He was then tied to a bamboo and carried to the station, and in view of his dangerous character was tied to a lamppost by a chain which was passed first round his waist and then round his neck. The chain was not drawn tight, nor was he in any way suspended. The stationmaster, however, pointed out that he was exposed to the sun in this position, and the prisoner himself told us that directly he began to suffer inconvenience from the treatment he was receiving, and promised to sit down quietly with the other prisoners, he was placed with them. It is clear from these facts that the statements of the railway officer already referred to in respect of this prisoner cannot be accepted in their entirety, but there is some evidence to show that Mangal Singh was treated with considerable harshness, and while we must admit that he provoked such treatment by his conduct, we think that it is a matter for regret that this was allowed. Incidentally it may be stated that we believe that the treatment received by this man excited considerable resentment against the troops among the residents at Budge Budge.

53. As to the arrest of the Sikhs who escaped to outlying districts, the points of importance are noted below. Many of the fugitives appear to have escaped after the riot across the river into the districts of Howrah and Midnapore, some straying to Burdwan, Hughli, and Bankura and a number were arrested in these districts. One of these men, Surain Singh, a name already mentioned, was arrested in the Midnapore district with a ·38 Smith and Wesson revolver in his possession. A large body of men, some of whom must have been in possession of arms immediately before they were captured, were also arrested in Champadanga in the Howrah district. The evidence shows that information was received on 1st October that 25 armed Sikhs had been

seen near a place called Jagatballabpur in the Howrah district and a body of troops and police proceeded in search of them. The fugitives were found in the middle of the night asleep close to the road near Champadanga, which is not very far from Jagatballabpur, and attempts were made to surround them. These attempts were discovered by the Sikhs, who at once made efforts to escape, and a shot was then fired into the air by one of the officers present as a signal that the police and troops engaged in the pursuit of these men were to close with the fugitives and arrest them. Immediately this shot was fired, the Sikhs, several of whom were armed, opened fire in return and the police and troops retaliated but with little effect, as no person was injured either on the side of the Sikhs or the police. After a short time the order to cease fire was given and the absconders were called on to surrender and a certain number did so; of this body of fugitives 17 were arrested though no arms were recovered and eight men escaped. It may be noted that Amar Singh and Surain Singh, referred to in para. 47, were among this party of twenty-five men. The fact that the Sikhs again used firearms on this occasion is of some importance as it indciates that they were prepared to resist any attempts to arrest them; but we think they probably were also under the impression, when the signal shot was fired into the air, that they were being attached with firearms and for this reason returned the fire. If some other more suitable signal had been selected to indicate to the police when to close, it is possible that the Sikhs would never have opened fire at all. The matter is however of no great importance as no one was injured on either side. In all 211 of the rioters have been arrested up to date. For convenience of reference we have caused a list to be prepared of these men. The list is contained in Appendix IV, which also shows the names of the rioters killed and those believed to be at large.

54. The preceding paragraph concludes our findings on the questions referred to us for inquiry. It will be noted that we have deliberately abstained from citing the evidence recorded in support of each of these findings. It appears to us that any such reference is unnecessary in a report of this nature. Moreover, any attempt to refer in detail to all the evidence which covers nearly a thousand printed pages would render our report undesirably long and complicated. Finally, in many cases it would be most undesirable, both in the interests of Government and in the interests of the persons concerned, to publish the names of those from whom we have received information in the course of this inquiry. We also desire to make it clear that in respect of many of the points that have arisen for consideration in our investigation the evidence before us has necessarily been very meagre. Indeed, many of these points could not be fully elucidated without prolonged enquiries in China, Japan and Vancouver, and the opinions expressed in this report on such points are only tentative and based on such information as we have been able to obtain.

55. In conclusion we desire to thank the Government of Bengal and the various officers whom we have had occasion to call before us for the assistance rendered to us in the course of this long and complicated inquiry. We also desire in particular to place on record our appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Twynam has performed his duties as Secretary to this Committee. His services were placed at our disposal by the Bengal Government and the assistance he has rendered to us in our investigations has been invaluable.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servants,

W. H. VINCENT.
DALJIT SINGH.
P. J. FAGAN.
BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB (BURDWAN).
H. WALMSLEY.

APPENDIX I.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 920.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased and prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated 9th May 1910. (P. C. No. 926.)

No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of 200 dollars unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty or convention.

APPENDIX II.

By His Royal Highness the Governor-General (of Canada) in Council.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 23.)

From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalised citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada.

Order in Council, dated the 7th January 1914. (P. C. No. 24.)

From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of, at least 200 dollars. Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement or convention.

APPENDIX III.

Plan of Scene of riot (not printed.)

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing how the 321 Passengers on board the "Komagata Maru" are accounted for.

Sent by train to the Punjab	...	...	62
Arrested after the riot	...	...	211
Killed	...	...	20
At large	...	...	28
			321 passengers.

List of 59 passengers on the S.S. "Komagata Maru" who left Budge-Budge by the special train before the riot began, and of 3 passengers sent to the Punjab later.

	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police-station.
		SHAHPUR.			
1.	Anwar Khan	Mehr Khan	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
2.	Gaur Khan	Fatteh Beg	Do.	Uchali.	
3.	Sirkroo Khan	Mur Khan	Do.	Jahlar	Naushera
4.	Jowaya...	Mian Muhammad	Kumhar	Do.	Ditto.
5.	Hidayat Khan	Nur Ahmed	Awan	Buttewal.	
6.	Fakir Muhammad	Samand	Daryewal	Chorki.	
7.	Sirkroo	Ran beg	Awan	Jahlar	Naushera.
8.	Fatteh Sher	Fatteh Khan	Do.	Do.	
9.	Begh Ali	Ghulam Muhammad	Modu	Do.	
10.	Haji	Sher	Kumhar	Do.	
11.	Sher Muhammad	Fatteh Sher	Awan	Do.	
12.	Nadir Shah	Umbarik Shah	Sayyid	Do.	
13.	Gulab Singh	Soma Singh	Jat Sikh	Do.	
14	Nur Muhammad	Ditta	Nai	Do	
15.	Mian Muhammad	Ahmed	Lakh	Do.	
16.	Ramzan	Mian	Mirasi	Do	
17.	Yasin	Bahadur	Awan	Do.	
18.	Arjan Singh	Bagh Singh	Sikh	Do.	
19.	Kasim	Sultan	Awan	Do.	
		FEROZEPUR.			
20.	Partab Singh	Bhanga Singh	Jat	Baga Purana...	Baga Puran.
21.	Gajjan Singh	Chanda Singh	Do.	Buttal	Moga.
22.	Sundar Singh	Anokh Singh	Do.	Khote	Nihalewala.
23.	Malla Singh	Jaggat Singh	Do.	Sekha	Baga Puran.
24.	Jaimal Singh	Sawan Singh	Do.	Do.	Mogha.
25.	Arjan Singh	Dharam Singh	Do.	Maina	Do.

NAME.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police-station.
JULLUNDUR.				
26. Bhan Singh ...	Khusal Singh ...	Jat ...	Baring ...	Jullundur.
27. Kirpa Singh ...	Fakir Chand	Rajpur ...	Daloli.	
28. Harnam Singh ...	Bhagwan Singh ...	Jat ...	Ranawe ...	Jullundur
29. Bhag Singh ...	Bhagwan Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
30. Harnam Singh ...	Jiwan Singh ...	Do. ...	Sidhara ...	Nikodar.
31. Dhalip Singh ...	Attar Singh ...	Do. ...	Musapur ...	Banga.
32. Mihan Singh ...	Bachint Singh ...	Do. ...	Raipur Dabba	Do.
33. Sunder Singh	Sawan Singh ...	Do. ...	Shingar ...	Do
34. Gurbaksh Singh .	Dewa Singh ...	Do. ...	Bhaoli ...	Do.
35. Mota Singh ...	Acchar Singh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
36. Cartar Singh ...	Hamid Singh ...	Do ...	Mehli ...	Do.
HOSHIARPUR.				
37. Chanda Singh ...	Jai Singh	Arora Kumhar	Kot Fattai ...	Mahalpur.
38. Pohlo Ram ...	Ramu Mal	Katri ...	Anandpur ...	Anandpur.
39. Ralla	Mongol	Bharai ...	Sus ...	Rahauna.
40. Bhola	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
41. Munshi	Wazir Singh ...	Jat ...	Gulpur ...	Balachore.
42. Ram Chand ...	Fatteh Chand ...	Brahmin ...	Jandauli ...	Mahalpur.
PATIALA.				
43. Bishen Singh ...	Kahn Singh ...	Jat ...	Khuddi ...	Barnala
44. Bagga Singh ...	Uttam Singh ...	Do. ...	Harampara ...	Do.
45. Prem Singh ...	Methob Singh ...	Do. ...	Pandori ...	Do.
46. Kapur Singh ...	Attar Singh ...	Khialla ...	Bhikki ...	Do.
47. Wazir Singh ...	Nand Singh ...	Jat ...	Majjahi alwandi.	Bhadaur.
KAPURTHALA				
48. Amir Singh ...	Pala	Kumhar ...	Kalwan ...	Kapurthala
NABHA.				
49. Surjan Singh ...	Karam Singh ...	Rajput ...	Khanyan ...	Malla.
GURDASPUR.				
50. Indar Singh ...	Dewa Singh ...	Jat ...	Ghanye ke Bangar.	Fatehgarh
LAHORE.				
51. Batal Singh ...	Phula Singh ...	Jat ...	Kirka ...	Kahna Kacha.
52. Ganesha Singh ...	Sunder Singh ...	Do. ...	Badhana ...	Khaira.
AMRITSAR.				
53. Bur Singh ...	Lehna Singh ...	Jat ...	Jaura ...	Sartaii.

	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village.	Police-station.
		LUDHIANA.			
54.	Dan Singh ...	Bhan Singh ...	Jat ...	Phulewali ...	Sehna.
55.	Naurnag ...	Lehna Singh ...	Ahlerwalia ...	Deotwal ...	Ludhiana.
56.	Harnam Singh ...	Dewa Singh ...	Jat ...	Mallah ...	Jagraon.
57.	Bakhshi Singh ...	Kulla Singh ...	Do. ...	Pandori ...	Dakha.
58.	Basant Singh ...	...ltani Singh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
59.	Suba Singh ...	Na...d Singh ...	Do. ...	Dalon ...	Ludhiana.

60 Kishen Kaur, wife of Sundar Singh of Timouwal, Amritsar.

61. Phanja Singh, son of Sundar Singh.

62. Daughter of Sundar Singh of Timonwal (aged one).

Descriptive roll of 211 passengers on the S.S. "Komagata Maru" who were arrested after the riot.

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar.			
1	Norang Sing, son of Gurdit Singh.	Sandu Singh, village Munda, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ariadah police-station, Baranagore, by Babu Provat Chandra Mitter and Kapil Biswas.	
2	Sundar Singh son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh village Timrowal, thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
3	Bhagwan Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musa —	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala police-station, 24-Parganas, chaukidars—Ram Patra and others.	
4	Bhan Singh, son of Kashar Singh	Jat Sikh, village Lohar, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police	
5	Sher Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot (Syad Mahmood Kot), thana Amritsar	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
6	Wadhawa Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vhakua, thana Ghrainda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
7	Keshu Singh *alias* Sundar Singh, son of Sher Singh *alias* Buttan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Munda, thana Tara taran.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
8	Ajaib Singh, son of Mewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasel, thana Karenda.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
9	Jagat Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taragarh, thana Jandiala.	In Jail, 2th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar—contd.			
10	Surain Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Panderi Varaich, thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
11	Indar Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh village Dodher, thana Sarhali.	Ditto ...	Budge-Budge.	
12	Atar Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gharka, thana Sarhali.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
13	Bissen Singh, son of Kesar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dodher, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia. Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
14	Chihan Singh, son of Sahel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pahel, thana Warowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
15	Kissen Singh, son of Jowala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chhajjalwali, thana Jhandiala.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
16	Jawant Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kotdata, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Samalia, Bistupur, police-station 24-Parganas, by Police.	
17	Kissen Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jodina, thana Bias-Nazirpullar.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
18	Ala Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bharowal, thana Vairowal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
19	Mungal Singh, son of Sava Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhonu, thana Sarhali.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
20	Santa Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Punjwari, thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 19th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
21	Teja Singh, son of Dayal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kasil, thana Gharainda.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champdanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
22	Bhur Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village, Phail, thana Varowal.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
23	Sarjan Singh, son of Issar Sin h.	Jat Sikh, village Nadhor, thana Sharhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Somalia, Bistupur, police-station 24-Parganas, by Police.	
24	Ganesha Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanpur, thana Bias.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Diamond-Harbour Road near Thakurpur, Behala police-station, 24-Parganas, by Daffadar Baloahi Molla, Union II of Bistupur thana and others.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner; Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar—contd.			
25	Harnam Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Shiron, thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Concealed in an arhar field at Bonjonberia village, Budge-Budge police-station, by Police.	
26	Makhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ladhowal, thana Gharanda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
27	Balwant Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
28	Bela Singh, son of Khem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khanchapri, thana Vairowal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
29	Tara Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Tillon Sikh, village Jonestpura, thana Tarantaran	In Jail, 3rd October 1914	Bistupur, 24 Parganas, by Police	
30	Chhiyan Singh, son of Nehal Singh	Sandu Sikh village Sarhali, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Ditto	
31	Jewant Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh village Fatgath, thana Amritsar.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge near Jingripole outpost by Police.	
32	Dewa Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Mehra Sikh, village Sheron thana Tarantaran.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
33	Samsher Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sarhali, thana Sarhali	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge Budge, near Jingripole outpost, by Police.	
34	Thakur Singh, son of Budha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhonangal, thana Wasirpola.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	Bullet wound, left arm
35	Sadhu Singh, son of Chagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Datdakote, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ramkantapur, police-station Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Collecting Punchayat Dina Nath Mandal and others	
36	Bahadur Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaler, thana Virowal.	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Banshibazar, Garden Reach, police-station 24 Parganas, by Police.	Bullet wound, right forearm and left arm.
37	Buta Singh, son of Lena Singh	Jat Sikh, village Mochhaih, thana Jhandiala.	In Jail 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Police Superintendent.	
38	Fouja Singh, son of Dasandha Singh.	Telon Sikh, village Jamke, thana tarantaran.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
39	Sapuran Singh, son of Sarup Singh.	Sikh, village Nathapura, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner, Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in Jail; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar—contd			
40	Surain Singh, *alias* Ratan Singh, son of Jawala Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Sarhali, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 5th October 1914	Midnapur, by Police.	Made over to Police for escort to Midnapur Central Jail, 16th October 1914
41	Dayal Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Sikh, village Karker, thana Lapoke.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
42	Ker Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	[illegible]illage Kote Data, thana Sarhali.	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metcalbruz, by Police.	
43	Mana Singh, son of Karak Singh	Sikh, village Totian...	......	Lyallpur.	
		Patiala			
44	Santa Singh, son of Badan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaleki, thana Barula.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914	Bistupur, [illegible] Parganas, by Police.	
45	Dayal Singh, son of Badan Singh	Jat Sikh, village Sadheri, thana Duba.	In Jail, 10th October 1914	Behala, 24-parganas, by Police.	
46	Chanan Singh, son of Dhaunkal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Magjuki talwandi, thana Padaer.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	24 Parganas, by Police.	
47	Bishan Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Samir, thana Bhatinda	In Jail, 30th September 1914	Budge Budge.	
48	Jagu Singh, son of Sher Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bela, thana Bhadur	Ditto ...	Ditto	
49	Chet Singh, son of Tota Singh.	Maira Sikh, village Badali ala singh, thana Ba i, Sirhind.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Barrackpore by Police.	
50	Mastan Singh, son of Kahn Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mum or Muuh, thana Barnala.	Ditto ...	Champadanga, Hooghly, [illegible] by Police Superintendent	
51	Chanda Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, thana Barnala.	Ditto ...	Ditto	
52	Wazir Singh, son of [illegible]antokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Balla, thana Bhikr	Ditto		
53	Jai Singh, son of Kala Singh	Jat Sikh, village Bila, thana Barnala.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
54	Gurdit Singh, son of Goka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
55	Gujar Singh, son of Charat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sekha, thana Barnala.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
56	Mal Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Allasinghwadati, thana Pasi.	Ditto [illegible]	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Patiala—concld.			
57	Harnam Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Chatri Sikh, village Kumarwal thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Barrackpore, by Police.	
58	Bichitra Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kherichual, thana Sherpur.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Ekbalpur, by Police.	
59	Nanda Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kaili Bandar, or Baudair, thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
60	Buktawar Singh, son of Prem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Harika Buruj, thana Moike.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bullet wound, right arm.
61	Mansha Singh, son of Chet Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chaudheri, also Chandair, thana Lalru.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Howrah ...	Bullet wound, left forearm.
62	Inder Singh, son of Jamal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, thana Barnala.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
63	Pratap Singh, son of Gulzar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bolla, thana Bhadhaur.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
64	Meman Singh, son of Harman Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sil, thana Kanawar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
65	Chanda Singh, son of Mansa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bella, thana Bhadhaur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Bistupur 24-Parganas, by Police.	
66	Bachan Singh, son of Kissen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Thikriwala, thana Barnala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
67	Kissen Singh, son of Mahtab Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
68	Nar Singh, son of Udai Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jega, thana Bikhi.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	
69	Hira Singh, son of Punjab Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kala Bandi, thana Tal wandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
70	Sarup Singh, son of Sadda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Banawara, thana Boha.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
71	Phuman Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sndoha, thana Talwandi.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Ditto.	
72	Pal Singh, son of Dewa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jalaldibag, thana Bhadhaur.	In Jail, 29th October 1914.	Bistupur, by Police.	
73	Bijla Singh, son of Bhagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jatra, thana Tilwandi.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge ...	Bullet wound, right forearm
74	Jewan Singh, son of Sujan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kabybandar, thana Tilwandi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
75	Nar Singh, son of Sarmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ralla, thana Bhikhi.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ferozepore			
76	Sundar Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Sandu Sikh, village Ajitwal, thana Moga.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	One cut on the back.
77	Dalel Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alamwala, thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
78	Nand Singh, son of Gujjar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village [illegible]a, thana Kotkapura.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
79	Sucha Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Machhike, thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, Rural Police and Constables.	
80	Channan Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Takhaonwadh, thana Moga.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
81	Kapur Singh, son of Santa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Laupur, thana Nyalewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
82	Iswar Singh, son of Anokh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rauli, thana Moga	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
83	Indar Singh, son of Varyam Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rama, thana Nehalwala.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto.	
84	Sahjada Singh, son of Ganda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Abloo, thana Khokapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
85	Govind Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ware, thana Dharamkota.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
86	Meth Singh, son of Wazir Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Tharaj, thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
87	Ram Singh, son of Bhola Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Baranagore, by Police.	
88	Kehar Singh, son of of Lal Singh.	Ditto ...	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
89	Lakhiraj Singh, son of Nanda Singh.	Jat Sikh, village, Meraj, thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Ditto	
90	Mala Singh, son of of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jainelwala, thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, 24 Parganas, by Police.	
91	Mit Singh, son of Hamira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bagipura, thana Moga.	Ditto ...	Budge-Budge.	
92	Nand Singh, son of Nahta Singh.	Brahmin Sikh, village Laira, thana Jira.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
93	Sohan Singh, son of Dhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bandala, thana Zira.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
94	Hira Singh, son of Prem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, thana Nathana.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Ferozepore—concld.

95	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kawal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tungwali, thana Nathana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
96	Puran Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Korya, thana Bagewala.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
97	Dewa Singh, son of Burh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, thana Bagaponana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
98	Kissonj Singh, son of Pova Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jeonwala, thana Kotkapura.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
99	Gurmukh Singh, son of Kharag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Vare, thana Dharamkota.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapore, by Police.	
100	Kehar Singh, son of Santa Singh	Jat Sikh, village Rode, thana Bagapurana.	In Jail 30th September 1914	Budge-Budge.	
101	Bhagwan Singh, son of Bhuta Singh.	Jat Sikh village Alamwala, thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
102	Kehr Singh, son of Bhan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rode, thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
103	Jaimal Singh, son of Hukuma Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Langeana, thana Bagapurana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Ditto.	
104	Munshiram, son of Paras Ram.	Brahman, village Kotia, thana Bagapurana	In Jail, 15th October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
105	Indar Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Kamgar Sikh, village Dunnewara, thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
106	Darbara Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mallai, thana Bhaidakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Serakole Beat house, Magrahat, 24-Parganas.	One contused wound on the abdomen said to have been inflicted by grazing of the bullet and one incised wound, left forearm
107	Chandan Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kisenpura, thana Dharamkot.	Ditto	Budge-Budge, by 16th Rajputs.	
108	Ram Ratan, son of Ami Chand.	Bania, village Tungwali, thana Nathana.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Maheshtala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
109	Nahan Singh, son of Sucheta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Ablu, thana Kotkapura.	In Jail, 29th September 1914	Budge-Budge.	
110	Ramjidas, son of Sant Ram.	Brahman, village Tungwali, thana Nathana.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914		
111	Bishen Singh, son of Sadhu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chuhurchak, thana Moga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge ...	Bullet wound, right arm.

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ludhiana.			
112	Gurmukh Singh, son of Ushnak Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lalta, thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
113	Lal Singh, son of Lehora Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
114	Lal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Laitowali, thana Dehlon.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
115	Harnam Singh, son of Narain Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gujarawal, thana Dehlon.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, by Police.	
116	Sundar Singh, son of Gushar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chimna, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Manbhum, by Police.	One cut-wound on his right sole (*vide* order sheet, dated 11th October 1914).
117	Sher Singh, son of Kahn Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kamalpur, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
118	Sunder Singh, son of Gurmukh Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Man, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
119	Baroo, son of Hema.	Arai Mahomedan, village Dholewal, thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
120	Dhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, thana Roykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly by Superintendent of Police.	
121	Natha Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chakar, thana Jagraon.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
122	Puran Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Janetpura, thana Jagraon.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
123	Dhyan Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kuman, thana Roykote.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
124	Bir Singh, son of Khajana Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Sura, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
125	Hasiar Singh, son of Indra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kalar, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 18th October 1914.	Garden Reach, by Police.	
126	Kehar Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge.	
127	Hira Singh, son of Chandra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nata, thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto	
128	Pratap Singh, son of Jagat Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nathawal, thana Rakote.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Ditto.	
129	Pala Singh, son of Saha Chand.	Jat Sikh, village Lohara, thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
130	Prem Singh, son of Nihal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Jawaddi, thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ludhiana—concld.			
131	Mal Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Acharwal, thana Raykote.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
132	Kaka Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Doba, thana Ludhiana.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Ditto.	
133	Pakhar Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pandori, thana Dhakhe	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
134	Natha Singh, son of Sudh Singh.	Chhirube Sikh, village Bopara, thana Kote.	Ditto ...		
135	Jati Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Boppara, thana Raikote.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bullet wound on the right shoulder.
136	Mal Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Lakha, thana Rakote.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge Budge ...	Bullet wound, left calf.
137	Tara Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Alunemaine, thana Khanna.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police	
138	Pal Singh, son of Hira Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rumi, thana Jagraon.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
139	Amir Mahammad, son of Khan Gul Mahammed Khan.	Pathan, Ludhiana, Mohalla Dhobwal, Ludhiana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Ditto.	
140	Mastan Singh, son of Kakar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chodra, thana Raikot	In Jail, 24th October 1914.	Ludhiana, by Police.	
141	Arjun Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Sikh, village Taria, thana Radhakote.	In Jail, 20th October 1914.	Budge-Budge by Police.	
		Faridkote State.			
142	Narain Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Guniana thana Niujawala.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Jinjirpole, Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
143	Shazad Singh, son of Ganda Singh	Jat Sikh, village Ablu, thana Kotkapura.	In Jail, 10th October 1914.	Behala, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
		Ambala.			
144	Kher Singh, son of Sibu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Pato, thana Mamarakpur.	In Jail, 11th October 1914.	Howrah-Amta, by Police.	
145	Badan Singh, son of Hamel Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salamatpur, thana Kharar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Mateaburuz, by Police.	
146	Kabil Singh, son of Mangal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salamatpur, thana Khair.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
147	Nand Singh, son of Kaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Salamatpur, thana Kharar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, by Police.	
149	Hakim Singh, son of Lal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Nanberia, thana Khararah	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
149	Karam, son of Sadi Khan.	Mahomedan, village Dhaner, Pad[illegible]r.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
150	Mongal Singh, son of Poopah Singh.	Sikh, village Dyarpur, P. S. Kaira District Umballa.	In Jail, 31st October 1914.	Sandeshkhali.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandur.			
151	Kabil Singh, son of Gurdit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Haripore, thana Adampur.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
152	Udhm Singh, son of Suba Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, thana Adampur.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Howrah, by Police.	
153	Dalip Singh *alias* Sarup Singh, son of Buta Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, thana Adampur.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
154	Mela Singh, son of Achar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khurdpore, thana Adampur.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge Budge.	
155	Karam Singh, son of Sundar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rarka-Kalan, thana Philawar.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Ditto.	
156	Inder Singh, son of Hamir Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bajjon, thana Rahor.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto.	
157	Bir Singh, son of Bhag Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
158	Byant Singh, son of Pal Singh.	Rajput Sikh, village Salu, thana Rahor.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
159	Bidhi Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khordpur, thana Adampur.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
160	Gurdit Singh, son of Kala Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kolar, thana Nakodar.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Ditto ...	Bullet wound, left forearm.
161	Bhagwan Singh, *alias* Bhan Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Rapur, thana Banga.	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapore, by Police.	
162	Kartar Singh, son of Hardit Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Musapur, thana Banga.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
163	Dalip Singh, son of Gaila Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Budara, thana Nurmahal.	In Jail, 7th October 1914.	Jambagh, by Police.	
164	Sundar Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	Sikh Jat, village Kale, thana Phillour.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
		Lahore.			
165	Nadad Singh *alias* Gurbaksh Singh, son of Jewant Singh.	Dhuna (ring makers), village Sarsing, thana Khabra.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
166	Dogar Singh, son of Jewan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gumakhe, thana Bhaipheru.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
167	Bhan Singh, son of Mian Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kot Rai Budha, thana Waltowar.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Matiaburuz, by Police.	
168	Mahen Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Parhana, thana Kharda.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
169	Harnam Singh, son of Bhup Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Khalera (Ambisha), thana Khalera (Ambisha).	In Jail, 8th October 1914.	Midnapur, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Lahore—concld.			
170	Narain Singh, son of Balaka Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Gorsingh, thana Khalera (Amisha).	In Jail, 5th October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
171	Narain Singh, son of Wadhawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tontabor Dhon, thana Khalra.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
172	Sucha Singh, son of Ala Singh	Jat Sikh, village Gorsingh, thana Khalera.	In Jail, 29th September.	Ditto ...	One cut behind right ear.
173	Bhaghat Singh, son of Gurdetta.	Brahman Sikh, village Punia, thana Bhaltua.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
174	Sultan Singh, son of Kuran Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bodana, thana Khalera.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Behala, by Police.	
175	Bagail Singh, son of Ghulla Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Punia, thana Waltowa.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
176	India Singh, son of Wasawa Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bhikhivend, thana Khalera	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Bankura, by Police.	
177	Sundar Singh, son of Hakim Singh.	Jat Sikh, Ichoigl village, thana Jhunawa.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Budge-Budge ...	Sent up by Jogin Singh.
178	Amar Singh, son of Khajan Singh.	Sidhu Sikh, village Sanpura, thana Khalra.	Ditto ...	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent of Police.	
179	Bir Singh, son of Jwala Singh.	Jat Sikh, Karhat village, thana Barki.	In Jail, 5th October 1914.		
180	Jagat Singh, *alias* Joge Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Sikh, village Baggapara, thana Patti.	In Jail, 29th October 1914.	Bistupur, 24-Parganas, by Police.	
		Gurdaspur.			
181	Kissen Singh, son of Hem Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dhalla, thana Batala.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
182	Sundar Singh, son of Khan Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Bachoki, thana Batala.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punctured wound behind left ear. Incised wound across left shoulder; also two cut wounds on the back of left, middle and ring fingers.
		Gujrat.			
183	Raja *alias* Karambad, son of Aladatta *alias* Meherdin.	Muhammadan (Gujjar), village Jhandu-Jhelum district; one village Bhas, thana Dinga Gujrat (Punjab).	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
			Gujranwala.		
184	Narain Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Santpura, thana Kamoki.	In Jail, 12th October 1914.	Baukura, by Police.	
			Hissar.		
185	Amar Singh, son of Natha Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadu, thana Rhori.	In Jail, 4th October 1914.	Burdwan, by Police.	
			Hoshiarpur.		
186	Santa Singh, [illegible] Hakim Singh.	[illegible]kh, Nangol [illegible]sserka), thana Hariana.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
187	Mangal Singh, son of Tehra Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Mirzapur, thana Gordiwala.	In Jail, 30th October 1914.	Budge-Budge ...	A bit eccentric
			Hyderabad (Sindh).		
188	Narain Das, son of Totiram.	Khatri Hindu, Manshukhani Lane Hyderabad (Sindh).	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
189	Jawahr Mal *alias* Professor J. T. Mansukhani, son of Totiram.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
			Jhend State.		
190	Hardat Singh, son of Gulap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Tadday, thana Balewale, Jhend State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
			Kapurthala State.		
191	Ram Singh, son of Atar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Taspur, thana Sultanpur, Kapurthala State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
192	Puran Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Jat Sikh (also says Chehi Sikh), village Sidhan, thana Kapurthala State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
			Lyallpur.		
193	Bela Singh, son of Amar Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Kakar, thana Sumundri, Lyallpur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge	
			Nabha State.		
194	Nabkaul Singh, son of Alwal Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Baini, Maharajki, thana Tanola, Nabha.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
195	Surjan Singh, son of Gala Singh.	Jat Sikh, Burjgil, thana Phul, Nabha State.	In Jail, 2nd October 1914.	Champadanga, Hooghly, by Superintendent, Police.	
196	Sundar Singh, *alias* Nehal Singh, son of Golab Singh.	Sikh, village Tawla, thana Tanola.	In Jail, [illegible]th October 1[illegible]14.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	

Serial No.	Name of prisoner. Father's name if known.	Caste or Race and address—Home.	How disposed of in full; state Jail or in Hospital and time and date when admitted.	Short description of circumstances of arrest.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Nabha State—concld.			
197	Pratap Singh alias Bagu Singh alias Bagel Singh, son of Gulab Singh alias Sundar Singh	Sikh, village Tawla, thana Tanola	In Jail, 26th October 1914.	Metiaburuz, by Police.	
		Rawalpindi.			
198	Nanak Singh, son of Nehal Singh.	Khatri Sikh, village Kahuta, thana Kahuta, Rawalpindi.	In Jail, 29th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
		Sealkote.			
199	Mahaga Singh, son of Jaswal Singh	Lubana Sikh, village Dinga, thana Sidawari Miyani, Sealkote.	In Jail, 3rd October 1914.		
		Shahpur.			
200	Bishan Das, son of Bulaki Ram.	Arah Khatri, village Chauki, thana Khusab, Shahpur.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
		Kalsia State.			
201	Indar Singh alias Tarlochan Singh, son of Ishar Singh alias Partap Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Chirikchubara, thana Chirikchubara, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 1st October 1914.	Budge-Budge, by Police.	
202	Marik Singh, son of Ram Singh.	Gailen Sikh, village Jandiana, thana Chrik, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 30th September 1914.	Budge-Budge.	
203	Ram Singh, son of Chotu Singh.	Jat Sikh, village Dapar, thana Kuravasi, Kalsia State.	In Jail, 6th October 1914.	Baranagore, by Police.	

List of Sikhs in Medical College Hospital.

Serial No.	NAME.	Fathers' name.	Caste.	Village.	Thana.	District.
204	Bahadur Singh ...	Chanda Singh ...	Jat ...	Gilanwali ...	Dherababanak	Gurdaspur.
205	Pir Bux ...	Tedha ...	" ...	Nurenahal ...	Narmahal ...	Jullundar.
206	Hazara Singh ...	Tivan Singh ...	Rajput	Pasta ...	Phagwara ...	Kapurthala State.
207	Indar Singh ...	Sunder Singh ...	Jat ...	Thalwandi ...	Valtoha ...	Lahore.
208	Rala Singh ...	Bhir Singh ...	" ...	Depai ...	Dakha ...	Ludhiana.
209	Prabha Singh ...	Kartar Singh ...	Rajput	Bahadurpur ...	Basi ...	Patiala State.
210	Mangal Singh ...	Taja Singh ...	Jat ...	Lakmipur ...	Rupa ...	Amballa.
211	Badal Singh ...	Dewa Singh ...	" ...	Hoshiarpur ...	Kharar ...	

Names of Passengers on the S.S. Komagata Maru *concerned in the riot at Budge-Budge, who are dead.*

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Village	Police-station.	District.
1	Shiban Singh ...	Sewa Singh ...	Jat ...	Kot Dutta ..	Sarhali ...	Amritsar.
2	Bhagat Singh ...	Hira Singh ...	,, ...	Rajiana	Moga ...	Ferozepur.
3	Arjun Singh ...	Lakh Singh ...	,, ...	Dhudi	Julundur ...	Jullundur.
4	Indar Singh ...	Ver Singh ..	,, ...	Sidhwan ...	Rahon ...	,,
5	Narain Singh ...	Bachan Singh ...	,, ...	Launage Dewa	Zira ...	Ferozepur.
6	Lach[illegible]	[illegible]wa Singh ...	,, ...	Mano Chahal...	Taran-Taran ...	Amritsar.
7	Rur Sing[illegible] ...	Labh Singh ...	,, ...	Kanoke ...	Amritsar ...	,,
8	Bhajan Singh ...	Anakh Singh ...	,, ...	Rajiana ...	Dhanala ...	Nabha.
9	Chanan Singh ..	Kahan Singh ...	,, ...	Wazirke ...	Barnala ...	Patiala.
10	Shib Singh ...	Matab Singh ...	,, ...	Nanke ...	Taran-Taran ...	Amritsar.
11	Rur Singh ...	Sher Singh ...	,, ...	Lan[illegible]na ...	Bajewala ...	Ferozepur.
12	Kakur Singh ...	Ram Singh ...	,, ...	Pal[illegible]ari ...	,, ...	Faridkot.
13	Ishar Singh ...	Juva Singh ..	,, ...	Manake Sidhu	Jagron ...	Ludhiana.
14	Masta Singh ...	Bishen Singh ...	,, ...	Lal Magri ...	Raikot ...	,,
15	Kehar Singh ...	Jhanda Singh ...	,, ...	Khemonana ...	......	Faridkot.
16	Rattan Singh *alias* Karam Singh.	Batan Singh ...	,, ...	Jamser ...	Julundur ...	Jullundur.
17	Tehal Singh ...	Ganda Singh ...	,, ...	Ramvala ...	Sarliali ...	Amritsar (died in hospital of cholera).
18	Indra Singh ...	......	...	...	......	No signs of injury: died from drowning.
19	Unidentified.					
20						

List of 28 Passengers on the S.S. Komagata Maru, *who are still at large.*

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name	Village.	Tahsil.	Remarks.
		Amballa District.			
1	Kirpa Singh ...	Sher Singh ...	Mianpur ...	Kharar.	
		Gujranwala District			
2	Barkat Singh ...	Nababu Singh ...	Santpur ...	Gujranwala	

Serial No.	NAME.	Father's name.	Village.	Tehsil.	REMARKS.
		Hoshiarpur District.			
3	Mansha Singh ...	Mehtab Singh ...	Dhoda Majra ...	Hoshiarpur.	
		Faridkot State.			
4	Ram Singh ...	Gurmukha Singh ...	Ablu ...	Faridkot.	
		Lahore District.			
5	Maya Singh ...	Hem Singh ...	Bhadana ...	Kasur.	
6	Banta Singh ...	Hakim Singh ...	Thatta ...	Do.	
7	Nand Singh ...	Dhala Singh ...	Balei ...	Do.	
8	Bhag Singh ...	Ala Singh ...	Sanna ...	[illegible]	
		Patiala State.			
9	Sant Singh ...	Pun[illegible] Singh ...	Kurdi ...	Barnala.	
10	Gura Singh ...	Lal Singh ...	Ghaleti ...	Pal.	
11	Arjan Singh ...	Gobind Singh ...	Khiala ...	Mansa.	
		Amritsar District			
12	Vir Singh ...	Lena Singh ...	Chambal ...	Tarn Tarn	
13	Asa Singh ...	Bhag Singh ...	Khordata ...	Ditto.	
14	Chhatar Singh ...	Nor Singh ...	Sarhali ...	Ditto	
15	Gurdit Singh ...	Hukum Singh ...	Do. ...	Ditto	
		Nabha State			
16	Narayan Singh ...	Sultan Singh ...	Karyawala ...	Nabha.	
		Ferozepur District.			
17	Budha Singh ..	Prem Singh ...	Tungawala ...	Moga.	
18	Sher Singh ...	Masa Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do.	
19	Karta Ram ...	Kahna Ram ...	Ditto ...	Do.	
20	Ker Singh ...	Suda Singh ...	Sota ...	Mukhtesar.	
21	Pakor Singh ...	Ram Singh ...	Jandiala ...	Faridkot.	
22	Daljit Singh ...	Mullukh Singh ...	Kaani ...	Mukhtesar.	
23	Bansi Lal ...	Ramji ...	Tun awala ...	Moga.	
24	Sadha Singh ...	Kahn Singh ...	Chukarchak ...	Do	
		Ludhiana District.			
25	Lal Singh ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	Khiali ...	Ludhiana.	
26	Bhagat Singh ...	Hemdat Singh ...	Senha ...	Ditto.	
27	Harman Singh ...	Punjab Singh ...	Dholian ...	Ditto.	
28	Puran Singh ...	Lal Singh ...	Chan ...	Ditto.	
29	Suntokh Singh ...	Bishen Singh ...	Kamalpur ...	Jagraon.	
30	Godi Ram ...	Bishen Ram ...	Panchrwal ...	Do.	

The number of men actually believed to be at large is 28.
This list includes 2 dead bodies which were not identified, and so the number of those not yet accounted for is in excess of the number actually known to be at large.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th January 1915

No. 120F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make in the whole of British India the remissions hereinafter set forth in [illegible] leviable under articles 11, 12 and 12A of the first schedule of [illegible] Act, on the property of any person subject to military law either un[illegible] Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., C. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 191[illegible] VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death, while on active service in the present war, namely :—

(*a*) where the amount or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1827, does not exceed Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the fees leviable in respect of that property;

(*b*) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 5,000, to remit the whole of the said fees in respect of the first Rs. 5,000; and

(*c*) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths, to remit, in the case of second and subsequent successions, the whole of the said fees irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

No. 232-C.—The following Warrant, which has received the Royal Sign Manual and which assigns to the Comptroller and Auditor-General a higher position in the table of precedence than was assigned to him in the Warrant of the 10th December 1898, is published for general information in modification of the Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 :—

George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come :

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General as laid down by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 10th December 1898, regulating the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies shall be altered.

We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the Comptroller and Auditor-General in lieu of the thirty-first position hitherto held by him in the table laid down in Our said recited Warrant shall henceforth be placed between the eighteenth and nineteenth positions in the said table. And further that those officers and persons hitherto holding the nineteenth to the thirtieth positions in the said table shall henceforth hold the twentieth to the thirty-first positions in the said table.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this sixth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

CREWE.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 15th January 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 60-A.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 863, dated 25th September 1914, the Government of India, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, are pleased to remove the previously announced prohibition on the grant of Commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers to officials in Government employ, with the following restrictions:—

(1) This does not apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service.

(2) The applicant must already have had military training or must possess other special qualifications.

(3) His qualifications for military service must be exceptional if the applicant strictly belongs either to the Indian Civil Service or the Police.

(4) The applicant must not hold any appointment of exceptional responsibility and importance under the Civil Administration.

(5) The applicant can be spared by his Department for an indefinite time without inconvenience.

(6) The applicant must not be over 35 years of age, except in the case of existing members of the Volunteer force, whose cases will be considered specially.

(7) The applicant must obtain the sanction of the Head of his Department and of the Local Government concerned to the submission of his application.

2. The conditions and terms of service will be as follows:—

(*a*) Whilst serving within Indian limits, pay at civil rates according to the "next below" scale, or military pay and allowances, whichever is greater;

If employed in Europe or oversea, *military pay and allowances of rank *plus* civil furlough pay.

*The military pay of a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Cavalry	... ..	456	14	0	per mensem.
Infantry	... ...	403	12	0	„

(*b*) Service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers will count for civil leave and pension whilst within Indian limits; should service be rendered in Europe or oversea, absence from India will not be ragarded as an interruption of duty for leave already earned, and will count for pension but not for leave.

(*c*) An officer will retain a lien on his civil appointment.

(*d*) An officer on incremental salary will count service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers towards such increments.

(*e*) Gr[illegible] an outfit allowance of Rs. 600.

(*f*) A candidate already holding a Commission in the Indian Volunteer Force will be gazetted in a rank not lower than that next below that which he holds in the Volunteers.

3 An applicant in the first instance should apply in writing to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating age and any special military or other qualification. The Branch or Department of the Army preferred should be mentioned. Every endeavour will be made to post an applicant to the Branch he selects. For example: a gentleman with Engineering qualifications will, if he wishes, be appointed to Royal Engineer duties, such as Sapper and Miner Corps.

4. A candidate should forward with his application—

(*a*) a medical certificate as to physical fitness,

(*b*) a declaration in the following form, which should be made before a Magistrate :—

"I, the undersigned (insert full Christian names and surname), hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and if I am called to Army service by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the Service to which I may be appointed. I am aware that I may be sent back to my civil duties at any time should the Government of India consider this necessary."

Signed this day of 191 .

Witness

5. Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a Commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him), his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government. This procedure may be waived if the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area thinks it unnecessary.

6. The name of a candidate approved by the above military authorities will be submitted to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, Army Headquarters.

7. A candidate must clearly understand that, normally speaking, his military service will be required in India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 71.—Second Lieutenant William Kempson Webb to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Stormonth MacAlister to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Ironside Milne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Norman Gotlieb Webb to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1914.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 73.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bishop to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 9th August 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps.

No. 74.—Captain (Honorary Major) Robert Millward Hughes to be Major, *vice* H. H. Jellett, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Lieutenant William Albert Shakespear to be Captain, *vice* R. M. Hughes, promoted. Dated the 1st February 1914.

Second Lieutenant Michael Humphrey Oldfield to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1914.

PENSIONS.

No. 76.—The Government of India are pleased to announce that, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, enhanced rates of wound, injury and family pensions for Indian combatants and non-combatants as set forth in the following amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, have been introduced with effect from the 5th August 1914.

AMENDMENTS TO ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA, VOLUME I.

Wound and Injury Pensions and Gratuities.

1052. Wound pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted for wounds received in action, or caused by a person from whom, in the performance of military duty, a risk is incurred equal to that encountered on active service.

1053. Injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted for injuries received in the performance of military duty, other than those covered by paragraph 1052.

Injury pensions are also granted to those who become unfit for further service owing to:—

(*i*) Illness contracted on or solely attributable to field or foreign service.

(*ii*) Incurable disorders brought on by performing particular duties, or serving in unhealthy surroundings.

Cases coming under (ii) require the orders of the Government of India.

1054. Injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are inadmissible for injuries due to a mere accident not caused by duty, and the rate of pension (and gratuity in the case of an Indian officer) may be reduced if the injury was due to awkwardness or want of reasonable care.

1055. In the case of an injury caused by an accident during action with an enemy, the Government of India will decide whether the wound or the injury rate of pension (and gratuity in the case of an Indian officer) shall be granted.

1056. Wound and injury pensions (and gratuities in the case of Indian officers) are granted in accordance with the rank held on the date that the wound or injury was received, or the illness contracted.

If the individual is promoted to a higher rank for distinguished gallantry on the occasion on which he was wounded or injured, the Government of India may grant him the pension attached to the higher rank.

1057. Except in the case of Indian officers, wound and injury pensions can only be granted to those who are rendered unfit for further service in the army.

1058. Except in the case of Indian officers and the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, the amount of wound and injury pensions depends on the following classification of degrees of injury received, or illness contracted :— Conditions determining amount of wound and injury pensions.

1st Degree.—Loss of two limbs or eyes, or incapacitated from earning a living and requiring the care of another person.

2nd Degree.—Loss of one limb or eye, or incapacitated from earning a living, but not requiring the care of another person.

3rd Degree.—Wound or injury equal to the loss of a limb, or preventing the recipient from contributing except partially towards his livelihood.

1059. Indian Officers will be granted wound and injury pensions, as well as gratuities, under the rules applicable to British Officers, *vide* paragraph 748 *et s q.* Should a temporary pension be granted originally, its subsequent conversion into a permanent pension will be governed by the rules in par[illegible] and 751. Special rules and rates of wound and injury pensions and gratuities for Indian Officers.

The foll[illegible] the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions and the rate of pay [illegible] which gratuities are to be calculated :—

Rank.	Rate per mensem, wound pension.	Rate per mensem, injury pension.	Rate per mensem of pay for calculating gratuity.
	R	R	R
Class I. Risaldar and Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar; and Ressaidar (except in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps).	40	30	100
Class II.—Jemadar; and Ressaidar in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps.	20	15	50

Note.—The above pensions are admissible in the case of those retired from the service, in addition to any ordinary or invalid pension earned. When an Indian Officer is not entitled to any such pension, Rs. 15 will be added to the above pension for those in Class I and Rs. 10 to those in Class II, in lieu of any ordinary service gratuity otherwise admissible.

1060. Wound and injury pensions of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are inclusive of any ordinary pensions earned. The following are the monthly rates of their wound and injury pensions :— Special rules and rates for Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Qualifying service.		Monthly wound pension.	Monthly injury pension.
After 25 years' service ...	Full amount	of average monthly pay during last 5 years, or since joining the service	Three-fourths of the rates for wound pensions
" 15 " ...	One half		
" 5 " ...	One-third		
Under 5 " ...	One fourth		

NOTE.—No member of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is to be given a wound or injury pension lower than Rs 12 a month

1061. Wound and injury pensions of non-commissioned officers and men are inclusive of any ordinary pensions earned. The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions :— Special rules and rates for non-commissioned officers and men.

(a) Dafadars, Havildars, and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.

Degree of wound, injury or illness.	24 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		21 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		18 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		15 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		UNDER 15 YEARS' SERVICE.	
	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.
	R.	R.	R	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
1st Degree ...	22	17	21	16	[illegible]	16	20	15	18	14
2nd " ...	17	12	16	11	15	11	15	10	13	9
3rd " ...	15	11	14	10	14	10	13	9	12	8

(b) Lance-Dafadars, Naiks, and others who draw ordinary pensions as such, as laid down in paragraph 1044-A.

Degree of wound, injury or illness.		24 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		21 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		18 YEARS' SERVICE AND OVER.		15 YEAR'S SERVICE AND OVER.		UNDER 15 YEAR'S SERVICE.	
		Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.	Wound	Injury	Wound.	Injury.	Wound.	Injury.
		R	R	R.	R	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
1st Degree	...	...	..	19	15	18	15	18	14	16	13
2nd „	...	...	...	14	10	13	10	13	9	11	8
3rd „	...	...	...	13	9	12	9	11	8	9	7

(c) Sowars, Sepoys and others who draw ordina[illegible] as such, as laid down in paragraph 1041-[illegible]

1st Degree	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	14	...	13	11
2nd „	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	9	...	8	6
3rd „	..	...	...	...	...	8	6	7	6	6	5

[...]ial rules and [...]s for non-[...]batant [...]rtmental and [...]mental employés.

1062. The following are the monthly rates of wound and injury pensions of non-combatant departmental and regimental employés and followers of the supplemental services:—

Individuals drawing salaries of or above—		Rank for purposes of wound and injury pension		Entitled to wound and injury pension under—
R				
100 and below Rs 200	...	Subadar }	...	Paragraph 1059
50	...	Jemadar }		
25	...	Havildar ...	...	Paragraph 1061 (*a*).
16	...	Naik ...	...	Paragraph 1061 (*b*).
13	...	Sepoy ...	...	Paragraph 1061 (*c*).
8	...	Sepoy (but see column 3)	...	¾ of rate admissible under paragraph 1061 (*c*).
Below R8 ...	...	Sepoy (but see column 3)	...	½ of rate admissible under paragraph 1061 (*c*) with a minimum of R 3.

Notes.—(*a*) The wound and injury pensions of non-combatant employés and followers, who receive a specially high local rate of pay in peace, will be determined by the rate of pay admissible to followers of a corresponding class when serving in peace in the Punjab.

(*b*) Temporary public followers, employed for special service at enhanced rates of pay, will receive wound and injury pensions on the scale allowed for those drawing less than Rs. 8.

[...]pecial [...]es and [...]s for authorised [...]ate followers.

1063. Private followers, of the servant class, authorised to be taken on active service, are eligible for wound and injury pensions on the scale allowed in paragraph 1062 for those drawing less than Rs. 8.

[...]oppage of pen-[...]

1064. Government may at any time, for grave misconduct, withhold or stop the payment of a pension.

[...]ndividual adverse-[...]ffected.

1065. An individual who is adversely affected by the preceding rules governing wound and injury pensions and gratuities can claim to receive pension under the rules applicable to him when he joined the service.

Family Pensions and Gratuities.

[...]o whom admis-[...]e.

1066. Family pensions at the rates given in paragraph 1073 are admissible to the recognised heirs of all Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, as well as of non-combatant departmental and regimental employés and followers engaged by or on behalf of Government in a military capacity, who die under certain conditions.

[...]egree of relation-[...] necessary in case [...]eir.

1067. To be eligible for pension an heir must be related to the deceased in one of the following degrees:—

1st, Son, actual and leg[illegible]te.
2nd, Widow, lawfully married by a valid ceremony.
3rd, Daughter, actual and legitimate.
4th, Father.
5th. Mother.

1068. Any individual of the classes mentioned in paragraph 1066, the families of which are eligible for pension, has the right to nominate any one of the members of his family mentioned in paragraph 1067 as the heir to the exclusion of the remainder. Nomination of heir.

If no nomination is made by such individual, the pension will be allowed to the living relative highest in the list given in paragraph 1067, unless such relative is disqualified, when it can be given to the next in order.

1069. The grant of family pension is for life, subject to the following restrictions:— Terms on which granted.

(*i*) A pension is given to a son until the age of 18 only, unless he is a cripple or otherwise unable to support himself, in which case it can be given for life.

(*ii*) A pension is given to a father only after the age of 50, but then [illegible] before that age for life only if a cripple or otherwise [illegible] support himself.

(*iii*) A [illegible] cannot be transferred. It ceases altogether on the death of the original recipient.

(*iv*) Government can at any time withhold or stop the payment of a pension for grave misconduct.

(*v*) The same individual cannot hold two Government pensions at the same time. The pension least advantageous to the individual must be surrendered.

(*vi*) A pension merges in the pay of any appointment under Government; but if such pension exceeds such pay the heir will receive the half of such pension in addition to pay. On discharge from such appointment the pension becomes admissible.

NOTE.—Officers employing pensioners should communicate the fact to the audit officer concerned.

1070. Family pensions are admissible at a higher or at a lower rate according to the cause of death of the individual. Higher and lower rates when admissible.

The higher rate is granted to the heir of an individual who—

(*i*) while in the performance of his duty, is killed in action ;

(*ii*) within five years of being wounded in action, while in the performance of his duty, dies of such wounds.

NOTE.—An individual who is killed or dies of wounds caused by persons from whom, in the performance of his duty, a risk is incurred equal to that encountered on active service, is considered as coming under (*i*) or (*ii*) above.

The lower rate is granted to the heir of an individual who—

(*iii*) dies from illness, the result of active operations in the field, or of foreign service, within five years after having been first removed from duty on account of such illness, provided the illness is certified to have commenced during, and to be due to, such operations or foreign service ;

(*iv*) dies in consequence of wounds or injuries received in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, within five years of having been so wounded or injured.

NOTES.—(*a*) Such cases of death must not be due to the individual's own imprudence. No pension is granted in the case of an individual committing suicide while sane.

(*b*) Ordinary service in any country or province cannot count as foreign service for an individual who is a native of that country or province.

1071. When an individual, who has been discharged with a gratuity, dies subsequently from causes which entitle his heir to a pension, the amount of gratuity will be deducted from that pension. Gratuity may be deducted from pension.

1072. Family pension is granted in accordance with the status of the individual at the time of his death or discharge from the service. Promotion or increase of pay granted after an individual has been wounded, or is known to have contracted illness on active or foreign service, does not entitle the heir to a higher pension. Subsequent promotion does not entitle heir to higher pension.

The heir of an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who received promotion for distinguished conduct in the field, or for distinguished gallantry in circumstances entailing a risk equivalent to that

arising on active service, may, at the discretion of the Government of India, receive the pension attaching to the rank to which such individual was promoted.

Rates admissible.

1073. Family pensions are granted at the following monthly rates:—

Status of individual.		Higher rate.	Lower rate.
		Rs.	Rs.
Risaldar and Subadar-Majors ; Risaldars ; Subadars ; Ressaidars (except those of Camel Corps, Units and Transport Corps) ; Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st Class		50	40
Jemadars ; Senior Sub Assistant Surgeons, 2nd class ; Ressaidars of Camel Units, Supply and Transport Corps		25	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class		[illegible]	12
Dafadars ; Havildars ; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A		8	7
Lance Dafadars ; Naiks ; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A		6	5
Sowars ; Sepoys ; and those who draw ordinary pensions as such under paragraph 1044-A		5	4
	Drawing salaries of or above		
	Rs.		
Non-combatant departmental and regimental employés and followers of the supplemental services, *i e*, Supply and Transport, Medical, Ordnance, Veterinary, Remount, etc., not being Commissioned Indian officers.	100 and less than Rs. 200	50	40
	50	25	20
	25	8	7
	16	6	5
	13	5	4
	8	4	3
	Under 8	3	3

NOTE.—The family pension of non-combatant employés and followers, who receive a specially high local rate of pay, will be determined by the rate of pay admissible to followers of a corresponding class when serving in peace in the Punjab

Rate admissible to temporary followers specially engaged.

1074. In the case of temporary public followers, who are engaged on high rates of pay for a particular service, if they are killed in action, or die of wounds during the course of the operations, or in the latter case before being discharged, their heirs are entitled to pension at Rs. 3 per mensem.

If the heir so desires, or difficulties exist for paying such a regular pension, the capitalised value of the pension may be paid in lieu of pension.

Rates admissible private followers.

1075. If private followers of the servant class, authorised to be taken on active service, are killed or die of wounds or disease attributable to such active service, within one year of their return from such active service, their heirs are entitled to pension at the rate of Rs. 3 per mensem.

Gratuity in addition to pension payable to Indian officers.

1076. In addition to the grant of the higher rate of family pension to the heir of an Indian officer or Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as such, who is killed in action, or dies of wounds received in action (*vide* paragraphs 1070 and 1073), a gratuity of one year's pay on the scale laid down in paragraph 1059 is payable to the heir.

Individuals adversely affected.

1077. An individual who is adversely affected by the preceding rules regarding family pension can claim to receive pension under the rules applicable when the deceased joined the service.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th January 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1915.

An Act to continue in force the provisions of certain Ordinances.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 67. WHEREAS the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule are temporary in their duration and in virtue of section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, are limited to expire within the period of six months from their promulgation ; and,

Whereas owing to the state of war existing between His Majesty the King Emperor and certain foreign Powers it is expedient to provide for the continuance, as in this Act mentioned, of the provisions contained in those Ordinances. it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915.

Continuance of provisions of Ordinances in Schedule. **2.** The provisions of the Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Governor General in Council and shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any provision in any of the said Ordinances shall cease to be in force at any earlier date which may be specified in such notification.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2

Ordinances made by the Governor General of India under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Year	Number.	Short title.
1914	I	The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance 1914.
„	II	The Impressment of Vessels Ordinance, 1914.
„	III	The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.
„	IV	The Indian Volunteers Ordinance, 1914.
„	V	The Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914.
„	VI	The Commercial Intercourse with Enemies Ordinance, 1914.
„	VII	The Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914.
„	VIII	The Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance 1914.
„	IX	The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The outbreak of the present war necessitated certain special legislation to meet the emergency created thereby. Action was taken by Ordinances under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67).

2. The Ordinances, made in exercise of the power referred to, are limited in duration to a period of six months. The present state of affairs requires that the duration of this emergent legislation should be prolonged. Accordingly the present Bill continues for the period of the war and for a period of six months thereafter the provisions of the Ordinances made since the outbreak of war.

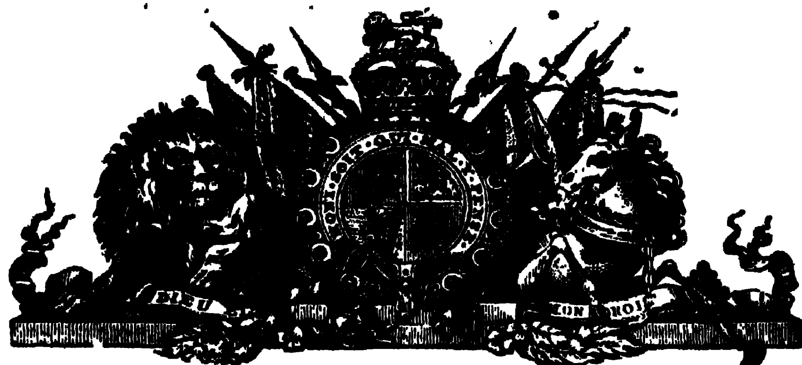
3. It is clear that the actual cessation of hostilities will not coincide precisely with the disappearance of the conditions that led to the special legislation. In order to meet this point the Act, if the Bill becomes law, will continue to be in force for a definite period of six months after the termination of the war. Power is, however, reserved to [illegible]r General in Council to direct by notification that any provision[illegible]rdinances may be declared to cease to be in force at any earlier date.

The 11th January 1915.

SYED ALI IMAM.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 21st January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st January 1915.

No. 128-W.—The following Notice, which appeared in the *Supplement to the London Gazette* of Friday, the 18th of December 1914, is published for general information :—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1914.

NOTICE.

His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognised the British Protectorate over Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that His Majesty's Government adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912.

Foreign Office,
December 19th, 1914.

In view of the action of His Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to The King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khediviate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him.

December 19th, 1914.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th January 1915.

AN ORDINANCE FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which ma[illegible] [illegible]ary further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; (II of 1910.)

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— (24 & 25 Vict. c. 67.)

ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1915.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1915. (Short title.)

2. In section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, for the words "one hundred and forty millions" the words "two hundred millions" shall be substituted. (II of 1910. Amendment of section 22, Act II of 1910.)

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING.
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

No. 401-C.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, KT., C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties to the 2nd September 1915 inclusive.

No. 404-C.—The Hon'ble Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, KT., C.I.E., having been granted furlough on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties to the 2nd September 1915 inclusive, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Justice Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, KT., C.I.E., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 22nd January 1915.

No. 368-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor shall cease to extend to Albert Chappel of Bhusawal

A. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1915.

No. 708-W.—In supersession of the notification in this department, No. 1183-W., dated the 28th November 1914, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date withdraw the said lists of contraband, and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said Proclamation; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling-stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.

12. **Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.**

13. **Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.**

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 709-W. The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 23rd day of December 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :—

(1) That the heading "Explosives of all kinds" should be deleted from the list of prohibitions to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Explosives of all kinds;

Valonia;

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes.

(3) That the export of "Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts" **should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.**

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd January 1915.

No. 677-2-C.—Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an officiating Assistant Collector in Class I of the Imperial Customs Service, reve[illegible] substantive appointment in Class II, with effect from the 7th Ja[illegible]

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

(Naval Divisions.)

No. 96.—Sub-Lieutenant Norman Hamilton to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. M. Munro, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 3rd November 1914.

Charles Carey Morgan to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* B. A. Westbrook, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th December 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 98.—Captain Graham Kinloch to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 13th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reddaway Martin to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 13rd September 1914.

Andrew Donald to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the officers mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table as the officers who, during the continuance of the present war, are to exercise, as regards persons subject to the said Act, serving under

their orders, the powers under the Act and the Rules made thereunder and specified in the second column :—

The Table.

Officers.	Powers
Europe.	
(*a*) The Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Field.	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(*b*) The Inspector-General of Communications ...	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(*c*) The General Officer Commanding the Indian Army Corps ...	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(*d*) Officers Commanding Divisions in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
(*e*) Officers Commanding Brigades in which Indian troops are serving.	The powers of an officer commanding a brigade.
East Africa.	
The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in East Africa.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.
Mesopotamia.	
The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia.	The powers of an officer commanding a division.

No. 104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Form No. 1—Combatants—Enrolment of—published as the First Appendix to the Indian Army Act Rules, promulgated in the *Gazette of India*, Army Department, Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

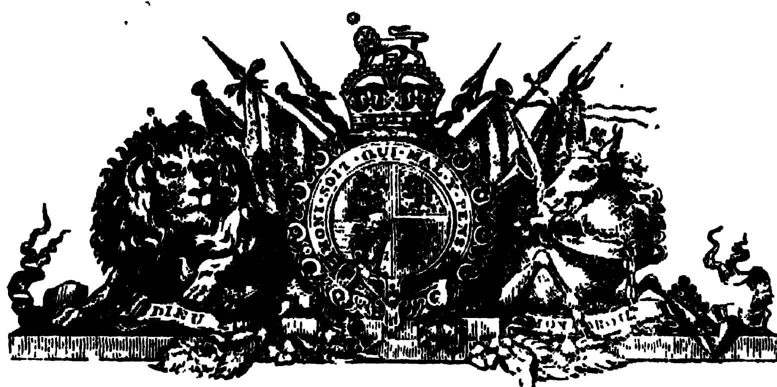
(*i*) In clause (*i*) of question No. 14, *for* the words "three / five / ten years* from the date of attestation", the following shall be substituted :—

"four / five / ten years* from the date of enrolment / attestation".

(*ii*) *For* footnote*, the following shall be substituted :—

"In the case of bandsmen, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, artificers, armourers, muchis and engine-drivers, the period will be *ten* years from the date of *attestation*; in the case of school-masters, clerks, farriers and tailors, the period will be *five* years from the date of *attestation*; in the case of the men of the Burma Company, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, *five* years from the date of *enrolment*; in the case of all others, *four* years from the date of *enrolment*."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th January 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 29th January 1915.

"London Gazette," dated 1st January 1915 (No. 29024, third supplement to London Gazette of 29th December 1911), pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14.

War Office,
1st January 1915.

ROYAL WARRANT instituting a new Decoration, entitled "The Military Cross."

GEORGE. R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting; Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration the distinguished services in time of War of Officers of certain ranks in Our Army; And whereas We are desirous of signifying Our appreciation of such services by a mark of Our Royal favour We do by these Presents for Us Our heirs and successors institute and create a Cross to be awarded to Officers whose distinguished and meritorious services have been brought to Our notice.

Firstly: It is ordained that the Cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall consist of a Cross of silver having on each arm Our Imperial Crown and bearing in the centre the letters G. R. I.

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this Decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he is a Captain, a Commissioned Officer of a lower grade, or a Warrant Officer in Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that The Military Cross shall be awarded only to Officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those above mentioned, who have been associated in Military operations with Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, shall be eligible for the Honorary award of The Military Cross.

Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published [illegible] don Gazette, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the [illegible] Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted), and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Seventhly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

Eighthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual We declare to have forfeited The Military Cross shall return the said Decoration to the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at *St James's*, this 28th day of *December*, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Kitchener.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATION.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 125.—Captain John McPherson resigns his commission. Dated the 1st December 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 126.—Second Lieutenant Harold James Humphriss resigns his commission. Dated the 1st August 1914.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 130.—The name of Rupert Grenville Grant is as now stated, and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 1118, dated the 11th December 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd January 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Delhi, dated the 2nd January 1915.

* * * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE.

No. 39.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the following changes in the conditions of service of Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department with effect from the 11th November 1914:—

I.—RECRUITMENT.

(*a*) The standard of preliminary education of candidates for admission into Medical Colleges shall be raised to or be equivalent to that required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain; and the present course of professional study shall be extended from four to five years.

(*b*) Candidates selected for admission as Military Medical pupils shall be on probation for six months, and shall be liable, at any time, to removal from the College, if in the opinion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they are, for any reasons, unlikely to become efficient Assistant Surgeons.

(*c*) On completion of their course of study at a Medical College, and after obtaining a qualification recognised by the General Medical Council and passing the examination held by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they will be admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, and will be required to serve for a period of seven years before they can claim their discharge.

Any Military Medical pupil failing to obtain his qualification on the completion of his years' course of study will, at the discretion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, either be remanded for a definite period, at his own expense, or he may be summarily removed if the results of the examination show that he is not likely to become an efficient Assistant Surgeon.

II.—PAY AND PROMOTION.

(*i*) The rates of grade pay of Assistant Surgeons shall be as follows:—

		Per mensem. Rs.
4th Class ...	Ranking as Sub-Conductors ...	... 100
3rd „ ...	Ranking as Sub-Conductors ...	... 150
2nd Class ...	Ranking as Conductors ...	... 200
1st „ ...	Ranking as Conductors ...	... 250
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.		... 350
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major.		... 450

(*ii*) Subject to good conduct and efficiency and in the case of 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, to the passing of a professional examination also, as detailed in the next clause, a service of seven years in the 4th class and five years in the 3rd and 2nd classes, respectively, will render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for promotion to the next higher class.

(*iii*) Third class Assistant Surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in certain subjects, at any time before their twelfth year of service. This examination will be held annually under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. No allowance will be made for failure to pass; and a candidate may be remanded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to a further course of study for a period not exceeding two years, if the results of this examination are unsatisfactory.

(*iv*) Promotion to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Captain or Major will be made by selection, in accordance with the Royal Warrant dated the 26th September 1911.

(*v*) Assistant Surgeons in the service on the 11th November 1914 (including those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion during their service) will be classified from that date according to their length of service as follows:—

- those with less than 7 years' service, will be graded in the 4th class,
- those with 7 and less than 12 years' service, will be graded in the 3rd class,
- those with 12 and less than 17 years' service, will be graded in the 2nd class,
- those with 17 years' service and over will be graded in the 1st class and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their Warrant rank.

(*vi*) An Assistant Surgeon in the Warrant grade who has been specially promoted to a higher class may receive further promotion in accordance with the time-scale, until he reaches the top of the Warrant grade; but his advancement to the Commissioned grade will be deferred until all those originally senior to him have been promoted or superseded. An Assistant Surgeon who has been specially promoted to the Commissioned grade will be similarly treated, as regards substantive promotion.

III.—ENGLISH FURLOUGH PAY.

The rates of English furlough pay will be as follows:—

	Per annum.
	£
4th Class	80
3rd "	110
2nd "	120
1st "	140
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.	165
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major.	220

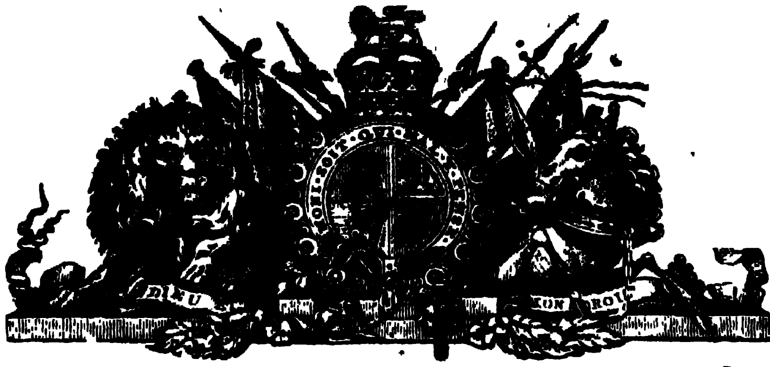
IV.—STUDY LEAVE.

Study leave will be granted, with allowances as noted below, in accordance with rules which will be issued under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service:—

(*a*) Rs. 50 per mensem whilst studying at Institutions in India.
(*b*) 4 shillings per diem during the period of study in the United Kingdom or out of India.

The amount of study leave will be restricted to one month for every year's service, up to a maximum of 12 months in all.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 5th February 1915.

No. 627-C.—Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 26th January 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 5th February 1915.

No. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Foreigners' Act, 1864 (III of 1864), and in continuation of the Home Department Notification No. 577, dated the 8th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 5 and of all subsequent sections of the said Act shall remain in force in British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the District of Angul, during the continuance of the present war.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th February 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 5th February 1915.

No. 150-F.E.—The following grade promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified:—

With effect from the 29th October 1914.

Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., to officiate instead of being sub. *pro tem.* in Class II of Accountants-General.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th February 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th February 1915.

No. 695-D.—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days combined with special leave for 3 months and 20 days, with effect from the 15th January 1915, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations. His services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 25th March 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 6th February 1915.

No. 1210W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 4th day of January 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made

under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Clover and grass seeds;
Motor Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

(2) That the exportation of:—

Fish (whale) oil, viz., train, blubber, sperm or head matter,

should be prohibited to all destinations abroad.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The [illegible]th February 1915.

No. 1336 W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated 9th December 1914, namely:—

In clause (*c*) of the first proviso to the said Notification—

(*a*) after the word "foodstuffs" the following shall be inserted, namely:—"(other than sugar),"

(*b*) the word "or" shall be omitted; and

(*c*) after the words "calcium carbide" the words "marble, alabaster or Sienna earth" shall be added.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 5th February 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 146.—Second Lieutenant Robert Oswald Law to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Erick Studd to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Charles Gordon Arthur to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th December 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 152.—Lieutenant Geoffrey Herbert Gore Burroughs to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Bernard Alfred White to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Fred Banister to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Charles Dale Plank to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Aaron Ezra Gareh to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

2nd Presidency Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 157.—Lieutenant John Myddleton Jones to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd January 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOS. 534-C.—556-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 31st January 1915.

AMENDMENT OF HOME DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION Nos. 713-734 (JUDICIAL), DATED THE 2ND JUNE 1913, RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that item 13 of Part N of the Resolution of the Government of

India in the Home Department Nos. 713—734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, be omitted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations* and the several Departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance [with reference to their letter No. 9313, dated the 22nd December 1914] (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan: and that it may be also published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras. Bombay. Bengal. United Provinces. Punjab. Burma. Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces. Assam. Coorg. North-West Frontier Province. Delhi

† Foreign and Political. Army. Revenue and Agriculture. Public Works. Commerce and Industry. Railway. Legislative. Finance. Education. Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

[ ] To Bombay Government only.

( ) To Foreign and Political Department only.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

Extract from Gazette of India *dated 2nd January 1914.*

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, dated the 2nd January 1915.

* * * * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE.

No. 39.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the following changes in the conditions of service of Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 11th November 1914:—

I.—RECRUITMENT.

(*a*) The standard of preliminary education of candidates for admission into Medical Colleges shall be raised to or be equivalent to that required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain; and the present course of professional study shall be extended from four to five years.

(*b*) Candidates selected for admission as Military Medical pupils shall be on probation for six months, and shall be liable, at any time, to removal from the College, if in the opinion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they are, for any reasons, unlikely to become efficient Assistant Surgeons.

(*c*) On completion of their course of study at a Medical College, and after obtaining a qualification recognised by the General Medical Council and passing the examination held by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they will be admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, and will be required to serve for a period of seven years before they can claim their discharge.

Any Military Medical pupil failing to obtain his qualification on the completion of his years' course of study will, at the discretion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, either be remanded for a definite period, at his own expense, or he may be summarily removed if the results of the examination show that he is not likely to become an efficient Assistant Surgeon.

II.—PAY AND PROMOTION.

(*i*) The rates of grade pay of Assistant Surgeons shall be as follows :—

		Per mensem.
		Rs.
4th Class ...	Ranking as Sub-Conductors ...	... 100
3rd „ ...		... 150
2nd Class ...	Ranking as Conductors ...	... 200
1st „ ...		... 250
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.		... 350
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major.		... 450

(*ii*) Subject to good conduct and efficiency, and in the case of 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, to the passing of a professional examination also, as detailed in the next clause, a service of seven years in the 4th class and five years in the 3rd and 2nd classes, respectively, will render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for promotion to the next higher class.

(*iii*) Third class Assistant Surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in certain subjects, at any time before their twelfth year of service. This examination will be held annually under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. No allowance will be made for failure to pass; and a candidate may be remanded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to a further course of study for a period not exceeding two years, if the results of this examination are unsatisfactory.

(*iv*) Promotion to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Captain or Major will be made by selection, in accordance with the Royal Warrant dated the 26th September 1911.

(*v*) Assistant Surgeons in the service on the 11th November 1914 (including those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion during their service) will be classified from that date according to their length of service as follows :—

those with less than 7 years' service, will be graded in the 4th class,
those with 7 and less than 12 years' service, will be graded in the 3rd class,
those with 12 and less than 17 years' service, will be graded in the 2nd class,
those with 17 years' service and over will be graded in the 1st class and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their Warrant rank.

(*vi*) An Assistant Surgeon in the Warrant grade who has been specially promoted to a higher class may receive further promotion in accordance with the time-scale, until he reaches the top of the Warrant grade; but his advancement to the Commissioned grade will be deferred until all those originally senior to him have been promoted or superseded. An Assistant Surgeon who has been specially promoted to the Commissioned grade will be similarly treated, as regards substantive promotion.

III.—ENGLISH FURLOUGH PAY.

The rates of English furlough pay will be as follows :—

	Per annum.
	£
4th Class	80
3rd „	110
2nd „	120
1st „	140
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.	165
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major.	220

IV.—STUDY LEAVE.

Study leave will be granted, with allowances as noted below, in accordance with rules which will be issued under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service :—

(a) Rs. 50 per mensem whilst studying at Institutions in India.

(b) 4 shillings per diem during the period of study in the United Kingdom or out of India.

The amount of study leave will be restricted to one month for every year's service, up to a maximum of 12 months in all.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th February 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1915.

No. 37.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule V, *after* the word "vernacular" in line 5, *add* the following:—
"and in Bihar and Orissa in the case of Uriya."

L. C. PORTER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 13th February 1915.

No. 1631-W.—Whereas by paragraph 4, clause 1 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order dated the 14th November 1914, hostile foreigners are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British

India except under a general or special licence issued by or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, and

Whereas it is desirable that a general licence under paragraph 4 of the said Order should be granted to a class of persons who fall within the definition of "hostile foreigner" in the said Order.

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council hereby authorises the carrying on of trade or business in British India by Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire, subject to the following restrictions and conditions namely :—

(1) This licence shall not apply to any company, firm or association, or body of individuals which falls within the definition of "hostile firm" in the said Order.

(2) This licence shall not apply to any Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire whom the Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* except from its provisions.

(3) This license shall not affect any special licence which has been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Governor-General in Council under the said Order. Any such licensee shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions specified in the special licence.

) This licence does not apply to any person who has applied for and been refused a licence under the said Order.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th February 1915.

No. 1769-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of January 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December 1914, the said Proclamation was varied and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November 1914, as varied and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :

(1) That the prohibition of the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" should be removed.

(2) That "Tea" should be deleted from the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

(3) That "Cocoa" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

(4) That "Jewelled draw-plates for drawing steel wire" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY,

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th February 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 12th February 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 165.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 11th September 1914, pages 7211, 7212 and 7213.*

* * * * * * *

War Office,

9th September 1914.

THE following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces in the Field :—

7th September 1914.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the proceedings of the Field Force under my command up to the time of rendering this despatch.

1. The transport of the troops from England both by sea and by rail was effected in the best order and without a check. Each unit arrived at its destination in this country well within the scheduled time.

The concentration was practically complete on the evening of Friday, the 21st ultimo, and I was able to make dispositions to move the Force during Saturday, the 22nd, to positions I considered most favourable from which to commence operations which the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, requested me to undertake in pursuance of his plans in prosecution of the campaign.

The line taken up extended along the line of the canal from Conde on the west, through Mons and Binche on the east. This line was taken up as follows :—

From Conde to Mons inclusive was assigned to the Second Corps, and to the right of the Second Corps from Mons the First Corps was posted. The 5th Cavalry Brigade was placed at Binche.

In the absence of my Third Army Corps I desired to keep the Cavalry Division as much as possible as a reserve to act on my outer flank, or move in support of any threatened part of the line. The forward reconnaissance was entrusted to Brigadier-General Sir Philip Chetwode with the 5th Cavalry Brigade, but I directed General Allenby to send forward a few squadrons to assist in this work.

During the 22nd and 23rd these advanced squadrons did some excellent work, some of them penetrating as far as Soignies, and several encounters took place in which our troops showed to great advantage.

2. At 6 A.M., on August 23rd, I assembled the Commanders of the First and Second Corps and Cavalry Division at a point close to the position, and explained the general situation of the Allies, and what I understood to be General Joffre's plan. I discussed with them at some length the immediate situation in front of us.

From information I received from French Headquarters I understood that little more than one, or at most two, of the enemy's Army Corps, with perhaps one Cavalry Division, were in front of my position; and I was aware of no attempted outflanking movement by the enemy. I was confirmed in this opinion by the fact that my patrols encountered no undue opposition in their reconnoitring operations. The observation of my aeroplanes seemed also to bear out this estimate.

About 3 P.M. on Sunday, the 23rd, reports began coming in to the effect that the enemy was commencing an attack on the Mons line, apparently in some strength, but that the right of the position from Mons and Bray was being particularly threatened.

The Commander of the First Corps had pushed his flank back to some high ground south of Bray, and the 5th Cavalry Brigade evacuated Binche, moving slightly south: enemy thereupon occupied Binche.

The right of the 3rd Division, under General Hamilton, was at Mons, which formed a somewhat dangerous salient; and I directed the Commander of the Second Corps to be careful not to keep the troops on this salient too long, but, if threatened seriously, to draw back centre behind Mons. This was done before dark. In the meantime, about 5 P.M., I received a most unexpected message from General Joffre by telegraph, telling me that at least three German Corps, *viz.*, a reserve corps, the 4th Corps and the 9th Corps, were moving on my position in front, and that the Second Corps was engaged in a turning movement from the direction of Tournay. He also informed me that the two reserve French divisions and the 5th French Army on my right were retiring, the Germans having on the previous day gained possession of the passages of the Sambre between Charleroi and Namur.

3. In view of the possibility of my being driven from the Mons position, I had previously ordered a position in rear to be reconnoitred. This position rested on the fortress of Maubeuge on the right and extended west to Jenlain, south-east of Valenciennes on the left. The position was reported difficult to hold, because standing crops and buildings made the sitting of trenches very difficult and limited the field of fire in many important localities. It nevertheless afforded a few good artillery positions.

When the news of the retirement of the French and the heavy German threatening on my front reached me, I endeavoured to confirm it by aeroplane reconnaissance; and as a result of this I determined to effect a retirement to the Maubenge position at daybreak on the 24th.

A certain amount of fighting continued along the whole line throughout the night, and at daybreak on the 24th the 2nd Division from the neighbourhood of Harmignies made a powerful demonstration as if to retake Binche. This was supported by the artillery of both the 1st and 2nd Divisions, whilst the 1st Division took up a supporting position in the neighbourhood of Peissant. Under cover of this demonstration the Second Corps retired on the line Dour-Quarouble-Frameries. The 3rd Division on the right of the Corps suffered considerable loss in this operation from the enemy, who had retaken Mons.

The Second Corps halted on this line, where they partially entrenched themselves, enabling Sir Douglas Haig with the First Corps gradually to withdraw to the new position; and he effected this without much further loss, reaching the line Bavai-Maubeuge about 7 P.M. Towards midday the enemy appeard to be directing his principal effort against our left.

I had previously ordered General Allenby with the Cavalry to act vigorously in advance of my left front and endeavour to take the pressure off.

About 7-30 A.M. General Allenby received a message from Sir Charles Fergusson, Commanding 5th Division, saying that he was very hard pressed and in urgent need of support. On receipt of this message General Allenby drew in the Cavalry and endeavoured to bring direct support to the 5th Division.

During the course of this operation General De Lisle, of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, thought he saw a good opportunity to paralyse the further advance of the enemy's infantry by making a mounted attack on his flank. He formed up an advanced for this purpose, but was held up by wire about 500 yards from his objective, and the 9th Lancers and 18th Hussars suffered severely in the retirement of the Brigade.

The 19th Infantry Brigade, which had been guarding the Line of Communications, was brought up by rail to Valenciennes on the 22nd and 23rd. On the morning of the 24th they were moved out to a position south of Quarouble to support the left flank of the Second Corps.

With the assistance of the Cavalry Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was enabled to effect his retreat to a new position; although, having two corps of the enemy on his front and one threatening his flank, he suffered great losses in doing so.

At nightfall the p[illegible] Second Corps to the west of Bavai, the First Corps to the right. The right was protected by the Fortress of Maubeuge, the left by the 19th Brigade in position between Jenlain and Bry, and the Cavalry on the outer flank.

4. The French were still retiring, and I had no support except such as was afforded by the Fortress of Maubeuge; and the determined attempts of the enemy to get round my left flank assured me that it was his intention to hem me against that place and surround me. I felt that not a moment must be lost in retiring to another position.

I had every reason to believe that the enemy's forces were somewhat exhausted, and I knew that they had suffered heavy losses. I hoped, therefore, that his pursuit would not be too vigorous to prevent me effecting my object.

The operation, however, was full of danger and difficulty, not only owing to the very superior force in my front, but also to the exhaustion of the troops.

The retirement was recommenced in the early morning of the 25th to a position in the neighbourhood of Le Cateau, and rearguards were ordered to be clear of the Maubeuge-Bavai-Eth Road by 5-30 A.M.

Two Cavalry Brigades, with the Divisional Cavalry of the Second Corps, covered the movement of the Second Corps. The remainder of the Cavalry Division with the 19th Brigade, the whole under the command of General Allenby, covered the west flank.

The 4th Division commenced its detrainment at Le Cateau on Sunday, the 23rd, and by the morning of the 25th eleven battalions and a Brigade of Artillery with Divisional Staff were available for service.

I ordered General Snow to move out to take up a position with his right, south of Solesmes, his left resting on the Cambrai-Le Cateau Road south of La Chaprie. In this position the Division rendered great help to the effective retirement of the Second and First Corps to the new position.

Although the troops had been ordered to occupy the Cambrai-Le Cateau-Landrecies position, and the ground had, during the 25th, been partially prepared and entrenched, I had grave doubts—owing to the information I received as to the accumulating strength of the enemy against me—as to the wisdom of standing there to fight.

Having regard to the continued retirement of the French on my right, my exposed left flank, the tendency of the enemy's western Corps (II) to envelop me, and, more than all, the exhausted condition of the troops, I determined to make a great effort to continue the retreat till I could put some substantial obstacle, such as the Somme or the Oise, between my troops and the enemy, and afford the former some opportunity of rest and reorganisation. Orders were, therefore, sent to the Corps Commanders to continue their retreat as soon as they possibly could towards the general line Vermand-St. Quentin-Ribemont.

The Cavalry, under General Allenby, were ordered to cover the retirement.

Throughout the 25th and far into the evening, the First Corps continued its march on Landrecies, following the road along the eastern border of the Forêt De Mormal, and arrived at Landrecies about 10 o'clock. I had

intended that the Corps should come further west so as to fill up the gap between Le Cateau and Landrecies, but the men were exhausted and could not get further in without rest.

The enemy, however, would not allow them this rest, and about 9-30 P.M. a report was received that the 4th Guards Brigade in Landrecies was heavily attacked by troops of the 9th German Army Corps who were coming through the forest on the north of the town. This brigade fought most gallantly and caused the enemy to suffer tremendous loss in issuing from the forest into the narrow streets of the town. The loss has been estimated from reliable sources at from 700 to 1,000. At the same time information reached me from Sir Douglas Haig that his 1st Division was also heavily engaged south and east of Maroilles. I sent urgent messages to the Commander of the two French Reserve Divisions on my right to come up to the assistance of the First Corps, which they eventually did. Partly owing to this assistance, but mainly to the skilful manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his Corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night, they were able at dawn to resume their march south towards Wassigny on Guise.

By about 6 P.M. the Second Corps had got into position with their right on Le Cateau, their left in the neighbourhood of Caudry, and the line of defence w[illegible] [illegible] operations. The [illegible] left [illegible] continued thence by the 4th Division towards Seranvillers, the [illegible] being thrown back.

During the fighting on the 24th and 25th the Cavalry became a good deal scattered, but by the early morning of the 26th, General Allenby had succeeded in concentrating two brigades to the south of Cambrai.

The 4th Division was placed under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Second Army Corps.

On the 24th the French Cavalry Corps, consisting of three divisions, under General Sordêt, had been in billets north of Avesnes. On my way back from Bavai, which was my "Poste de Commandement" during the fighting of the 23rd and 24th, I visited General Sordêt, and earnestly requested his co-operation and support. He promised to obtain sanction from his Army Commander to act on my left flank, but said that his horses were too tired to move before the next day. Although he rendered me valuable assistance later on in the course of the retirement, he was unable for the reasons given to afford me any support on the most critical day of all, viz., the 26th.

At daybreak it became apparent that the enemy was throwing the bulk of his strength against the left of the position occupied by the Second Corps and the 4th Division.

At this time the guns of four German Army Corps were in position against them, and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reported to me that he judged it impossible to continue his retirement at daybreak (as ordered) in face of such an attack.

I sent him orders to use his utmost endeavours to break off the action and retire at the earliest possible moment, as it was impossible for me to send him any support, the First Corps being at the moment incapable of movement.

The French Cavalry Corps under General Sordêt was coming up on our left rear early in the morning, and I sent an urgent message to him to do his utmost to come up and support the retirement of my left flank; but owing to the fatigue of his horses he found himself unable to intervene in any way.

There had been no time to entrench the position properly, but the troops showed a magnificent front to the terrible fire which confronted them.

The Artillery, although outmatched by at least four to one, made a splendid fight, and inflicted heavy losses on their opponents.

At length it became apparent that, if complete annihilation was to be avoided, a retirement must be attempted; and the order was given to commence it about 3-30 P.M. The movement was covered with the most devoted intrepidity and determination by the Artillery, which had itself suffered heavily, and the fine work done by the Cavalry in the further retreat from the position assisted materially in the final completion of this most difficult and dangerous operation.

Fortunately the enemy had himself suffered too heavily to engage in an energetic pursuit.

I cannot close the brief account of this glorious stand of the British troops without putting on record my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the Army under my command on the morning of the 26th August could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation.

The retreat was continued far into the night of the 26th and through the 27th and 28th, on which date the troops halted on the line Noyon-Chauny-La Fere, having then thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit.

On the 27th and 28th I was much indebted to General Sordêt and the French Cavalry Division which he commands for materially assisting my retirement and successfully driving back some of the enemy on Cambrai.

General D'Amade also, with the 61st and 62nd French Reserve Divisions moved down from the neighbourhood of Arras on the enemy's right flank and took much pressure off the rear of the British Forces.

This closes the period covering the heavy fighting which commenced at Mons on Sunday afternoon, 23rd August, and which really constituted a four days' battle.

At this point, therefore, I propose to close the present despatch.

I deeply deplore the very serious losses which the British Forces have suffered in this great battle; but they were inevitable in view of the fact that the British army—only two days after a concentration by rail—was called upon to withstand a vigorous attack by five German Army Corps.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the skill evinced by the two General Officers commanding Army Corps; the self-sacrificing and devoted exertions of their Staffs; the direction of the troops by Divisional, Brigade and Regimental Leaders; the command of the smaller units by their officers; and the magnificent fighting spirit displayed by non-commissioned officers and men.

I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of the operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every kind of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout.

Further, by actually fighting in the air, they have succeeded in destroying five of the enemy's machines.

I wish to acknowledge with deep gratitude the incalculable assistance I received from the General and Personal Staffs at headquarters during this trying period.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Murray, Chief of the General Staff, Major-General Wilson, Sub-Chief of the General Staff, and all under them have worked day and night unceasingly with the utmost skill, self-sacrifice, and devotion, and the same acknowledgment is due by me to Brigadier-General Hon. W. Lambton, my Military Secretary, and the Personal Staff.

In such operations as I have described the work of the Quartermaster-General is of an extremely onerous nature. Major-General Sir William Robertson has met what appeared to be almost insuperable difficulties with his characteristic energy, skill and determination, and it is largely owing to his exertions that the hardships and sufferings of the troops—inseparable from such operations—were not much greater.

Major-General Sir Nevil Macready, the Adjutant-General, has also been confronted with most onerous and difficult tasks in connection with disciplinary arrangements and the preparation of casualty lists. He has been indefatigable in his exertions to meet the difficult situations which arose.

I have not yet been able to complete the list of officers whose names I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice for services rendered during the period under review; and, as I understand it is of importance that

this despatch should no longer be delayed, I propose to forward this list, separately, as soon as I can.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. P. FRENCH, *Field-Marshal,*
Commander-in-Chief,
British Forces in the Field.

* * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

Extract from Gazette of India *dated 2nd January 1915.*

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, dated the 2nd January 1915.

* * * * * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBORDINATE.

No. 39.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the following changes in the conditions of Service of Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 11th November 1914:—

I.—RECRUITMENT.

(*a*) The standard of preliminary education of candidates for admission into Medical Colleges shall be raised to or be equivalent to that required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain; and the present course of professional study shall be extended from four to five years.

(*b*) Candidates selected for admission as Military Medical pupils shall be on probation for six months, and shall be liable, at any time, to removal from the College, if in the opinion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they are, for any reasons, unlikely to become efficient Assistant Surgeons.

(*c*) On completion of their course of study at a Medical College, and after obtaining a qualification recognised by the General Medical Council and passing the examination held by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, they will be admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, and will be required to serve for a period of seven years before they can claim their discharge.

Any Military Medical pupil failing to obtain his qualification on the completion of his years' course of study will, at the discretion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, either be remanded for a definite period, at his own expense, or he may be summarily removed if the results of the examination show that he is not likely to become an efficient Assistant Surgeon.

II.—PAY AND PROMOTION.

(i) The rates of grade pay of Assistant Surgeons shall be as follows :—

		Per mensem.
		Rs.
4th Class ...	Ranking as Sub-Conductors ...	... 100
3rd „ ...		... 150
2nd Class ...	Ranking as Conductors ...	... 200
1st „ ...		... 250
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.		... 350
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major.		... 450

(ii) Subject to good conduct and efficiency, and in the case of 3rd class ssistant Surgeons, to the passing of a professional examination also, as tailed in the next r' each service of seven years in the 4th class and five years in the 3rd and 2nd classes, respectively, will render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for promotion to the next higher class.

(iii) Third class Assistant Surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in certain subjects, at any time before their twelfth year of service. This examination will be held annually under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. No allowance will be made for failure to pass; and a candidate may be remanded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to a further course of study for a period not exceeding two years, if the results of this examination are unsatisfactory.

(iv) Promotion to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Captain or Major will be made by selection, in accordance with the Royal Warrant dated the 26th September 1911.

(v) Assistant Surgeons in the service on the 11th November 1914 (including those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion during their service) will be classified from that date according to their length of service as follows :—

- those with less than 7 years' service, will be graded in the 4th class,
- those with 7 and less than 12 years' service, will be graded in the 3rd class,
- those with 12 and less than 17 years' service, will be graded in the 2nd class,
- those with 17 years' service and over will be graded in the 1st class and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their Warrant rank.

(vi) An Assistant Surgeon in the Warrant grade who has been specially promoted to a higher class may receive further promotion in accordance with the time-scale, until he reaches the top of the Warrant grade; but his advancement to the Commissioned grade will be deferred until all those originally senior to him have been promoted or superseded. An Assistant Surgeon who has been specially promoted to the Commissioned grade will be similarly treated, as regards substantive promotion.

III.—ENGLISH FURLOUGH PAY.

The rates of English furlough pay will be as follows :—

	Per annum.
	£
4th Class	80
3rd „	110
2nd „	120
1st „	140
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.	165
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain or Major.	220

IV.—STUDY LEAVE.

Study leave will be granted, with allowances as noted below, in accordance with rules which will be issued under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service :—

(*a*) Rs. 50 per mensem whilst studying at Institutions in India.

(*b*) 4 shillings per diem during the period of study in the United Kingdom or out of India.

The amount of study leave will be restricted to one month for every year's service, up to a maximum of 12 months in all.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th December 1914, is republished for general information.

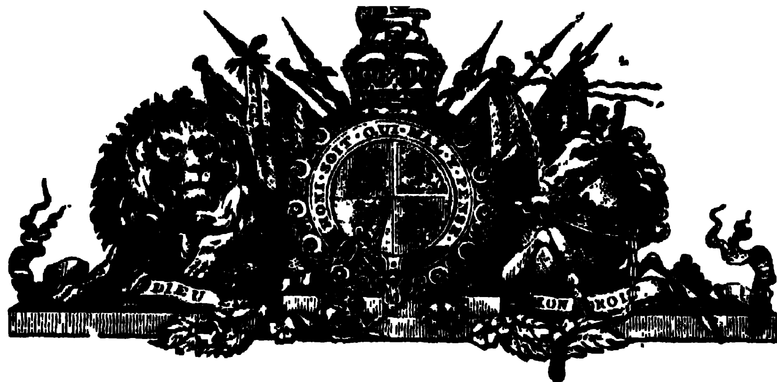
J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

No. 1100 C., dated Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In column 1 of Schedules V and VI appended to the said rules *for* the words "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras" and "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George" the words "the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department" shall be substituted



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th February 1915.

No. 908-C.—The Hon'ble Mr Justice W. Teunon, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1915, and in continuation furlough up to the 2nd September 1915 inclusive.

The 19th February 1915.

No. 938-C.—The Hon'ble Mr Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 6th March, or such later date as he may avail himself of it, to the 2nd September 1915, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC.

The 15th February 1915.

No. 846-C.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following corrections and additions shall be made in the Schedule published with the Home Department Notification No. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911, as subsequently amended :—

Item III.

1. In serial No. 5

(*a*) For the entries—

"Director-General of the Post Office of India," "Director-General of Telegrahs" and "Inspector-General of Agriculture in India"

the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs," and "Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa."

(b) The entry

"Inspector-General of Excise and Salt in India"
shall be deleted.

(c) The following entry be added, namely:—
"Controller of Currency."

2. In serial No. 7, the words "serving with the Government of India" shall be deleted, and the following entries shall be added, namely:—

"Post Masters General."
"Chief Engineer, Telegraphs."
"Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic."
"Directors of Telegraph Engineering."

3. In [illegible]

"Accountants General" and
"Post Masters General"
shall be deleted.

Item IV.

In serial No. 2, after the words
"Local Governments"
the words
"and Administrations"
shall be inserted.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th February 1915.

No. 180G.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 19th day of December 1913.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT.	LORD WELBY.
EARL BEAUCHAMP.	LORD JUSTICE PHILLIMORE.
VISCOUNT KNOLLYS.	MR. ROBERT MUNRO.

WHEREAS, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction in Abyssinia:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Order is divided into parts as follows:—

Parts.	Subject	Articles.
I	Preliminary and General	1—8
II	Constitution and Powers of Courts	9—26
III	Criminal Matters	27—79
IV	Civil Matters	80—104
V	Procedure, Civil and Criminal	105—122
VI	Procedure on Appeal to His Majesty in Council ...	123
VII	Native and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	124—130
VIII	Registration	[illegible]—150
IX	Miscellaneous	151—167

2. The limits of this Order are the dominions of the Emperor of Abyssinia.

3. In the construction of this Order, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purpose or limited in duration.

"British subject" includes a British protected person.

"Consul-General" means His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Abyssinia, or the person for the time being acting as such with the authority or approval of the Secretary of State.

"Consular officer" means a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Agent, or pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in Abyssinia, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of His Majesty so resident.

"Consulate" and "Consular office" refer to the Consulate and office of a Consular officer.

"The Court,' except when the reference is to a particular Court, means any Court established under this Order, subject, however, to the provisions of this Order with respect to powers and local jurisdictions.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of State in amity with His Majesty, other than Abyssinia.

"Legal practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, solicitor, writer to the Signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Native" means a subject of the Emperor of Abyssinia.

"Oath" and "affidavit,' in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear,' in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Offence" includes crime, and any act or omission punishable criminally in a summary way or otherwise.

"Office copy" means a copy made under the direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him and sealed with the seal of the Court.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Pounds" means pounds sterling.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Rules of Court.

"Prosecutor" means complainant or any person appointed or allowed by the Court to prosecute.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court or Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter, and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Rules of Court" means rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Capitulations, Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether His Majesty the Emperor of Abyssinia is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

4. (1) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine may be construed as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3) Where this Order confers any power or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

(6) Where this Order refers to any specified Act or Acts of Parliament, such reference shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to include any Act or Acts amending or substituted for the same.

5. The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:—

(i) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(ii) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(iii) Natives and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order, and not otherwise.

(iv) Foreigners with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Abyssinia for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the administration or control of property or persons, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

7. Crimes, offences, wrongs, breaches of contract against or affecting the person, property, or rights of natives or foreigners as herein defined, commited by persons subject to this Order, are punishable or otherwise cognisable under the provisions of this Order, with the consent of such natives or foreigners in the same manner as if the same were committed against or affected the person, property, or rights of British subjects.

8. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the limits of this Order, such question shall be referred to the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURTS.

9. The Consul-General shall at such place or places as the Secretary of State directs hold a Court, in this Order called the Court of the Consul-General, for the purposes of his appellate and other jurisdiction under this Order.

10. (1) Provincial Courts shall be held by Consular officers at such places in Abyssinia as may from time to time be appointed under this Order.

(2) The Consul-General may, by order in writing with the previous or subsequent approval of the Secretary of State, appoint places at which Provincial Courts shall be held, and may assign the district in and for which each such Court shall act, and may designate the Consular officers who shall hold such Court.

(3) All orders made by the Consul-General under this Article shall be published as he may direct, and copies thereof shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in each Consular office, and in each Court-House, and printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Consul-General directs.

11. The Court of the Consul-General shall have a seal, bearing the style of the Court, and such device as the Secretary of State approves.

12. In a Provincial Court the official seal of the Consular Officer holding the Court shall be used as the seal of the Court.

13. In any matter, civil or criminal, a Court within whose district (in civil matters) the matter of complaint wholly or in part arose or happened, or the subject in dispute is wholly or partly situate, or the contract in question was wholly or partly made, or the breach thereof wholly or partly occurred, or the defendant resides or carries on business, or (in criminal matters) the crime was wholly or partly committed, or the accused person happens to be, shall have jurisdiction, and may deal with the case, as if every material fact or thing had happened, or was situate, within its district: but any such Court, if, in its opinion, justice or convenience so requires, may decline or suspend the exercise of jurisdiction, and may, if it thinks necessary or just, require security from the defendant or accused person for his appearance before some other Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and for obedience to any judgment or order of such other Court, and further, in a criminal case, if necessary, may arrest and commit the accused person, and cause him to be removed under warrant and in custody, to be dealt with by such other court.

14. The Consul-General shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

15. The Consul-General may, if and when he thinks fit, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity, any place in Abyssinia, and there enquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal.

16. (1) A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Consul-General the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Consul-General.

(2) The Consul-General shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

17. In any case pending, the Consul-General may, on the application of either party, order that the case be sent up to him, to be heard and determined by him, and the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

18. Every Court held under this Order shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

19. Each Court shall be auxiliary to every other Court in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

20. (1) The provisions of the Evidence Act, 1851, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 99, sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Courts, districts, and places to which this Order applies were in a British Colony.

(2) The following Acts, namely:—

the Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,
the Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,
the Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court of the Consul-General hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

(3) The following Acts, namely:—

the British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859,
the Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court of the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

21. No proceeding under this Order shall be invalidated by any informality, mistake, or omission, so long as, in the opinion of any Court before which any question arises, the essential requisites of law and justice have been complied with.

22. (1) Where, by virtue of this Order or otherwise, any Imperial Act, or any Law in force in India, or any Order in Council other than this Order or any Rules or Regulations thereunder is or are applicable in any place within the limits of this Order, such Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules, or Regulations, shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and, for the purpose of facilitating the application of any such Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules or Regulations, it or they may be construed with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything by such Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules, or Regulations required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by or to any officer designated by the Court for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules or Regulations; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application of any such Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules or Regulations, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to direct by and to whom, and in what manner, anything to be done thereunder is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules, or Regulations shall, in its or their application to matters arising within the limits of this Order, be construed accordingly.

(2) Where under any such Imperial Act, Law, Order in Council, Rules or Regulations any publication is required to be made as respects any judicial proceeding in any *Gazette* or otherwise, such publication shall in Abyssinia be made in such newspaper or by such other mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

Assessors.

23. An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British subject or foreigner of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor, provided that no foreigner shall be nominated or summoned to act as Assessor if a suitable British subject is available, and provided also that the validity of any proceedings in which a foreigner has acted as Assessor shall not be questioned on the ground that there was a suitable British subject available to act as Assessor.

24. There shall ordinarily be not fewer than two, and not more than four, Assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one Assessor only; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any Assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an Assessor—the Court, in every case, recording

in the Minutes its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only or without an Assessor.

25. An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting, in a civil case, from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the Minutes.

26. Any British subject failing to attend as Assessor, on being summoned, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

PART III.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

27. Except as regards offences against any Treaties between His Majesty the King and Abyssinia, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance thereof, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects in Abyssinia, made by or under the authority of His Majesty or against any of the provisions of this Order—

Any act done by a British subject in Abyssinia that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in British India be deemed a crime or offence making the person [illegible] punishment in British India, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal jurisdiction under this Order shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the law in force in British India for the time being, and with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and the Magistrate therein, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

29. In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any person to whom this Order applies who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

30. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence within Abyssinia, and deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

31. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction, every offence and cause of complaint committed or arising in Abyssinia shall be deemed to have been committed or to have arisen, either in the place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in Abyssinia where the person charged or complained of happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge or complaint.

32. (1) Where a British subject charged with a crime or offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the crime or offence was committed, and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to preliminary examination or to trial and punishment (as the case may require), in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

(2) Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

Apprehension and Custody of Accused Persons.

33. (1) Where a person accused of an offence is arrested on a warrant issuing out of any Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty-

eight hours after the execution of the warrant, unless in any case circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) In every case he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

34. (1) Where an accused person is in custody, he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances appear to the Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances, and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time unless in case of illness of the accused or other case of necessity.

35. Where any person is charged with any offence, and the trial thereof will take place before any Abyssinian Tribunal, or where any person has been sentenced to imprisonment by any Abyssinian Tribunal, the Court may, either by separate warrant or by endorsement on the warrant of the Abyssinian Tribunal, cause such person to be detained in custody either pending his trial or while he is serving his sentence, as the case may be.

36. (1) The Court may, in its discretion, admit to bail a person accused of any of the following offences, namely—

[illegible]

Any felony.

Riot.

Assault on any officer in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid.

Neglect or breach of duty by an officer.

But a person accused of treason or murder shall not be admitted to bail except by, or under the direction of, the Court of the Consul-General.

(2) In all other cases the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court, having regard to the circumstances, sees good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(3) The Court of the Consul-General may admit a person to bail, although a Provincial Court has not thought fit to do so.

(4) The accused who is to be admitted to bail either on remand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to insure his appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

37. (1) Where a person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within His Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4) be sent for trial to Aden or Bombay.

(2) The Consul-General may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Aden or Bombay (as the case may require) accordingly.

(3) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to Aden or Bombay (as the case may be), according to the warrant.

(4) Where any person is to be so sent to Aden or Bombay, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

38. (1) All crimes which in British India are capital shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried by the Consul-General, with an Assessor or Assessors.

(2) The Consul General shall have an original jurisdiction to try all other crimes and offences. Where imprisonment for more than one year can be inflicted, the Consul-General shall, if practicable, try the case with an Assessor or Assessors.

39. (1) When the crime or offence with which a person is charged before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or housebreaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months,

or by a fine of not more than £20, the Court shall hear and determine the case by summary trial and without Assessors.

(2) In other cases the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, hear and determine the case on a charge and with Assessors.

40. (1) Where the crime or offence with which an accused person is charged before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to a British possession, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the direction of the Consul-General.

(2) The Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Consul-General.

(3) The Consul-General shall direct in what mode and where, consistently with the provisions of this Order, the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Summary Procedure.

41. Where the complaint discloses an offence which is not required to be heard on a charge and the Court does not think fit to direct it to be heard on a charge, the accused may be tried summarily on the complaint: provided that no greater punishment shall be imposed than imprisonment with or without hard labour for three months, or a fine of £20, or both.

Preliminary Examination.

42. (1) Where the accused is before the Court, and it appears to the Court that the complaint discloses an offence—

(a) which ought to be tried in or reported to another Court; or

(b) which ought to be tried before the same Court with Assessors;

the Court shall forthwith so inform the accused, and proceed to make a preliminary examination in the prescribed manner.

(2) If after such preliminary examination the accused is ordered to be tried, the Court shall bind by recognizance the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence or to give evidence (as the case may be).

43. (1) If a British subject, having appeared as prosecutor or witness at a preliminary examination, refuses to enter into a recognizance to appear at the trial to prosecute, or give evidence, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

(2) But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

(3) Where the prosecutor or witness is not a British subject, the Court may require him either to enter into a recognizance or to give other security for his attendance at the trial, and, if he fails to do so, may in its discretion dismiss the charge.

44. (1) The charge upon which an accused person is tried shall state the offence charged, with such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom or the thing (if any) in respect of which it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) The fact that a charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

(3) Where the nature of the case is such that the particulars abovementioned do not give such sufficient notice as aforesaid, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will give such sufficient notice.

(4) For the purposes of the application of any Statute law, a charge framed under the provisions of this Order shall be deemed to be an indictment.

45. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases following, that is to say :—

(a) Where a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(b) If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

(c) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more definitions or descriptions of offences in any law or laws, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(d) If several acts constitute several offences, and also when combined a different offence, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or one or more of the several offences, but in the latter case shall not be punished with more severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of those offences.

(e) If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the offences; and if it appears in evidence that he has committed a different offence for which he might have been charged, he may be convicted of that offence, although not charged with it,

46. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one is accused of committing an offence and another of abetting or attempting to commit that offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit.

47. (1) Any Court, if sitting with Assessors, may alter any charge at any time before the opinions of the Assessors are expressed; if sitting without Assessors, at any time before judgment is pronounced.

(2) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

(3) If the altered charge is such that proceeding with the trial immediately is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor, the Court may adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

48. (1) No error or omission in stating either the offence or the particulars shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

(2) When the facts alleged in certain particulars are proved and constitute an offence, and the remaining particulars are not proved, the accused may be convicted of the offence constituted by the facts proved, although not charged with it.

(3) When a person is charged with an offence and the evidence proves either the commission of a minor offence or an attempt to commit the offence charged, he may be convicted of the minor offence or of the attempt.

49. (1) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date, and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge.

(2) If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

(3) The part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(4) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge.

(5) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Court may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly, but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the Court shall then enquire concerning such previous conviction.

Punishments.

50. The powers of the Courts with respect to punishments are limited as follows:—

(1) The Court of the Consul-General may award in respect of an offence any punishment which may in respect of a similar offence be awarded in British India: provided that (*a*) imprisonment shall be substituted for penal servitude; and (*b*) the Court of the Consul-General shall not award a fine exceeding £500; or in case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine, or both, a fine exceeding £1 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(2) A Provincial Court may award imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100; or a fine not exceeding £100, without imprisonment; or in case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine or both, a fine not exceeding 10s. for each day during which the offence continues after conviction. Provided that where a case has been reported to the Court of the Consul-General for directions, and the Court of the Consul-General has directed that the case shall be tried in the Provincial Court, the Provincial Court may award imprisonment not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding £200, but if the punishment awarded is imprisonment for more than twelve months, or a fine exceeding £100, the sentence shall be subject to confirmation by the Court of the Consul-General.

(3) But nothing in this Article shall be deemed to empower any Court to award for any offence any punishment not authorized by law in relation to that offence.

51. Where any act or omission is, by virtue of this Order, or of any regulation made under this Order, an offence against this Order, and no penalty or punishment is specified in respect thereof, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding £100, or both.

52. (1) When any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death the Consul-General shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the Minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence in the case, and with any observations he thinks fit, to the Secretary of State.

(2) The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of the Secretary of State in writing under his hand.

(3) The Secretary of State, if he does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be punished accordingly.

53. (1) The Court may order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on a charge, to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment, or of both.

(2) Where it appears to the Court that a charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious the Court may order the prosecutor to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of the prosecution.

(3) In these respective cases the Court may order that the whole, or such portion as the Court thinks fit, of the expenses so paid be paid over to the prosecutor or to the accused (as the case may be).

(4) In all cases the reasons of the Court for making or refusing any such order shall be recorded in the Minutes.

54. (1) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on a charge, of an assault, to pay to the person assaulted, by way of damages, a sum not exceeding £10.

(2) Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a penalty.

55. (1) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause an offender convicted before any Court, and sentenced to imprisonment, to be sent to and imprisoned at any place in Abyssinia approved for that purpose by the Secretary of State.

(2) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

56. (1) Where an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and it appears to the Consul-General expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 7) be sent for imprisonment to Aden, Bombay, or Malta.

(2) The Consul-General may, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the offender to be sent to Aden, Bombay or Malta (as the case may require), in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

(3) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

57. The Secretary of State may, either with or without a recommendadition from the Court, mitigate or remit any punishment awarded by any Court.

58. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect His Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Inquests.

59. (1) The Court shall have and discharge in relation to the deaths of British subjects within the district of the Court all the powers and duties vested in Magistrates authorized to hold inquests in British India.

(2) The jurisdiction of the Court under this Article shall be exercised subject to the following provisions:—

(*a*) Where a British subject is charged with causing the death, the Court may, without holding an inquest, proceed forthwith with the preliminary examination.

(*b*) Where a British subject is not charged with causing the death, the Court shall hold an inquest, taking the depositions of those who know the facts.

(*c*) If, during or after the inquest, a British subject is so charged, the depositions shall be read over in the presence of the witnesses and of the accused, who shall be entitled to cross-examine each witness, and the procedure shall be as in other cases of preliminary examination.

(*d*) If, after the inquest, the Court does not see fit to cause any person to be charged, or if, at the conclusion of the preliminary examination, the accused is discharged, the Court shall certify its opinion of the cause of the death.

(*e*) When the inquest is held by a Provincial Court, the certificate and the depositions shall be sent forthwith to the Court of the Consul-General, and that Court may give any directions which may seem proper in the circumstances.

Statutory and other Offences.

60. Any act, which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say,—

(*a*) The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887;

(*b*) The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1907;

(*c*) The Trade Marks Act, 1905;

(*d*) any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above-mentioned Statutes;

(*e*) any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks, of which a copy is kept exhibited in the public office of the Consulate at Adis Ababa, and is there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times;

shall, if done by a British subject within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, and a person convicted thereof shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalty provided by the Act or enactment in question, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or native, or otherwise howsoever:

Provided—

(1) that no person shall be punished under this Order for an act which would be an offence against any Act, Statute, or Order in Council the exhibition of which is required by paragraph (*e*) above, unless such exhibition has commenced not less than one month before the act took place, or unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of such Act, Statute, or Order in Council;

(2) that a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained unless either (*a*) an arrangement is in force between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the State or Power to which the prosecutor belongs, or (*b*) the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in Abyssinia of similar acts committed by the subjects of such State or Power in relation to or affecting the interest of British subjects. Where such an arrangement is in force the Consul-General may issue a notification to that effect, and the Court shall take judicial notice thereof.

61. The Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality Order in Council, 1904 shall apply to all persons and to all property subject to this Order.

62—(1) If a British subject—

(*a*) imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of Abyssinia any goods, intending and attempting to evade payment of duty payable thereon to the Abyssinian Government;

(*b*) imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of Abyssinia any goods the importation or exportation whereof into or out of Abyssinia is prohibited by law;

(*c*) without a proper licence, sells or attempts to sell, or offers for sale, in Abyssinia any goods whereof the Abyssinian Government has by law a monopoly;

he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100, or to a fine not exceeding £100 without imprisonment.

(2) Where a person is charged with such an offence as in this Article is mentioned, the Court may seize the goods in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, and may hold the same until after the hearing of the charge.

(3) If a person so charged is convicted, then those goods, whether they have been so seized or not, shall be forfeited to His Majesty the King: and the Court shall dispose of them, subject to any general or special directions of the Secretary of State, as the Court thinks fit.

63. If any British subject permits any house or premises in Abyssinia in his occupation or control to be used for the consumption or use of opium or hashish or any similar drug, he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100.

64. Any British subject being in Abyssinia may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

65. If any British subject in Abyssinia violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty.

66.—(1) Where by agreement among the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives in Abyssinia of foreign States, or some of them, in conjunction with the Abyssinian authorities, sanitary, or police, or port, or game, or

other Regulations are established, and the same, as far as they affect British subjects, are approved by the Secretary of State, the Court may, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, entertain any complaint made against a British subject for a breach of those Regulations.

(2) Any person committing a breach of such Regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to the punishment, forfeiture or fine therein prescribed, or, if no such punishment or fine is prescribed, he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding £20.

(3) In any such case the fine recovered shall, notwithstanding anything in this Order, be disposed of and applied in manner provided by those Regulations. Where those Regulations contain no provisions as to the manner in which such fine shall be disposed of and applied, it shall be disposed of and applied in such manner as the Consul-General may direct.

67.—(1) Every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter, may, on conviction thereof, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behaviour, or to be deported.

(2) Where any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter is printed, published, or offered for sale within the limits of the Order by a company registered in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, the Court may, after notice to the company, and on proof of the facts, require the company to give security to abstain from such printing, publishing, or offering for sale in future. If the company fail to give security, or if the company is shown to have again printed, published, or offered for sale such newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter after giving such security, the Court may make an order prohibiting the company from carrying on business within the limits of the Order, and may make such other orders as to the Court may seem just. The Court may also declare all the property of the company within the limits of the Order to be forfeited to his His Majesty the King, and shall dispose of it, subject to any general or special directions of the Secretary of State, as it thinks fit.

(3) Matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Emperor of Abyssinia, or the authorities or subjects of any Powers in amity with His Majesty, being within the limits of this Order, or between the Emperor of Abyssinia and his subjects, shall be deemed to be seditious matter within the meaning of this Article.

(4) An offence against this Article shall not be tried except on a charge by the Court of the Consul-General.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the charge may, for reasons to be recorded on the Minutes, be heard and determined before the Consul-General sitting without Assessors.

68.—(1) If a British subject is guilty—

(*a*) of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within Abyssinia; or

(*b*) of publicly offering insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Abyssina, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed there, or belonging to the Ministers or professors thereof; or

(*c*) of publicly and wilfully committing any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within Abyssinia, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,

he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall for every such offence be liable, in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than £100, or to a fine of not more than £100 alone.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed an offence under this provision shall be heard and determined by summary trial; and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

(3) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

69.—(1) If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any of the following things, namely—

(a) wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of, or person executing any process of, the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(b) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(c) wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any Assessor, or any person acting as a clerk or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(d) does any act in relation to the Court or any member thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a High Court in British India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein.

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and on enquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding £[illegible]. or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

(2) A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Secretary of State.

(3) Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for his offence as an offence against this order.

(4) Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude a person who interrupts or obstructs the business of the Court.

70. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any act or makes any publication of such kind, and under such circumstances, that, in the opinion of the Court, great danger to public o[illegible] thereby occasioned, the Court shall have the same powers as it ha[illegible] relation to apprehended breaches of the peace.

71. In the application by the Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction of the provisions of the Penal Code relating to false evidence, the words "judicial proceeding" in the said Code shall be deemed to include a proceeding before an Abyssinian Court, or a Court in Abyssinia of any State in amity with His Majesty.

72. If any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court does any act in relation to proceedings in an Abyssinian Court, or before an Abyssinian judicial officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in Abyssinia of any State in amity with His Majesty, which, if done in the course of, or in relation to, any proceedings in the Court, would have been punishable as an offence, such person shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to such punishment as he would have been liable to if the offence had been committed in the course of, or in relation to, proceedings in the Court.

Deportation of Offender.

73.—(1) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite a breach of the public peace, the Court may, if it thinks fit (for reasons recorded in the Minutes), cause him to be brought before it and require him to give security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2) Where a British subject is convicted of a crime or offence before the Court, or before a Court in the sentence of which one of His Majesty's Consular officers concurs, the Court for the district in which he is may, if it

thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

(3) In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Abyssinia to such place as the Court directs.

(4) The place shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order.

(5) A Provincial Court shall report to the Consul-General any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Consul-General may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation shall direct it to be carried into effect.

(6) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

(7) He shall, as soon as is practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, be embarked in custody, under the warrant of the Consul-General, on board one of His Majesty's ships of war, or, if there is no such ship available, then on board some British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

(8) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

(9) Where a warrant of deportation provides for further deportation from the place to which the person is first deported to some other place, the person shall, on his arrival at such first-mentioned place, be delivered with the warrant into the custody of the Chief Magistrate or officer of police at that place, who shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government at that place, who shall either cause him to be further deported, with and in accordance with the warrant, and in the meantime to be detained in custody for any necessary period not exceeding three months, or, if the circumstances of the case appear to render his discharge expedient, shall discharge him from custody.

(10) The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with concurrence of the Treasury, may direct.

(11) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

(12) If any person deported under this order returns to Abyssinia without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this order, and shall, for every such offence, be liable to imprisonment for not more than one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than £10, or to a fine of not more than £20 alone; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported, and shall not be again entitled to registration under this order.

Appeal and Reserved Case.

74. Where a person is convicted of any offence before any Court—

(a) if he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then, on his application, within the prescribed time (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused); or

(b) if the Court thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the Court of the Consul-General any question of law arising on the trial;

the Court shall state a case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, and the question of law, and send or deliver it to the Court of the Consul-General.

75.—(1) Where a case is stated under the last preceding Article, the Court, before whom the trial was had, shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear

and receive judgment, or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

(2) The Court of the Consul-General, sitting without Assessors, shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given, or set it aside, and order an entry to be made in the Minutes that, in the judgment of the Court of the Consul-General, the person ought not to have been convicted or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Provincial Court, or order a new trial, or make such other order as the Court of the Consul-General thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

(3) The judgment of the Court of the Consul-General shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecutor or of the person convicted.

(4) Before delivering judgment, the Court of the Consul-General may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Provincial Court.

(5) The Court of the Consul-General shall not annul a conviction or sentence, or vary a sentence, or order a new trial on the ground—

- (a) of any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Court of the Consul-General, have been properly met by amendment at the trial; or
- (b) of any error in the summoning of Assessors; or
- (c) of any person having served as Assessor who was not qualified; or
- (d) of any objection to any person as Assessor which might have been raised before or at the trial; or
- (e) of any informality in the swearing of any witness; or
- (f) of any error or omission in the charge, or any informality in procedure which, in the opinion of the Court of the Consul-General, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the convicted person to any undue prejudice.

76. There shall be no appeal in a criminal case to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Court of the Consul-General, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

General Provisions.

77. It shall be lawful for Court, from time to time, by order or warrant under the seal of the Court, to appoint any building or place specified in such order or warrant to be a prison for any purpose of this Order, either generally or in relation to a particular case, or for a limited time, and to appoint such persons as the Court thinks fit to be gaolers, keepers, or officers of any such prison.

78. The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, shall apply to Abyssinia as if Abyssinia were a British possession, subject to the conditions, exceptions and qualifications following:—

(1) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(2) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(3) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(4) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus* and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(5) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

79. The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, shall apply to Abyssinia as if Abyssinia were a British possession, and part of His Majesty's dominions, subject as follows:—

The Consul-General shall be substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

PART IV.—CIVIL MATTERS.

80. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the civil jurisdiction of every Court acting under this order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with the law for the time being in force in British India:

Provided that, in all matters relating to marriage, inheritance, or other questions involving religious law or custom, the Court shall, in the case of persons belonging to non-Christian communities, recognize and apply the religious law or custom of the person concerned.

81. Where no evidence is offered to the contrary, or where, upon the evidence before the Court, the Court is unable to determine the domicil of origin, a person of European descent to whom this Order applies may be presumed to be domiciled in England.

82. (1) The Court of the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, hear any action with Assessors.

(2) A Provincial Court shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with Assessors every action which involves the amount or value of £300 or upwards.

(3) In all other cases a Provincial Court may, as it thinks fit, hear the action either with or without Assessors.

Arbitration.

83. (1) Any agreement in writing between any British subjects or between British subjects and natives or foreigners to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an Arbitrator is named therein or not, may be filed in the Court by any party thereto, and, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, and shall have the same effect as an Order of the Court.

(2) Every such agreement is in this Order referred to as a submission.

(3) If any action is commenced in respect of any matter covered by a submission, the Court, on the application of any party to the action, may by order stay the action.

84. (1) In any action—

(a) if all parties consent, or

(b) if the matters in dispute consist wholly or partly of matters of account, or require for their determination prolonged examination of documents or any scientific or local examination,

the Court may at any time refer the whole action, or any question or issue arising therein, for inquiry and report, to a special Referee.

(2) The report of the special Referee may be adopted wholly or partially by the Court, and, if so adopted, may be enforced as a judgment of the Court.

(3) The Court may also in any case, with the consent of both parties to an action, or of any parties between whom any questions in the action arise (such consent being signified by a submission) refer the action or the portions referred in the submission to arbitration, in such manner and upon such terms as it shall think reasonable or just.

(4) In all cases of reference to a special Referee, or Arbitrator, under any order of the Court, the special Referee or Arbitrator shall be deemed to be an officer of the Court, and shall have such powers and authority, and shall conduct the reference or arbitration in such manner, as may be prescribed by any Rules of Court, and subject thereto as the Court may direct.

85. Subject to Rules of Court, the Court shall have authority to enforce any submission, or any award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Bankruptcy.

86. Each Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within its own district, with respect to the following classes of persons being either resident in Abyssinia or carrying on business there, namely, British subjects and their debtors and creditors, being British subjects, or natives or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction

in bankruptcy as for the time being belongs to a Court exercising jurisdiction under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, or any Act amending or substituted for the same.

Lunacy.

87. (1) The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Abyssinia, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics as for the time being belongs to the High Court of Bombay with regard to the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics within the Presidency of Bombay.

(2) A Provincial Court shall, as far as circumstances permit, have, in relation to British subjects, such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics as for the time being may be exercised by a Civil Court under the Lunacy (District Court) Acts, 1858, or any Act amending or substituted for the same.

(3) In any such case the Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person interested, take or authorize such steps as to the Court may seem necessary or expedient for the immediate protection of the person and property of any person appearing to the Court to be a lunatic, and may, from time to time revoke, or vary, or supplement any order or proceeding taken in the matter.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Article, and to any Rules of Court, a Provincial Court shall not proceed in any such matter except under and according to the directions of the Court of the Consul-General.

88. Sections 5 to 7 of the Lunatic Removal (India) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict., cap. 81), shall apply to Abyssinia, with the substitution of "the Court of the Consul-General" for "the Supreme Court of Judicature at any of the Presidencies of India."

Matrimonial Causes.

89. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Abyssinia, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, or any Act amending or substituted for the same.

Probate and Administration.

90. (1) The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Abyssinia, with respect to the wills and the property in Abyssinia of deceased British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to a High Court under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or any Act amending or substituted for the same.

(2) A Provincial Court shall have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved that the deceased was resident at his death within the particular jurisdiction.

(3) Probate or administration granted by a Court under this Order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Abyssinia, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant. The grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased was not at time of his death resident within the particular jurisdiction.

91. A British subject may, in his lifetime, deposit for safe custody, in the Court, his own will sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

92. (1) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom or in any British possession to which the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, for the time being extends has granted probate or letters of administration or confirmation in respect of the estate of a deceased person, the probate letters or confirmation so granted may, on being produced to, and a copy thereof deposited with, the Court of the Consul-General, be sealed with the seal of that Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect and have the same operation as if granted by that Court.

(2) The Court of the Consul-General may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any creditor, require before sealing that adequate security be given

for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in Abyssinia.

(3) For the purposes of this Article a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration or confirmation sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as correct by or under the authority of the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

93. (1) Each Consular officer shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, whether resident or not, and all such information respecting his affairs as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death the Consular officer shall put up a notice thereof at the Court-house, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to him that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

94. (1) Where a British subject dies in Abyssinia, or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property in Abyssinia shall be vested in the Consul-General.

(2) The Court within whose jurisdiction any property of the deceased is situate shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put any such property under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

95. If any person named executor in a will takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceedings respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding £100.

96. If any person, other than the person named, executor or an administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a deceased British subject whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

97. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further renunciation, the representation to the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

98. (1) Where a British subject dies in Abyssinia, any other such subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British subject, the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3) Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper being or purporting to be testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

99. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased British subject does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to

such persons in such manner as the Secretary of State from time to time directs, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Act.

100. The Foreign Jurisdiction Probates Order in Council. 1908, shall apply to all persons and to all property subject to this Order.

101. Section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Abyssinia, with the adaptation following, namely :—

The Court of the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

Appeal to Consul-General.

102. (1) Where an action in a Provincial Court involves the amount of value of £25 or upwards, any party aggrieved by any decision of that Court, with or without Assessors, in the action shall have the right to appeal to the Court of the Consul-General against the same, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Rules of Court.

(2) In any other case, the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

(3) In any case the Court of the Consul-General may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

103. (1) The Court of the Consul-General may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, order a rehearing of an action, or of an appeal, or of any arguments on a verdict or on any other question of law.

(2) The provisions of this Order respecting a hearing with Assessors shall extend to a rehearing of an action.

(3) If the party applying for a rehearing has by any order been ordered to pay money or do any other thing, the Court may direct either that the order be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the rehearing, as it thinks fit.

(4) If the Court directs the order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is given shall before the execution give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the performance of such order as shall be made on the rehearing.

(5) If the Court directs the execution of the order to be supended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is given give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on the rehearing.

(6) An application for a rehearing shall be made within the prescribed time.

Appeal to His Majesty in Council.

104 No appeal shall lie from the Court of the Consul-General, except in cases where leave to appeal to His Majesty the King in Council is granted either by the Court of the Consul-General or by His Majesty in Council.

PART V.—PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

105. Summonses, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

106. (1) In every case, civil or criminal, Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed, by the Consular officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the suit is heard with Assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2) These Minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Consular officer, shall be preserved in the office of the Court.

107. Every Provincial Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Court of the Consul-General and shall take security from any person named therein for his appearance, personally, or by attorney, according to the writ, order or warrant, or may cause such person to be taken in custody or otherwise to the Court of the Consul-General or elsewhere in Abyssinia according to the writ, order or warrant.

108. The Consul-General may make Rules of Court—

(a) For regulating the pleading practice and procedure in the Courts established under this Order with respect to all matters within the jurisdiction of the respective Courts;

(b) For regulating the means by which particular facts may be proved in the said Courts;

(c) For prescribing any forms to be used;

(d) For prescribing or regulating the duties of the officers of the said Courts;

(e) For prescribing scales of costs and regulating any matters in connection therewith;

(f) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by the Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act;

(g) For prescribing the allowances to be made in criminal cases to complainants, witnesses, Assessors, interpreters, medical practitioners, and other persons employed in the administration of justice, and the conditions upon which an order may be made by the Court for such allowances;

(h) For taking and transmitting depositions of witnesses for use at trials in a British possession or in the United Kingdom;

(i) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practise as such, and for withdrawing or suspending the right to practise on grounds of misconduct, subject to a right of appeal to His Majesty in Council;

(k) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings in or by any Consular Court in relation to cases in Abyssinian Tribunals to which any British subject may be a party;

(l) For regulating the management and investment of property under the control of the said Courts;

(m) For regulating the procedure at inquests.

Where a power to make Rules is given by any Indian Act or law which is applicable to Abyssinia, the powers of this article shall include a power to make such Rules for the purposes of that Act or law so far as applicable.

Rules framed under this article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State, and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury; but in case of urgency declared in any such Rules the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is recorded and published by the Consul-General.

Until such Rules have been made, or in relation to matters to which they do not extend, a Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Consular Courts in Abyssinia, or any Regulations or Rules made thereunder and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

109 The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense with the payment of any fee, in whole or in part.

110. (1) Every person doing an act, or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name, and not otherwise, and be either—

(a) By himself; or

(b) By a legal practitioner; or

(c) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing,

(2) Where the act is done, or proceeding taken, by an attorney (other than a legal practitioner), or by an agent, the power of attorney, or instrument authorizing the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) If any person does any act, or takes any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

(6) Where in this Order appearance is referred to, appearance in person, or by a legal practitioner, attorney, or agent as aforesaid is meant, unless it is otherwise expressed.

111. (1) In any case, civil, or criminal, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject, being within the particular jurisdiction, to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be deemed guilty of a[illegible]inst this Order, and be liable to a fine of not more than £100, or to imprisonment for not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court.

112. (1) In a criminal case, where the Court is satisfied that a British subject within the particular jurisdiction may be able to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court may issue a summons for his attendance.

(2) If he does not obey the summons and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof of service of the summons) the Court may issue a warrant to compel his attendance.

(3) Where it is proved to be probable that a person who might be so summoned will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so, then the Court, instead of issuing a summons, may issue a warrant in the first instance.

(4) If any such person on his appearance, either in obedience to a summons or on being brought up under a warrant, refuses to take an oath, or having taken an oath to answer any question put to him and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court then the Court [illegible] by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain for not more th[illegible] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

113. Where by this Order, or any order of the Court, or the [illegible] of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appo[illegible]d or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding, and the time is not limited by hours, the following rules shall apply :—

(i) The limited time does not include the day of the date or of the happening of the event, but commences at the beginning of the day next following that day;

(ii) The act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of the limited time;

(iii) Where the limited time is less than six days, Sundays shall not be reckoned as part of the time.

114. The Court, on making any order which it is in its discretion to make, may make the order on such terms respecting time, cost, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

115. If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order, by negle[illegible] or omission, loses the opportunity of executing it, then on complaint of th[illegible] person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thin[illegible] order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complainin[illegible] part thereof, and the order shall be enforced as an order directing paym[illegible] money.

116. If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the pr[illegible]cess or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not du[illegible] paying over money, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, m[illegible] (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the cl[illegible]k or officer would, in the absence of the present provision, be liable) inquire

into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding £10 for each offence, as the Court thinks just.

117. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges, and expenses, and all fees, fines forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, or under any Rules or Regulations to be made in pursuance of this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of goods and lands; and any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such distress, seizure, or sale shall not be permitted to defeat the provisions of this Order.

118. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order shall be carried to the public account and be applied as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

119. Wherever under this Order any person is to be taken for trial or imprisonment to the Court of the Consul-General, or elsewhere in Abyssinia, or to Aden, Bombay, or Malta, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place, whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and with a view to such embarkment, may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Court, by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel, or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate [illegible] of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant, [illegible] delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, [illegible] duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any [illegible] in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

Where the writ, order, or warrant, issues from the Court of the Consul-General, and is executed by a Provincial Court, a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the order of which it purports to be a copy.

120. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in Abyssinia, and the expenses of sending any person to Aden, Bombay, or Malta, or elsewhere, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(2) Any master of a British ship when required shall be bound to take such persons for a reasonable remuneration, to be determined by the Consul-General, and in case of non-compliance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

121. The Public Authorities' Protection Act, 1893, shall extend and [illegible] to Abyssinia, as if Abyssinia were therein mentioned in place of the [United] Kingdom, and as if this Order and any other Order relating to [Aby]ssinia and any Regulations or Rules made under any such Order, were [the]rein referred to, in addition to any Act of Parliament.

122. The Court of the Consul-General, may, if it thinks fit, order that a [com]mission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of [Aby]ssinia, on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may, by order, give

such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

PART VI.—PROCEDURE ON APPEAL TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

123. Subject to the provisions of Article 104 of this Order, the following Rules shall apply to and govern appeals to His Majesty in Council—

Rules.

(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Appeal" means appeal to His Majesty in Council;
"His Majesty" includes His Majesty's heirs and successors;
"Judgment" includes decree, order, sentence, or decision;
"Court" means the Court of the Consul-General;
"Record" means the aggregate of papers relating to an appeal (including the pleadings, proceedings, evidence, and judgments) proper to be laid before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of the appeal;
"Registrar" means the registrar or other proper officer having the custody of the records in the Court appealed from;
"Month" means calendar month;
Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, the Court may, at its discretion, grant leave to appeal from any judgment of the Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court, the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision.

(3) Applications to the Court for leave to appeal shall be made within twenty-one days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from and the applicant shall give the opposite party notice of his intended application.

(4) Leave to appeal under rule 2 shall only be granted by the Court in the first instance:—

(*a*) Upon condition of the appellant, within a period to be fixed by the Court but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal, entering into good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Court, in a sum not exceeding £500 for the due prosecution of the appeal, and the payment of all such costs as may become payable to the respondent in the event of the appellant's not obtaining an order granting him final leave to appeal, or of the appeal being dismissed for non-prosecution, or of His Majesty in Council ordering the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of the appeal (as the case may be); and

(*b*) Upon such other conditions (if any) as to the time or times within which the appellant shall take the necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the preparation of the record and the despatch thereof to England as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may think it reasonable to impose.

(5) Where the judgment appealed from requires the appellant to pay money or perform a duty, the Court shall have power, when granting leave to appeal, either to direct that the said judgment shall be carried into execution or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the appeal, as to the Court shall seem just, and in case the Court shall direct the judgment to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it was given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for the due performance of such order as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to make thereon.

(6) The preparation of the record shall be subject to the supervision of the Court, and the parties may submit any disputed question arising in connection therewith to the decision of the Court, and the Court shall give directions thereon as the justice of the case may require.

(7) The Registrar, as well as the parties and their legal agents, shall endeavour to exclude from the record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) that are not relevant to the subject-matter of the appeal, and generally to reduce the bulk of the record as far as practicable, taking special care to avoid the duplication of documents and the unnecessary repetition of headings and other merely formal parts of documents; but the documents omitted to be copied or printed shall be enumerated in a list to be placed after the index or at the end of the record.

(8) Where in the course of the preparation of a record one party objects to the inclusion of a document on the ground that it is unnecessary or irrelevant, and, the other party nevertheless insists upon its being included, the record, as finally printed (whether in Abyssinia or in England), shall, with a view to the subsequent adjustment of the costs of and incidental to such document, indicate, in the index of papers, or otherwise, the fact that and the party by whom, the inclusion of the document was objected to.

(9) The record shall be printed in accordance with the rules set forth in the schedule to this Article. It may be so printed either in Abyssinia or in England.

(10) Where the record is printed in Abyssinia the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council forty copies of such record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by signing his name on, or initialling, every eighth page thereof, and by affixing thereto the seal of the Court.

(11) Where the record is to be printed in England the Registrar shall, at the expense of the appellant, transmit to the Registrar of the Privy Council one certified copy of such record, together with an index of all the papers and exhibits in the case. No other certified copies of the record shall be transmitted to the agents in England by or on behalf of the parties to the appeal.

(12) Where part of the record is printed in Abyssinia and part is to be printed in England, rules (10) and (11) shall, as far as practicable, apply to such parts as are printed in Abyssinia and such as are to be printed in England respectively.

(13) The reasons given by the Consul-General for or against any judgment pronounced in the course of the proceedings out of which the appeal arises shall by the Consul-General be communicated in writing to the Registrar, and shall by him be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

(14) Where there are two or more applications for leave to appeal arising out of the same matter, and the Court is of opinion that it would be for the convenience of the Lords of the Judicial Committee and all parties concerned that the appeals should be consolidated, the Court may direct the appeals to be consolidated and grant leave to appeal by a single order.

(15) An appellant, who has obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, may, at any time prior to the making of an order granting him final leave to appeal, withdraw his appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.

(16) Where an appellant, having obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, and having complied with the conditions imposed on him by such order, fails thereafter to apply with due diligence to the Court for an order granting him final leave to appeal, the Court may, on an application in that behalf made by the respondent, rescind the order granting conditional leave to appeal, notwithstanding the appellant's compliance with all conditions imposed by such order, and may give such directions as to the costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant as the Court shall think fit, or make such further or other order in the premises as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.

(17) On an application for final leave to appeal the Court may enquire whether notice, or sufficient notice, of the application has been given by the appellant to all parties concerned and, if not satisfied as to the notices given, may defer the granting of the final leave to appeal, or may give such other directions in the matter as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.

(18) An appellant who has obtained final leave to appeal shall prosecute his appeal in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating the general practice and procedure in appeals to His Majesty in Council.

(19) Where an appellant, having obtained final leave to appeal, desires, prior to the despatch of the record to England to withdraw his appeal, the

Court may, upon an application in that behalf made by the appellant, grant him a certificate to the effect that the appeal has been withdrawn, and the appeal shall thereupon be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed, without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

(20) Where an appellant, having obtained final leave to appeal, fails to show due diligence in taking all necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the despatch of the record to England, the respondent may, after giving the appellant due notice of his intended application, apply to the Court for a certificate that the appeal has not been effectually prosecuted by the appellant, and if the Court sees fit to grant such a certificate, the appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed for non-prosecution without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the appeal and the security entered into by the appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

(21) Where at any time between the order granting final leave to appeal and the despatch of the record to England the record becomes defective by reason of the death, or change of status, of a party to the appeal, the Court may, notwithstanding the order granting final leave to appeal, on an application in that behalf made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted or entered on the record in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died, or undergone a change of status, and the name of such person shall thereupon be deemed to be so substituted or entered on the record as aforesaid without express Order of His Majesty in Council.

(22) Where the record subsequently to its despatch to England becomes defective by reason of the death or change of status, of a party to the appeal, the Court shall, upon an application in that behalf made by any person interested, cause a certificate to be trasmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council showing who, in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substituted, or entered, or the record, in place of, or in addition to, the party who has died or undergone a change of status.

(23) The case of each party to the appeal may be printed either in Abyssinia or in England and shall, in either event, be printed in accordance with the rules set forth in the schedule hereto, every tenth line thereof being numbered in the margin, and shall be signed by at least one of the counsel who attends at the hearing of the appeal, or by the party himself [illegible] he conducts his appeal in person.

(24) The case shall consist of paragraphs numbered consecutive[illegible] shall state, as concisely as possible, the circumstances out of whic[illegible] appeal arises, the contentions to be urged by the party lodging the same, [illegible] the reasons of appeal. References by page and line to the relevant portions of the record as printed shall, as far as practicable, be printed in the margin, and care shall be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the re-printing in the case of long extracts from the record. The taxing officer, in taxing the costs of the appeal, shall, either of his own motion, or at the instance of the opposite party, enquire into any unnecessary prolixity in the case, and shall disallow the costs occasioned thereby.

(25) Where the Judicial Committee directs a party to bear the costs of an appeal incurred in Abyssinia, such costs shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Court in accordance with the rules for the time being regulating taxation in the Court.

(26) The Court shall conform with, and execute, any Order which His Majesty in Council may think fit to make on an appeal from a judgment of the Court in like manner as any original judgment of the Court should or might have been executed.

(27) Nothing in these rules contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of His Majesty, upon the humble petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Court, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such [illegible]ditions as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to impose.

SCHEDULE TO ARTICLE 123.

I. Records and Cases in Appeals to His Majesty in Council shall b[illegible] printed in the form known as Demy Quarto.

II. The size of the paper used shall be such that the sheet, when fold[illegible] and trimmed will be 11 inches in height and 8½ inches in width.

III. The type to be used in the text shall be pica type, but long primer shall be used in printing accounts, tabular matter, and notes.

IV. The number of lines in each page of pica type shall be 47 or thereabouts, and every tenth line shall be numbered in the margin.

PART VII.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS.

124. Where a native or foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a British subject or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a foreigner, the Court shall entertain the same, and the action shall be heard and determined either by the Consular officer sitting alone, or, if all parties consent, or the Court so directs, with Assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary procedure of the Court:

Provided that the native or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first submits to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court originally or on appeal (as the case may require).

125. A cross-suit shall not be instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a native or foreigner, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

The Court, before giving leave, may require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the subject-matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

Nothing in this provision shall prevent the defendant instituting or taking in the Court any suit or proceeding against the native or foreigner after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the native or foreigner is plaintiff.

126. (1) Where a native or foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff, and the native or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(2) Where a plaintiff, being a native or foreigner, obtains an order in the Courts against two or more defendants, being British subjects jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff, and the native or foreigner is defendant, the Court may if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the subject to require contributions from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

127. Where a native or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the native or foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

128. (1) Where it is shown to a Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a native or foreign Court, or before a native or foreign judicial officer, or in a Court, or before a judicial officer of any State in amity with His Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which it would require his attendance before itself, order that he do attend and give evidence, and produce documents as so required. The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(2) A Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction.

(3) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, or, if he refuses to give evidence, or wilfully gives false evidence, or fails to produce documents which he is properly required to produce, he is, independently of any other liabilty, guilty of an offence against this Order, and for every such offence, or conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not

exceeding £100, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

129. No action shall be brought for the protection of any copyright, trade mark, patent or design by any person who is not a British subject, unless either—

(*a*) An arrangement is in force between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the State or Power to which the plaintiff belongs ; or

(*b*) The Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the protection in Consular or other Courts in Abyssinia of the rights and interests of British subjects in copyrights, trade-marks, patents, and designs infringed by the subjects of such State or Power.

Where such an arrangement is in force, the Consul-General may issue a notification to that effect, and the Court shall take judicial notice thereof.

130. (1) The Court may, upon the application of any British subject, native or foreigner, who has obtained a judgment or order for the recovery or payment of money in a native or foreign Court in Abyssinia against a person subject to the jurisdiction of that Court, and upon a certificate by the proper officer of the native or foreign Court that such [illegible] has been recovered or order made (specifying the amount), and that is still unsatisfied, and that a British subject is alleged to be indebted to such debtor and is within the jurisdiction, order that all debts owing or accruing from such British subject (hereinafter called the garnishee) to such debtor shall be attached to answer the judgment or order, and, by the same or a subsequent order, may order the garnishee to pay his debt or so much as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment or order of the native or foreign Court.

(2) The proceedings for the summoning of the garnishee, for the ascertainment of his liability, and for the payment of money ordered by the Court to be paid, and all matters for giving effect to this Article, may be regulated by Rules of Court.

(3) An order shall not be made under this Article unless the Court is satisfied that the native or foreign Court is authorized to exercise similar powers in the case of a debt due from a person subject to the jurisdiction of that Court to a British subject against whom a judgment has been obtained in a Court established under this Order.

PART VIII—REGISTRATION.

131. A register of British subjects shall be kept in the office Consulate in Abyssinia.

132. (1) Every British subject resident in Abyssinia, being of th[illegible]f 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall in the month of January of every year register himself or herself at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides.

(2) A British subject arriving in Abyssinia may be registered either in the register of the Consular district in which he first arrives or in that of the district in which he goes to reside, and he must apply for registration within one month after arrival in Abyssinia :

Provided that a person who fails to apply for or to obtain registration within the time limited by this Article may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer.

133. The registration of a man shall comprise the registration o[illegible] wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head [illegible] family shall comprise the registration of all females and minors, being his relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

134. A person registered in any register of British subjects establis[illegible] previous to the making of this Order shall be registered under the provisi[illegible] of this Order, unless the Consular officer is satisfied, after inquiry, th[illegible] previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not enti[illegible] registration under the provisions of this Order.

135. (1) The Consular officer shall on the first registration of any p[illegible] issue to him a certificate of registration, signed and sealed with his Cons[illegible] seal.

(2) On the renewal of a registration, the old certificate of registra[illegible] shall be produced, or its absence accounted for to the satisfaction o[illegible] Consular officer.

(3) The renewal of a registration shall, unless the Consular officer thinks fit to issue a new certificate, be effected by an endorsement on the old certificate.

(4) Where a new certificate is issued, the Consular officer may require the old certificate to be delivered up to him.

(5) The names and descriptions of females and minors whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of the family may be endorsed on the certificate of the family.

136. Every person who has not previously been registered applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consulate, but no person applying for the renewal of his registration need attend personally unless directed by the Consular officer to do so.

137. (1) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, and on every renewal of the registration pay a fee of 2s. 2d., or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes, if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed 5s.

(2) Where any person applies to be registered, he shall be entitled to the assistance of the Consular officer in the preparation of any affidavit that may be required without a fee.

138. If any British subject neglects to obtain registration under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in Abyssinia, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each instance of such failure, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts in Abyssinia.

139. (1) A person not of Asiatic or African descent, arriving in Abyssinia and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if the Consular officer is satisfied, after such enquiry as he may deem fit, that he is entitled to the status of a British subject.

(2) A person of Asiatic or African descent, arriving in Abyssinia and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if he (a) produces a passport as a British subject from British India or a British possession or Protectorate; or (b) files an affidavit or sworn declaration showing that he was born within His Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any Prince or State in India, under the suzerainty or in alliance [illegible] His Majesty or in a British Protectorate, or that he has been naturalized [illegible] United Kingdom; and (c) in either case gives satisfactory eivdence of [illegible]ty.

[illegible] A person born in Abyssinia, being the child of a British subject, [illegible] registered as a British subject if it is proved that the father (a) was registered as a British subject, or (b) being entitled was prevented from being so registered by causes for which he was not responsible.

141. The Consular officer may, without fee, register any British subjects being minors, living in the houses of foreigners or Abyssinian subjects.

[illegible]. All registers kept before the making of this Order shall continue in [illegible] until superseded by registers kept under this Order.

143. A register of companies incorporated or registered in the United Kingdom or in any British possession and carrying on business in Abyssinia shall be kept in the office of every Consulate in Abyssinia.

144. The Consulate at which companies shall be registered shall be that [illegible]e district of which their chief local office is situated, or their business [illegible] chiefly carried on.

145. On the registration of a Company at a Consulate there shall be deposited and filed in the office of the Consulate a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Company, or other document corresponding thereto, a statement showing the nominal capital of the Company, and the amounts [illegible]of which have been subscribed and paid up respectively, and, if the [illegible]ny has been incorporated under a law which provides for the periodical [illegible] of a list of the shareholders, a copy, of the last list so filed.

146. The Consular officer shall on the registration of a Company at the Consulate issue to the person making the registration a certificate, signed and sealed with the Consular seal, that the Company has been so registered.

147. (1) Every Company registered under this Order shall register the [illegible]e and address of the manager or other chief local representative within Abyssinia, and shall from time to time as may be necessary register any [illegible]ation of the representative of the Company or in his address.

(2) Rules of Court made under Article 108 may provide that service of writs, notices, or other documents upon the person registered under this Article, or at his address, shall be good service of such documents upon the Company.

148. Registration of a Company under this Order shall not require to be renewed annually, but may be renewed from time to time as the parties may desire, and must be renewed when any change takes place in the name of the Company.

149. On every registration of a Company under this Order, and on every renewal thereof, there shall be payable a fee of £1, and on every registration under Article 147 there shall be payable a fee of 2s.

150. (1) A Company shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British Company unless it is registered under this Order, but shall, although not so registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts in Abyssinia.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall affect the right of the Secretary of State to direct that British protection shall not be accorded to a Company even though it has been registered under this Order.

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

151. The Consul-General shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:—

(1) For securing the observance of any treaty for the time being in force relating to any place in Abyssinia, or of any local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(2) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects in Abyssinia in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, and for prescribing the time and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such returns are to be made.

(4) For preventing the importation or exportation by British subjects of any munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any law or custom the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

A breach of any such Regulations shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

152. (1) Regulations made under this Order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State; save that, in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by the Consul-General.

(2) That approval where given, shall be conclusive, and the validity or regularity of any Regulations so approved shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding whatever.

153. (1) All Regulations approved under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously, in the public office of each Consulate in Abyssinia.

(2) Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

(3) A printed copy of any Regulations purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of the Consul-General, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of such Regulations.

154. The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in Abyssinia, for the removal of prisoners from one prison to another, and for the infliction, of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting,

and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against Regulations do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

155. (1) Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Consul-General shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st January in that year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken in the Court under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the registration list, and such other information, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(2) Each Provincial Court shall, at such time as may be fixed by Rules of Court, furnish to the Court of the Consul-General an annual report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Court of the Consul-General directs.

156. A Court shall have jurisdiction to make an Order requiring a British subject to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his wife or child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way as if neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence against this Order, and a failure to comply with any such Order shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

157. Section 48 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881 (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland), shall apply to Abyssinia with these modifications, that is to say, the Office of the Court of the Consul-General is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this Order are substituted for General Rules.

158. A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any documents if, in the opinion of the principal Consular officer having authority in the district in which the Court is held, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to His Majesty's service.

159. Whenever an acting Consular officer has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consular Officer otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as such Consular officer has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

160. Nothing in this Order shall depive His Majesty's Consular officers of the right to observe and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Abyssinia, except where this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

161. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to relieve any Consular officer of the duty, as far as there is proper opportunity, of promoting reconciliation and encouraging and facilitating the settlement in an amiable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects, or between British subjects and foreigners in Abyssinia.

162. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consular or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of any jurisdiction, Court, or district, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules or Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

163. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of any Consular officer or person acting under this Order, or to the seal of any of His Majesty's Courts, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

164. (1) All proceedings which may have been taken in any Consular Court of His Majesty, or before any Consular officer, in Abyssinia, previous to the making of this Order shall be deemed to have been valid; and no such proceedings shall be questioned upon the ground of any lack of authority on

the part of the Court in or before which, or of the officer before whom, such proceedings were taken.

(2) Where any proceedings have been commenced in any Consular Court of His Majesty, or before any Consular officer, in Abyssinia, and are still pending at the date of this Order, all steps taken in the course of such proceedings shall be deemed to be valid, provided that they would have been valid if taken after the date of this Order.

(3) Any act done by any Consular officer of other person in Abyssinia before the making of this Order, which would have been valid if done after the making of this Order shall be deemed to have been valid, and no action shall be entertained in any Court against such officer or person in respect of any such act.

165. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Consul-General; for which purpose he is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

166. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Consular Court.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as a Consular Officer, subject to any direction of a Secretary of State, may fix.

167. This Order may be cited as "The Abyssinia Order in Council, 1913."

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein

ALMERIC FITZROY.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 20th February 1915.

No. 1486-16.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pl[illegible] to direct that in entry No. 8 in the schedule to the Notification of Government of India in this Department, No. 11590-120, dated th[illegible]

December 1914, after the item "Sugar, crystallised soft, refined in China" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

		Rs. A.	
Sugar, crystallised and soft from Egypt ...	Cwt.	9 8	five per cent.

Delhi, the 20th February 1915.

No. 1919-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "and exports of Cinchona Bark and Senna to the United Kingdom" shall be added to the entry in column II of exceptions to the prohibition on the export of "Medical and Surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed", in the schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W.-Customs, dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 1717-W., dated the 12th December 1914.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 19th February 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 195.—Arthur Cathcart Taylor to be Veterinary Lieutenant to fill an vacancy. Dated the 13th January 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 198.—Frank Collingwood to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 30th January 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th February 1915, is republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 24th February 1915.

No. 6.—The services of Mr. H. T. Cullis of the Indian Civil Servi[illegible] replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

W. H. [illegible]NCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the [illegible] February 1915, are republished for general information.

J. G. CUMMING,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd February 1915.

No. 984C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of [illegible] Government of India Act, 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 77), and with the san[illegible]

and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following proclamation :—

PROCLAMATION.

The following territory which is now included within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, namely :—

Revenue estates of—

1. Subehpur.
2. Jagatpur.
3. Baqiabad.
4. Beharipur.
5. Saadatpur Mahal Gujran.
6. Saadatpur Musalmanan.
7. Saadatpur Amad Delhi.
8. Wazirabad.
9. Khajuri Baramad.
10. Khajuri Khas.
11. Garhi Mendu.
12. Timarpur.
13. Chandrawal.
14. Usmanpur.
15. Ghonda patti Gujran Khadar.
16. Ghonda patti Chauhan Khadar.
17. Andhavli.
18. Kaithwara.
19. Silampur Amad Delhi.
20. Ghondli Khadar.
21. Jatwara Khurd.
22. Mubarakpur Beti.
23. Shakarpur Khadar.
24. Nagla Manchi.
25. Shamspur.
26. Gharaunda Nimka Khadar.
27. Nagli Bazapur.
28. Chilla Sarauda Khadar.
Qarawalnagar *urf* Dharauti Kalan.
Jivanpur Johripur.
31. Mustafabad.
32. Mirpur Turk.
33. Ziauddinpur.
34. Khanpur Dhani.
35. Maujpur.
36. Ghonda patti Gujran Bangar.
37. Ghonda patti Chauhan Bangar.
38. Jafrabad.
39. Uldanpur.
40. Babarpur.
41. Siqdarpur.
42. Gokalpur.
43. Sabauli.
44. Mandauli.
45. Taharpur.
46. Jhilmila.
47. Chandavli *urf* Shahdara.
48. Silampur Bangar.
49. Silampur Khadar.
50. Ghondli Bangar.
51. Kakarduman.
52. Khureji Khas.
53. Khureji Baramad.
54. Shakarpur Khas Bangar.
55. Mandavli Fazilpur.
56. Hasanpur Bhuapur.
57. Ghazipur.
58. Khichripur.
59. Gharaunda Nimka Bangar (Patparganj).
60. Shakarpur Baramad.
61. Kotla.
62. Chilla Sarauda Bangar.
63. Dalupura.
64. Kondli.
65. Gharauli.

shall, on and from the first day of April 1915, be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General of India in Council, and be included in the Chief Commissionership of Delhi.

The 25th February 1915.

No. 1065-C.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3) of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 1066-C.—Whereas the Government of India have acceded to a convention with respect to the international circulation of motor cars concluded at Paris on the 11th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and nine;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, noted on the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

No. 789, dated the 12th June
1831C, dated the 18th March

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be called the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1915.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(i) "The Convention" means the Convention with respect to the international circulation of motor cars concluded at Paris on the 11th day of October 1909,

(ii) "International Travelling Pass" means an International road-travel certificate issued under article 3 of the Convention.

PART II.

Motor vehicles temporarily leaving British India.

3. For the purposes of the Convention, the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon, and elsewhere the District Magistrate, shall be the competent authority, and is hereby empowered to carry out, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of these rules, the following duties, that is to say:— Constitution and duties of the competent autho[rity] under the Conv[ention]

(a) when the owner of any motor vehicle desires to avail himself of the facilities given by the Convention during travel in any of the Contracting States mentioned in Appendix A to the first schedule—to examine the vehicle, and, if satisfied, after such examination—

(i) in the case of a motor car, that the car is suitable, or is of a type which has been declared by the Government of India to be suitable, for use on the highway outside India, and that it fulfils the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of the first schedule, or

(ii) in the case of a motor cycle, that the said conditions, as modified by paragraph 5 of that schedule, are fulfilled;

to issue a certificate of fitness, in Form A in the second schedule or in a form to the like effect,

(b) to examine any person submitting himself for examination, and if, upon examination, he is found to be competent, to issue to him a driver's certificate of competence in form B in the second schedule, or in a form to the like effect:

Provided that a certificate of competence shall not be granted to any person who is under 18 years of age;

(c) subject to the conditions imposed by rule 4, to issue to the owners of motor vehicles, on behalf of the local Government, an International Travelling Pass, in Form C in the second schedule, over the signature of a Secretary to the local Government, or in a form to the like effect.

4. (1) The following conditions shall be fulfilled before an International Travelling Pass is issued:— Conditions of issue of International Travelling Pass.

(a) every motor vehicle for which an International Travelling Pass is issued shall be a motor vehicle in respect of which a certificate of fitness shall have been issued in pursuance of rule 3; and

(b) particulars as to the driver or drivers of the motor vehicle shall be specified on the International Travelling Pass in the place provided for the purpose, and every such driver shall possess a certificate of competence issued in pursuance of rule 3.

5. Every driver's certificate of competence shall have the photograph of the holder affixed thereon, with the date on which the photograph was taken; and such photographs must not be more than one year old at the time of issuing the certificate.

6. Every such certificate or pass shall be in English.

7. Every certificate of fitness or of competence, and every International Travelling Pass issued under the foregoing provisions, shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

8. The issue of every certificate of fitness or of competence, and of every International Travelling Pass, shall be entered in a register to be maintained in the office of the Commissioner of Police, or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, in such form as he may consider suitable.

9. The issue of a certificate or pass under these rules shall be subject to the condition of the prepayment of the following fees, namely :—

				Rs.
Certificate of fitness of motor car	...	...	...	5
Driver's certificate of competence	...	..	...	5
International Travelling Pass	...	...	...	5

Provided that in the case of a motor cycle, one-half only of the foregoing fees shall be chargeable.

10. A second International Travelling Pass shall not be necessary for any motor vehicle about to leave British India, if the owner of the vehicle already holds such a pass and the term thereof has not expired :

Provided that, in such a case, the original certificate shall be endorsed or countersigned by the Chief Customs Officer at the port of re-embarkation.

PART III.

Motor-cars arriving temporarily in British India.

11. Any person in charge of a motor vehicle landed at a port in British India, holding in respect of such vehicle an International Travelling Pass, may, on production of such pass, apply to the Chief Customs Officer of the port for the endorsement of his pass and for the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby.

12. On receiving such application, the Chief Customs Officer shall satisfy himself that the pass was issued by competent authority, that the period of its validity has not expired, and that the vehicle corresponds with the vehicle described in the pass and has affixed to it the plates required to be carried by article 4 of the Convention: and that the driver or drivers (if any) are the person or persons whose names appear on the pass.

13. If the Chief Customs Officer is satisfied that the requirements of rule 12 have been complied with, he shall endorse on the part of the pass set aside for the purpose the name of the port and shall sign, seal and date the endorsement, and shall enter in a register to be maintained by him the following particulars :—

(a) Number.

(b) Place of issue of International Travelling Pass.

(c) Date of issue of pass.

(d) Name of authority or association which issued pass.

(e) Full name and home address of owner of car.

(f) Description of vehicle (e.g., motor car, motor cycle, etc.).

(g) Shape and colour of body of vehicle.

(h) Letters and numbers on identification plates.

(i) Date of registration.

14. The Chief Customs Officer shall forward without delay a copy of every entry made in his register in accordance with rule 13 in case of motor vehicles landed at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon to the Commissioner of Police, and in the case of motor vehicles landed elsewhere, to the District Magistrate.

15. The endorsement of an International Travelling Pass and the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby in accordance with these rules shall, during the validity of such pass, be deemed to be in compliance with the conditions subject to which the motor vehicle may be possessed, used and driven in British India by the persons respectively referred to in such pass.

16. In the case of a motor vehicle covered by an International Travelling Pass entering a district of British India by land, the application referred to in rule 11 shall be made to the District Magistrate of that district, and these rules other than rule 14 shall apply as if such District Magistrate were substituted for the Chief Customs Officer.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

PART I A

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the Gazette of India, dated the 22nd May 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May 1915.

No. 759-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Gmeiner as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Cavaliere G. Saint Martin.

The 20th May, 1915.

No. 852-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, 1915 (Ordinance No. II of 1915) in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed:

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas:

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said schedule may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.

1	2
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 562 I B., dated the 22nd March 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident at Mysore
6. The Abu area, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913.	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 533 I B., dated the 12th March 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8 Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

J. B. WOOD

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd May 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1915.

No. 7050-W.—In supersession of the No[illegible] in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1670-W., date[illegible] December 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia and France, unless declarations of Ultimate Destination, in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise:

Provided that a single Declaration may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time:

Provided further that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(*a*) Goods exported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914; and

(*b*) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before the 15th December 1914.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, of
do solemnly and sincerely delare as follows:—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me or on my behalf on board to , and consigned to of , and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for transit through any estate at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Dated

This day of

(*Signature of declarant.*)

No. 7051-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 5453-W., dated the 8th May 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports) Spain and Portugal:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;
(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;
(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—
(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India,
(*b*) Native States in India,
(*c*) Ceylon, or
(*d*) The Straits Settlements;
(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

No. 7052-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 5863-W., dated the 8th May 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw cotton to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown:
(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;
(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—
(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India,
(*b*) Native States in India,
(*c*) Ceylon, or
(*d*) The Straits Settlements;
(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

No. 7073-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 21st day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited.

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)" which was substituted by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March 1915, for the heading in the Proclamation of "All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oils, and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (not including essential oils)."

(2) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Binder Twine.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 7113-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Rice to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 22nd May 1915. are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 21st May 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 473.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Third Supplement dated the 12th April 1915. to the " London Gazette " of the 9th April 1915, pages 3561 and 3568.

r Office,

th April 1915.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors:—

Edmund Vivian Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service. Dated 29th March 1915.

Captain Graham Kinloch, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers. Dated 20th September 1914.

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants:—

Dated 20th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Francis W. Finn, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Artillery Companies).

Second Lieutenant Frank R. Martin, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Fourth Supplement dated the 13th April 1915, to the " London Gazette " of the 9th April 1915.

Admiralty,

13th April 1915.

The following despatch has been received from Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., reporting the proceedings of the flotilla off the coast of Belgium between 17th October and 9th November 1914:—

Office of Rear-Admiral,

Dover Patrol,

11th November 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour to report the proceedings of the flotilla acting off the coast of Belgium, between October 17th and November 9th.

The flotilla was organised to prevent the movement of large bodies of German troops along the coast roads from Ostend to Nieuport, to support the left flank of the Belgian Army, and to prevent any movement by sea of the enemy's troops.

Operations commenced during the night of October 17th, when the "Attentive," flying my flag, accompanied by the monitors "Severn," "Humber" and "Mersey," the light cruiser "Foresight" and several torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived and anchored off Nieuport Pier.

Early on the morning of the 18th October information was received that German infantry were advancing on Westende village, and that a battery was in action at Westende Bains. The flotilla at once proceeded up past Westende and Middlekirke to draw the fire and endeavour to silence the guns.

A brisk shrapnel fire was opened from the shore, which was immediately replied to, and this commenced the naval operations on the coast which continued for more than three weeks without intermission.

During the first week the enemy's troops were endeavouring to push forward along the coast roads, and a large accumulation of transport existed within reach of the naval guns.

On October 18th machine guns from the "Severn" were landed at Nieuport to assist in the defence, and Lieutenant E. S. Wise fell, gallantly leading his men.

The "Amazon," flying my flag, was badly holed on the waterline and was sent to England for repairs, and during the early days most of the vessels suffered casualties, chiefly from shrapnel shell from the field guns of the enemy.

The presence of the ships on the coast soon caused alterations in the enemy's plans, less and less of their troops were seen, while more and more heavy guns were gradually mounted among the sand dunes that fringe the coast.

It soon became evident that more and heavier guns were required in the flotilla. The Scouts therefore returned to England, while H. M. S. "Venerable" and several older cruisers, sloops and gunboats arrived to carry on the operations.

Five French torpedo-boat destroyers were placed under my orders by Admiral Favereau, and on the 30th October I had the honour of hoisting my flag in the "Intrepide," and leading the French flotilla into action off Lombartzyde. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm existed between the allied flotillas.

As the heavier guns of the enemy came into play it was inevitable that the casualties of the flotilla increased, the most important being the disablement of the 6-inch turret and several shots on the waterline of the "Mersey," the death of the Commanding Officer and eight men and the disablement of 16 others in the "Falcon" which vessel came under a heavy fire when guarding the "Venerable" against submarine attack; the "Wildfire" and "Vestal" were badly holed, and a number of casualties caused in the "Brilliant" and "Rinaldo."

Enemy submarines were seen and torpedoes were fired, and during the latter part of the operations the work of the torpedo craft was chiefly confined to the protection of the larger ships.

It gradually became apparent that the rush of the enemy along the coast had been checked, that the operations were developing into a trench warfare, and that the work of the flotilla had for the moment ceased.

The arrival of allied reinforcements and the inundation of the country surrounding Nieuport rendered the further presence of the ships unnecessary.

The work of the squadron was much facilitated by the efforts of Colonel Bridges, attached to the Belgian Headquarters, and to him I am greatly indebted for his constant and unfailing support.

I would like especially to bring to your notice :—

Capitaine de fregate Richard, of the "Dunois," Senior Officer of the French flotilla, whose courtesy and gallantry assisted to make the operations a success.

Captain C. D. Johnson, M.V.O., in charge of 6th Destroyer Flotilla.

Commander Eric J. A. Fullerton, in command of the monitors, whose ships were constantly engaged in the inshore fighting.

Commander A. D. M. Cherry, of the "Vestal," who commanded the sloops, which were constantly engaged for the whole period. He remained in command of the flotilla after my departure on 7th November, and continued the bombardment on 8th November, returning to England the next day.

Commander H. C. Halahan, of the "Bustard," whose gunboat was constantly in action close to the shore.

Commander A. L. Snagge, of the "Humber."

Commander H. G. L. Oliphant, of the "Amazon."

Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Wilson, of the "Mersey."

Lieutenant-Commander G. L. D. Gibbs, of the "Crusader," in which ship my flag was hoisted during most of the operations.

Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Adams, R. N. R., on my staff.

Lieutenant H. O. Wauton, of the "Falcon," who maintained his position in a heavy fire on the look-out for submarines, and was unfortunately killed.

Lieutenant H. O. Joyce, of the "Vestal," who was badly wounded by a shell, but rallied his men to attend to the wounded, and then got his gun again into action.

Sub-Lieutenant C. J. H. DuBoulay, of the "Falcon," who took command of his ship after the Captain and 21 men were killed and wounded.

Petty-Officer Robert Chappell, O. N. 207788, of the "Falcon," who, though both legs were shattered and he was dying, continued to try and assist in the tending of the wounded. He shortly afterwards died of his wounds.

Petty-Officer Fredk. William Motteram, of the "Falcon," O.N. 183216, for immediate attention to the wounded under fire on 28th October.

Able Seaman Ernest Dimmock, of the "Falcon," O.N. 204549, who directly the casualties occurred in "Falcon," finding himself the only person unwounded on deck, went immediately to the helm and conned the ship.

Herbert Edward Sturman, of the "Mersey," Boy, 1st class O.N.J. 24887, who, when wounded by shrapnel, continued to serve the guns.

Leading Seaman John Thos. Knott, O.N.J. 1186, of the "Brilliant," who, when all men at this gun being killed or wounded, and himself severely wounded, endeavoured to [illegible] his gun.

The following are specially recommended by their Commanding Officers for their good behaviour and coolness under fire:—

Chief Engine Room Artificer William Ernest Brading, of the "Falcon," O.N. 268579.

Private R.M.L.I. Alfred J Foster, of the "Brilliant," O.N. Ch./10605.

Petty-Officer Sydney Edric Murphy of the "Mersey," O.N. 190841.

Petty-Officer Henry Sayce, of the "Mersey," O. N. 132956.

Herbert Edward Sturman (Boy), of the "Mersey," O.N. J. 24887.

Leading Signalman Cyril Henry Swan, of the "Sirius," R.F.R., O.N. 230592.

Petty-Officer James Weatherhead, of the "Rinaldo," O. N. 127747.

Leading Seaman John Keane, of the "Rinaldo," O.N. 204128.

Private R.M.L.I. Joseph Martin, of the "Humber" (who landed with Marine detachment), O.N. Ch/15582.

Stoker, 1st, Samuel Johnston, of the "Humber," O.N. Ch/282822 (R.F.R. Ch. B. 4090).

Petty-Officer Robt Frederick Jennings, of the "Vestal," O.N. 157343 (R.F.R. Po. B. 1481).

Petty-Officer Charles Henry Sutton, of the "Vestal," O.N. 158086.

Leading Seaman Frederick Stanley Woodruff, of the "Vestal," O. N. 237062.

Able Seaman William Chapman, of the "Vestal," O. N. 183312 (R. F. R. Po. B. 1666).

Officer's Steward James Whiteman, of the "Vestal," O. N. L. 1275.

I beg to append a list of the vessels engaged.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE HOOD,

Rear-Admiral, Dover Patrol.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Enclosure to Rear-Admiral Hood's despatch of the 11th November.

LIST OF SHIPS WHICH TOOK PART IN OPERATIONS OFF BELGIAN COAST.

"Venerable," Captain V. H. G. Bernard.
"Attentive," Captain C. D. Johnson, M.V.O.
"Foresight," Captain H. N. Garnett.
"Brilliant," Captain (ret) H. Christian.
"Sirius," Commander (ret.) W. H. Boys.
"Severn," Commander E. J. A. Fullerton.
"Humber," Commander A. L. Snagge.
"Mersey," Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Wilson.
"Vestal," Commander A. D. M. Cherry.
"Rinaldo," Commander H. J. Kennard.
"Wildfire," Commander E. Altham.
"Bustard," Commander H. C. Halahan.
"Excellant," Lieutenant-Commander (ret.) E. A. Digby.
"Crane," Commander R. H. Coppinger.
"Falcon," Lieutenant H. O. Wauton (killed).
"Flirt," Lieutenant H. S. Braddyll.
"Mermaid," Lieutenant P. R. P. Percival.
"Myrmidon," Lieutenant-Commander (ret.) R. H. B. Hammond-Chambers.
"Racehorse," Lieutenant E. P. U. Pender.
"Syren," Commander T. C. H. Williams.
"Amazon," Commander H. G. L. Oliphant.
"Cossack," Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Harrison.
"Crusader," Lieutenant-Commander G. L. D. Gibbs.
"Maori," Lieutenant-Commander B. W. Barrow.
"Mohawk," Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B.
"Hazard," Commander N. E. Archdale.
"Nubian" Commander C. E. Cundall.
"Viking," Lieutenant J. P. Gibbs.
Submarine C. 32, Lieutenant-Commander B. V. Layard.
Submarine C. 34, Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Hutchings.
"Dunois," Capitaine de fregate Richard.
"Capitaine Mehl," Lieutenant de vaisseau Rossignal.
"Francis-Garnier," Lieutenant de vaisseau de Pianelli.
"Intrepide," Lieutenant de vaisseau Vaudier.
"Aventurier," Lieutenant de vaisseau Semichon.

Supplement dated the 14th April, 1915 to the "London Gazette" of the 13th April 1915.

From—The Field-Marshall Commanding-in-Chief, The British Army in the Field,
To—The Secretary of State for War, War Office, London, S. W.

General Headquarters,

5th April 1915.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the operations of the Forces under my command since the date of my last despatch, 2nd February 1915.

1. The event of chief interest and importance which has taken place is the victory achieved over the enemy at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, which was fought on the 10th, 11th and 12th of March. The main attack was delivered by troops of the First Army under the command of General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of Heavy Artillery, a Division of Cavalry and some Infantry of the general reserve.

Secondary and holding attacks and demonstrations were made along the front of the Second Army under the direction of its Commander, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

Whilst the success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and indomitable courage displayed by the troops of the 4th and Indian Corps, I consider that the able and skilful dispositions, which were made by the General Officer Commanding First Army, contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy and to the capture of his position. The energy and vigour with which General Sir Douglas Haig handled his command show him to be a leader of great ability and power.

Another action of considerable importance was brought about by a surprise attack of the Germans made on the 14th March against the 27th Division holding the trenches east of St. Eloi. A large force of artillery was concentrated in this area under cover of mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly brought to bear on the trenches at 5 P.M. This artillery attack was accompanied by two mine explosions; and, in the confusion caused by these and the suddenness of the attack, the position of St. Eloi was captured and held for some hours by the enemy.

Well directed and vigorous counter-attacks, in which the troops of the 5th Army Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation by the evening of the 15th.

A more detailed account of these operations will appear in subsequent pages of this despatch.

2. On the 6th February a brilliant action by troops of the 1st Corps materially improved our position in the area south of the La Bassée Canal. During the previous night parties of Irish Guards and of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards had succeeded in gaining ground whence converging fire could be directed on the flanks and rear of certain "brickstacks" occupied by the Germans, which had been for some time a source of considerable annoyance.

At 2 P.M. the affairs commenced with a severe bombardment of the "brickstacks" and the enemy's trenches. A brisk attack by the 3rd Coldstream Guards and Irish Guards from our trenches west of the "brickstacks" followed, and was supported by fire from the flanking positions which had been seized the previous night by the same regiments. The attack succeeded, the "brickstacks" were occupied without difficulty, and a line established north and south through a point about forty yards east of the "brickstacks."

The casualties suffered by the 5th Corps throughout the period under review, and particularly during the month of February, have been heavier than those in other parts of the line. I regret this; but I do not think, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that they were unduly numerous. The position then occupied by the 5th Corps has always been a very vulnerable part of our line; the ground is marshy, and trenches are most difficult to construct and maintain. The 27th and 28th Divisions of the 5th Corps have had no previous experience of European warfare, and a number of the units composing it had only recently returned from service in tropical climates. In consequence, the hardships of a rigorous winter campaign fell with greater weight upon these Divisions than upon any other in the command.

Chiefly owing to these causes, the 5th Corps, up to the beginning of March, was constantly engaged in counter-attack to retake trenches and ground which had been lost.

In their difficult and arduous task, however, the troops displayed the utmost gallantry and devotion; and it is most creditable to the skill and energy of their leaders that I am able to report how well they have surmounted all their difficulties, that the ground first taken over by them is still intact, and held with little greater loss than is incurred by troops in all other parts of the line.

On the 14th February the 82nd Brigade of the 27th Division was driven from its trenches east of St. Eloi; but by 7 A.M., on the 15th all these trenches had been recaptured, fifteen prisoners taken, and sixty German dead counted in front of the trenches. Similarly in the 28th Division trenches were lost by the 85th Brigade and retaken the following night.

During the month of February the enemy made several attempts to get through all along the line, but he was invariably repulsed with loss. A particularly vigorous attempt was made on the 17th February against the trenches held by the Indian Corps, but it was brilliantly repulsed.

On February 28th a successful minor attack was made on the enemy's trenches near St. Eloi by small parties of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The attack was divided into three small groups, the whole

under the command of Lieutenant Crabbe: No. 1 Group under Lieutenant Papineau, No. 2 Group under Serjeant Patterson, and No. 3 Group under Company Serjeant-Major Lloyd.

The head of the party got within fifteeen or twenty yards of the German trench and charged; it was dark at the time (about 5-15 A.M.).

Lieutenant Crabbe, who showed the greatest dash and *élan*, took his party over everything in the trench until they had gone down it about eighty yards, when they were stopped by a barricade of sandbags and timber. This party, as well as the others, then pulled down the front face of the German parapet. A number of Germans were killed and wounded, and a few prisoners were taken.

The services performed by this distinguished corps have continued to be very valuable since I had occasion to refer to them in my last despatch. They have been most ably organised, trained and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., who, I deeply regret to say, was killed while superintending some trench work on the 20th March. His loss will be deeply felt.

A very gallant attack was made by the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps of the 80th Brigade on the enemy's trenches in the early hours of March 2nd. The Battalion was led by Major Widdrington, who launched it at 12-30 A.M. (he himself being wounded during its progress), covered by an extremely accurate and effective artilley fire. About sixty yards of the enemy's trench were cleared, but the attack was brought to a standstill by a very strong barricade, in attempting to storm which several casualties were incurred.

3. During the month of February I arranged with General Foch to render the 9th French Corps holding the trenches on my left, some much-needed rest by sending the three Divisions of the British Cavalry Corps to hold a portion of the French trenches, each division for a period of ten days alternately.

It was very gratifying to me to note once again in this campaign the eager readiness which the Cavalry displayed to undertake a rôle which does not properly belong to them in order to support and assist their French comrades.

In carrying out this work leaders, officers and men displayed the same skill and energy which I have had reason to comment upon in former despatches.

The time passed by the Cavalry in the French trenches was, on the whole, quiet and uneventful, but there are one or two incidents calling for remark.

At about 1-45 A.M. on 16th February a half-hearted attack was made against the right of the line held by the 2nd Cavalry Division, but it was easily repulsed by rifle fire, and the enemy left several dead in front of the trenches. The attack was delivered against the second and third trenches from the right of the line of this Division.

At 6 A.M. on the 21st the enemy blew up one of the 2nd Cavalry Division trenches held by the 16th Lancers, and some adjoining French trenches. The enemy occupied forty yards of our trench and tried to advance, but were stopped. An immediate counter-attack by the supporting squadron was stopped by machine-gun fire. The line was established opposite the gap, and a counter-attack by two squadrons and one company of French reserve was ordered. At 5-30 P.M. 2nd Cavalry Division reported that the counter-attack did not succeed in retaking the trench blown in, but that a new line had been established forty yards in rear of it, and that there was no further activity on the part of the enemy. At 10 P.M. the situation was unchanged.

The Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps expressed a strong desire that the troops under his command should gain some experience in trench warfare. Arrangements were made, therefore, with the General Officer Commanding the Indian Corps, in pursuance of which the various units of the Indian Cavalry Corps have from time to time taken a turn in the trenches, and have thereby gained some valuable experience.

4. About the end of February many vital considerations induced me to believe that a vigorous offensive movement by the Forces under my command should be planned and carried out at the earliest possible moment.

Amongst the more important reasons which convinced me of this necessity were:—The general aspect of the Allied situation throughout Europe, and particularly the marked success of the Russian Army in repelling the

violent onslaughts of Marshal Von Hindenburg; the apparent weakening of the enemy in my front, and the necessity for assisting our Russian Allies to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the Western Theatre; the efforts to this end which were being made by the French Forces at Arras and Champagne, and, perhaps the most weighty consideration of all, the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the troops under my command after the trying and possibly enervating experiences which they had gone through of a severe winter in the trenches.

In a former despatch I commented upon the difficulties and drawbacks which the winter weather in this climate imposes upon a vigorous offensive. Early in March these difficulties became greatly lessened by the drying up of the country and by spells of brighter weather.

I do not propose in this despatch to enter at length into the considerations which actuated me in deciding upon the plan, time and place of my attack, but Your Lordship is fully aware of these.

As mentioned above, the main attack was carried by units of the First Army, supported by troops of the Second Army and the general reserve.

The object of the main attack was to be the capture of the village of Neuve Chapelle and the enemy's position at that point, and the establishment of our line as far forward as possible to the east of that place.

The object, nature and scope of the attack, and instructions for the conduct of the operation were communicated by me to Sir Douglas Haig in a secret memorandum dated 19th February.

The main topographical feature of this part of the theatre is a marked ridge which runs south-west from a point two miles south-west of Lille to the village of Fournes, whence two spurs run out, one west to a height known as Haut Pommereau, the other following the line of the main road to Illies.

The buildings of the village of Neuve Chapelle run along the Rue du Bois-Fauquisart Road. There is a triangle of roads just north of the village. This area consists of a few big houses, with walls, gardens, orchard, etc., and here with the aid of numerous machine guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village.

The Bois du Biez, which lies roughly south-east of the village of Neuvé Chapelle, influenced the course of this operation.

Full instructions as to assisting and supporting the attack were issued to the Second Army.

The battle opened at 7-30 A.M. on the 10th March by a powerful artillery bombardment of enemy's position at Neuve Chapelle. The artillery bombardment had been well prepared and was most effective, except on the extreme northern portion of the front of attack.

At 8-5 A.M. the 23rd (left) and 25th (right) Brigades of the 8th Division assaulted the German trenches on the north-west of the village.

At the same hour the Garhwal Brigade of the Meerut Division, which occupied the position to the south of Neuve Chapelle, assaulted the German trenches in its front.

The Garhwal Brigade and the 25th Brigade carried the enemy's lines of entrenchments where the wire entanglements had been almost entirely swept away by our shrapnel fire. The 23rd Brigade, however, on the north-east was held up by the wire entanglements, which were not sufficiently cut.

At 8-5 A.M. the artillery turned on to Neuve Chapelle, and at 8-35 A.M. the advance of the infantry was continued.

The 25th and Garhwal Brigade pushed on eastward and north-eastward, respectively, and succeeded in getting a footing in the village. The 23rd Brigade was still held up in front of the enemy's wire entanglements, and could not progress. Heavy losses were suffered, especially in the Middlesex Regiment and the Scottish Rifles. The progress, however, of the 25th Brigade into Neuve Chapelle immediately to the south of the 23rd Brigade had the effect of turning the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd Brigade.

This fact, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd Brigade to get forward between 10 and 11 A.M., and by 11 A.M. the whole of the village of Neuve Chapelle and the roads leading northward and south-westward from the eastern end of that village were in our hands.

During this time our artillery completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements which could be

thrown into the fight to restore the situation by means of a curtain of shrapnel fire. Prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing the front line were checked.

Steps were at once taken to consolidate the position won.

Considerable delay occurred after the capture of the Neuve Chapelle position. The infantry was greatly disorganised by the violent nature of the attack and by its passage through the enemy's trenches and the buildings of the village. It was necessary to get units to some extent together before pushing on. The telephonic communication being cut by the enemy's fire rendered communication between front and rear most difficult. The fact of the left of the 23rd Brigade having been held up had kept back the 8th Division, and had involved a portion of the 25th Brigade in fighting to the north out of its proper direction of advance. All this required adjustment. An orchard held by the enemy north of Neuve Chapelle also threatened the flank of an advance towards the Aubers Ridge.

I am of opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the General Officer Commanding First Army been more carefully observed.

The difficulties above enumerated might have been overcome at an earlier period of the day if the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps had been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into action.

As it was, the further advance did not commence before 3-30 P. M.

The 21st Brigade was able to form up in the open on the left without a shot being fired at it, thus showing that at the time the enemy's resistance had been paralysed. The Brigade pushed forward in the direction of Moulin Du Pietre.

At first it made good progress, but was subsequently held up by the machine-gun fire from the houses and from a defended work in the line of the German entrenchments opposite the right of the 22nd Brigade.

Further to the south the 24th Brigade, which had been directed on Pietre, was similarly held up by machine-guns in the houses and trenches at the road junction six hundred yards north-west of Pietre.

The 25th Brigade, on the right of the 24th, was also held up by machine-guns from a bridge held by the Germans, over the River Des Layes, which is situated to the north-west of the Bois Du Biez.

Whilst two brigades of the Meerut Division were establishing themselves on the new line, the Dehra Dun Brigade, supported by the Jullundur Brigade of the Lahore Division, moved to the attack of the Bois Du Biez, but were held up on the line of the River Des Layes by the German post at the bridge which enfiladed them and brought them to a standstill.

The defended bridge over the River Des Layes and its neighbourhood immediately assumed considerable importance. Whilst artillery fire was brought to bear, as far as circumstances would permit, on this point, Sir Douglas Haig directed the 1st Corps to despatch one or more battalions of the 1st Brigade in support of the troops attacking the Bridge. Three battalions were thus sent to Richebourg St. Vaast. Darkness coming on, and the enemy having brought up reinforcements, no further progress could be made, and the Indian Corps and 4th Corps proceeded to consolidate the position they had gained.

Whilst the operations which I have thus briefly recorded were going on, the 1st Corps, in accordance with orders, delivered an attack in the morning from Givenchy, simultaneously with that against Neuve Chapelle; but, as the enemy's wire was insufficiently cut, very little progress could be made, and the troops at this point did little more than hold fast the Germans in front of them.

On the following day, March 11th, the attack was renewed by the 4th and Indian Corps, but it was soon seen that a further advance would be impossible until the artillery had dealt effectively with the various houses and defended localities which held up the troops along the entire front. Efforts were made to direct the artillery fire accordingly; but owing to the weather conditions, which did not permit of aerial observation, and the fact that nearly all the telephonic communications between the artillery observers and their batteries had been cut, it was impossible to do so with sufficient accuracy. Even when our troops which were pressing forward occupied a house here and there, it was not possible to stop our artillery fire, and the infantry had to be withdrawn.

The two principal points which barred the advance were the same as on the preceding day—namely, the enemy's position about Moulin de Pietre and at the bridge over the River Des Layes.

On the 12th March the same unfavourable conditions as regards weather prevailed, and hampered artillery action.

Although the 4th and Indian Corps most gallantly attempted to capture the strongly fortified positions in their front, they were unable to maintain themselves, although they succeeded in holding them for some hours.

Operations on this day were chiefly remarkable for the violent counter-attacks, supported by artillery, which were delivered by the Germans, and the ease with which they were repulsed.

As most of the objects for which the operations had been undertaken had been attained and as there were reasons why I considered it inadvisable to continue the attack at that time, I directed Sir Douglas Haig on the night of the 12th to hold and consolidate the ground which had been gained by the 4th and Indian Corps, and to suspend further offensive operations for the present.

On the morning of the 12th I informed the General Officer Commanding 1st Army that he could call on the 2nd Cavalry Division, under General Gough, for immediate support in the event of the successes of the First Army opening up opportunities for its favourable employment. This Division and a Brigade of the North Midland Division, which was temporarily attached to it, was moved forward for this purpose.

The 5th Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Philip Chetwode, reached the Rue Bacquerot at 4 P.M. with a view to rendering immediate support; but he was informed by the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps that the situation was not so favourable as he had hoped it would be and that no further action by the cavalry was advisable.

General Gough's command, therefore, retired to Estaires.

The artillery of all kinds was handled with the utmost energy and skill, and rendered invaluable support in the prosecution of the attack.

The losses during these three days' fighting were, I regret to say, very severe, numbering—190 officers and 2,337 other ranks, killed.

359 officers and 8,174 other ranks, wounded. 23 officers and 1,728 other ranks missing.

But the results attained were, in my opinion, wide and far reaching.

The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield which were seen and counted; and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed to the north-east and east by train.

Thirty officers and 1,657 other ranks of the enemy were captured.

I can best express my estimate of this battle by quoting an extract from a Special Order of the Day which I addressed to Sir Douglas Haig and the First Army at its conclusion.

> "I am anxious to express to you personally my warmest appreciation of the skilful manner in which you have carried out your orders, and my fervent and most heartfelt appreciation of the magnificent gallantry and devoted, tenacious courage displayed by all ranks whom you have ably led to success and victory."

5. Some operations in the nature of holding attacks, carried out by troops of the Second Army, were instrumental in keeping the enemy in front of them occupied, and preventing reinforcements being sent from those portions of the front to the main point of attack.

At 12-30 A. M. on the 12th March the 17th Infantry Brigade of the 4th Division, 3rd Corps, engaged in an attack on the enemy which resulted in the capture of the village of L'Epinette and adjacent farms.

Supported by a brisk fire from the 18th Infantry Brigade, the 17th Infantry Brigade, detailed for the attack assaulted in two columns converging, and obtained the first houses of the village without much loss. The remainder of the village was very heavily wired, and the enemy got away by means of communication trenches while our men were cutting through the wire.

The enemy suffered considerable loss; our casualties being 5 officers and 30 other ranks, killed and wounded.

The results of this operation was that an advance of 300 yards was made on a front of half a mile.

All attempts to retake this position have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

The General Officer Commanding the Second Corps arranged for an attack on a part of the enemy's position to the south-west of the village of Wytschaete which he had timed to commence at 10 A.M., on the 12th March. Owing to dense fog, the assault could not be made until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was then commenced by the Wiltshire and Worcestershire Regiments, but was so hampered by the mist and the approach of darkness that nothing more was effected than holding the enemy to his ground.

The action of St. Eloi referred to in the first paragraph of this despatch commenced at 5 P.M. on the 14th March by a very heavy cannonade which was directed against our trenches in front of St. Eloi, the village itself and the approaches to it. There is a large mound lying to the south-east of the village. When the artillery attack was at its height a mine was exploded under this mound, and a strong hostile infantry attack was immediately launched against the trenches and the mound.

Our artillery opened fire at once, as well as our infantry, and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy during their advance; but, chiefly owing to the explosion of the mine and the surprise of the overwhelming artillery attack, the enemy's infantry had penetrated the first line of trenches at some points. As a consequence the garrisons of other works which had successfully resisted the assault were enfiladed and forced to retire just before it turned dark.

A counter-attack was at once organised by the General Officer Commanding 82nd Brigade, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding 27th Division, who brought up a reserve brigade to support it.

The attack was launched at 2 A.M. and the 82nd Brigade succeeded in recapturing the portion of the village of St. Eloi which was in the hands of the enemy and a portion of the trenches east of it. At 3 A.M. the 80th Brigade in support took more trenches to the east and west of the village.

The counter attack, which was well carried out under difficult conditions, resulted in the recapture of all lost ground of material importance.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that, though the troops occupying the first line of trenches were at first overwhelmed, they afterwards behaved very gallantly in the counter-attack for the recovery of the lost ground; and the following units earned and received the special commendation of the Army Commander:—The 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 1st Leinster Regiment, the 4th Rifle Brigade and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

A vigorous attack made by the enemy on the 17th to recapture these trenches was repulsed with great loss.

Throughout the period under review night enterprises by smaller or larger patrols which were laid with consummate skill and daring, have been very active along the whole line.

A moral superiority has thus been established, and valuable information has been collected.

I cannot speak too highly of the invincible courage and the remarkable resource displayed by these patrols.

The troops of the 3rd Corps have particularly impressed me by their conduct of these operations.

6. The work of the Royal Flying Corps throughout this period, and specially during the operations of the 10th, 11th, and 12th March, was of the greatest value. Though the weather on March 10th and on the subsequent days was very unfavourable for aerial work, on account of low-lying clouds and mist, a remarkable number of hours' flying of a most valuable character were effected, and continuous and close reconnaissance was maintained over the enemy's front.

In addition to the work of reconnaissance and observation of artillery fire, the Royal Flying Corps was charged with the special duty of hampering the enemy's movements by destroying various points on his communications. The railways at Menin, Courtrai, Don and Douai were attacked, and it is known that very extensive damage was effected at certain of these places. Part of a troop train was hit by a bomb, a wireless installation near Lille is believed to have been effectively destroyed, and a house in which the enemy had installed one of his Headquarters was set on fire. These afford other instances of successful operations of this character. Most of the objectives mentioned were attacked at a height of only 100 to 150 feet. In one case the pilot descended to about 50 feet above the point he was attacking.

Certain new and important forms of activity, which it is undesirable to specify, have been initiated and pushed forward with much vigour and success.

There have been only eight days during the period under review on which reconnaissances have not been made. A total of approximately 130,000 miles have been flown—almost entirely over the enemy's lines.

No great activity has been shown over our troops on the part of the enemy's aircraft, but they have been attacked whenever and wherever met with, and usually forced down or made to seek refuge in their own lines.

7. In my last despatch I referred to the remarkable promptitude and rapidity with which reinforcements arrived in this country from England. In connection with this it is of interest to call attention to the fact that, in spite of the heavy casualties incurred in the fighting between the 10th and 15th March, all deficiencies, both in officers and rank and file, were made good within a few days of the conclusion of the battle.

The drafts for the Indian Contingents have much improved of late, and are now quite satisfactory.

Since the date of my last report the general health of the Army has been excellent, enteric has decreased, and there has been no recurrence on any appreciable scale of the "foot" trouble which appeared so threatening in December and January.

These results are due to the skill and energy which have characterised in a marked degree the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps throughout the campaign, under the able supervision of Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Deputy Director-General, Medical Services. But much credit is also due to Divisional, Brigade, Regimental and Company Commanders for the close supervision which has been kept over the health of their men by seeing that the precautions laid down for the troops before entering and after leaving the trenches are duly observed, and by the estabishment and efficient maintenance of bathing-places and wash-houses, and by the ingenious means universally employed throughout the Forces to maintain the cleanliness of the men, having regard both to their bodies and their clothing.

I have inspected most of these houses and establishments, and consider them models of careful organisation and supervision.

I would particularly comment upon the energy displayed by the Royal Army Medical Crops in the scientific efforts they have made to discover and check disease in its earliest stages by a system of experimental research, which I think has never before been so fully developed in the field.

In this work they have been ably assisted by those distinguished members of the medical profession who are now employed as Military Medical Officers, and whose invaluable services I gratefully acknowledge.

The actual strength of the Force in the field has been increased and the health of the troops improved by a system of "convalescent" hospitals.

In these establishments slight wounds and minor ailments are treated, and men requiring attention and rest are received.

By these means efficient soldiers, whose services would otherwise be lost for a long time, are kept in the country, whilst a large number of men are given immediate relief and rest when they require it without removing them from the area of operations.

This adds materially to the fighting efficiency of the Forces.

The principal convalescent hospital is at St. Omer. It was started and organised by Colonel A. F. L. Bate, Army Medical Service, whose zeal, energy and organising power have rendered it a model hospital of its kind, and this example has materially assisted in the efficient organisation of similar smaller establishments at every Divisional Headquarters.

8. I have already commented upon the number and severity of the casualties in action which have occurred in the period under report. Here once again I have to draw attention to the excellent work done by Surgeon-General O'Donnell, and his officers. No organisation could excel the efficiency of the arrangements—whether in regard to time, space, care and comfort, or transport—which are made for the speedy evacuation of the wounded.

I wish particularly to express my deep sense of the loss incurred by the Army in general, and by the Forces in France in particular, in the death of Brigadier-General J. E. Gough, V.C., C.M.G., A.D.C., late Brigadier-General, General Staff, First Army, which occurred on 22nd February as a result of a severe wound received on the 20th February when inspecting the trenches of the 4th Corps.

I always regarded General Gough as one of our most promising military leaders of the future. His services as a Staff Officer throughout the campaign have been invaluable, and I had already brought his name before Your Lordship for immediate promotion.

I can well understand how deeply these casualties are felt by the nation at large, but each daily report shows clearly that they are being endured on at least an equal scale by all the combatants engaged throughout Europe, friends and foes alike.

In war as it is to-day between civilised nations, armed to the teeth with the present deadly rifle and machine-gun, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable. For the slightest undue exposure the heaviest toll is exacted.

The power of defence conferred by modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of the battles of the present day. and it is this fact which mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life.

Both one and the other can, however, be shortened and lessened if attacks can be supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available; but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary and a most liberal discretionary power as to its use must be given to the Artillery Commanders.

I am confident that this is the only means by which great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss.

9. On the 15th February the Canadian Division began to arrive in this country. I inspected the Division, which was under the command of Lieutenant-General E A. H. Alderson, C.B., on 20th February.

They presented a splendid and most soldier-like appearance on parade. The men were of good physique, hard and fit. I judged by what I saw of them that they were well trained, and quite able to take their places in the line of battle.

Since then the Division has thoroughly justified the good opinion I formed of it.

The troops of the Canadian Division were first attached for a few days by brigades for training in the 3rd Corps trenches under Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, who gave me such an excellent report of their efficiency that I was able to employ them in the trenches early in March.

During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle they held a part of the line allotted to the First Army, and, although they were not actually engaged in the main attack, they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy actively employed in front of their trenches.

All the soldiers of Canada serving in the Army under my command have so far splendidly upheld the traditions of the Empire, and will, I feel sure, prove to be a great source of additional strength to the forces in this country.

In former despatches I have been able to comment very favourably upon the conduct and bearing of the Territorial Forces throughout the operations in which they have been engaged.

As time goes on, and I see more and more of their work, whether in the trenches or engaged in more active operations, I am still further impressed with their value.

Several battalions were engaged in the most critical moments of the heavy fighting which occured in the middle of March, and they acquitted themselves with the utmost credit.

Up till lately the troops of the Territorial Force in this country were only employed by battalions, but for some weeks past I have seen formed divisions working together, and I have every hope that their employment in the larger units will prove as successful as in the smaller.

These opinions are fully borne out by the result of the close inspection which I have recently made of the North Midland Division, under Major-General Hon. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, and the 2nd London Division under Major-General Barter

10. General Baron Von Kaulbars, of the Russian General Staff, arrived at my headquarters on the 18th March. He was anxious to study our aviation system, and I gave him every opportunity of doing so.

The Bishop of London arrived here with his Chaplain on Saturday, March 27th, and left on Monday, April 5th.

During the course of his visit to the Army His Lordship was at the front every day, and I think I am right in saying that there was scarcely a unit in the command which was not at one time or another present at his services or addresses.

Personal fatigue and even danger were completely ignored by His Lordship. The Bishop held several services virtually under shell fire, and it was with difficulty that he could be prevented from carrying on his Ministrations under rifle fire in the trenches.

I am anxious to place on record my deep sense of the good effect produced thoroughout the Army by this self sacrificing devotion on the part of the Bishop of London, to whom I feel personally very deeply indebted.

I have once more to remark upon the devotion to duty, courage and contempt of danger which has characterised the work of the Chaplains of the Army throughout this campaign.

11. The increased strength of the Force and the gradual exhaustion of the local resources have necessitated a corresponding increase in our demands on the Line of Communications, since we are now compelled to import many articles which in the early stages could be obtained by local purchase. The Directorates concerned have, however, been carefully watching the situation, and all the Administrative Services on the Line of Communications have continued to work with smoothness and regularity, in spite of the increased pressure thrown upon them. In this connection I wish to bring to notice the good service which has been rendered by the Staff of the Base Ports.

The work of the Railway Transport Department has been excellently carried out, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the valuable service rendered by the French railway authorities generally, and specially by Colonel Ragueneau, late Directeur des Chemins de Fer, Lieutenant-Colonel Le Hénaff, Directeur des Chemins de Fer, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont, Commissaire Militaire, Chemin de Fer du Nord, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frid, Commissaire Regulateur, Armée Anglaise.

The Army Postal Service has continued to work well, and at the present time a letter posted in London is delivered at General Headquarters or the Headquarters of the Armies and Army Corps on the following evening, and reaches an addressee in the trenches on the second day after posting. The delivery of parcels has also been accelerated, and is carried out with regularity and despatch,

12. His Majesty the King of the Belgians visited the British lines on February 8th and inspected some of the units in reserve behind the trenches

During the last two months I have been much indebted to His Majesty and his gallant Army for valuable assistance and co-operation in various ways.

13. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the bearer of this despatch.

His Royal Highness continues to make most satisfactory progress. During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle he acted on my General Staff as a Liaison Officer. Reports from the General Officers Commanding Corps and Divisions to which he has been attached agree in commending the thoroughness in which he performs any work entrusted to him.

I have myself been very favourably impressed by the quickness with which His Royal Highness has acquired knowledge of the various branches of the service, and the deep interest he has always displayed in the comfort and welfare of the men.

His visits to the troops, both in the field and in hospitals, have been greatly appreciated by all ranks.

His Royal Highness did duty for a time in the trenches with the Battalion to which he belongs.

14. In connection with the Battle of Neuve Chapelle I desire to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the valuable services of General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Commanding the First Army.

I am also much indebted to the able and devoted assistance I have received from Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, in the direction of all the operations recorded in this despatch.

I have many other names to bring to notice for valuable, gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field-Marshal,
Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in the Field.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

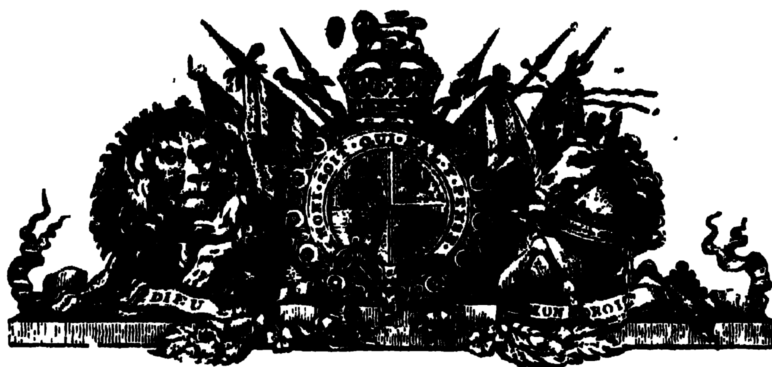
1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 490.—Lieutenant John Woodhouse Thurston to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 492.—Second Lieutenant James Henderson Currie resigns his commission. Dated the 19th April 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 29th May 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th May 1915.

No. 36.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General *vice* Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath, resigned.

W. H. VINCENT.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 29th May 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th May 1915.

No. 551.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beachcroft, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd August 1915.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 29th May 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 29th May 1915.

No. 7616-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 26th day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915 and the 21st day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively, the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following additions to the same:—

(1) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—
Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

(2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:—
Raw Cotton.
Metal working machinery.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 29th May 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 28th May 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 513.—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Batty is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated the 1[illegible]th March 1915.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 517.—Second Lieutenant Henry Edward Fairfax Atkins resigns his commission. Dated the 1st February 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 518.—Lieutenant Arthur Lowe Co[illegible] to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st May 1915.

Second Lieutenant Rupert Willoughby Hanson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st May 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 3rd June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

* * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * *

The Honourable Mr. NICHOLAS DODD BEATSON BELL, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

* * * * * * * *

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI, of Kasimbazar, Zemindar, Murshidabad, Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * * *

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.I.E., M.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * *

Babu RAM CHARAN MITRA, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal, and Law Officer of Government.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER THOMAS GRICE, V.D., head of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * *

GODFREY CHARLES DENHAM, ESQ., Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

* * * * * * *

RUTHVEN GREY MONTEATH, Esq., Senior Resident Partner, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, and lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Dr. RASH BEHARY GHOSE, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.L., Pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

The Honourable Mr. Justice JOHN GEORGE WOODROFFE, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

* * * * * * *

Dr. RABINDRANATH TAGORE of Bolpur, Bengal.

ROBERT RICHARD GALES, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., F.C.H., Indian Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Bengal.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Companions.

* * * * * * *

(b) Civil Services in India.

* * * * * * *

Rai CHUNI LAL BASU Bahadur, M.B., F.C.S., 1st Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, Teacher of Physics and Chemistry, Campbell Medical School, and Fellow of the Calcutta University.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * *

DILSHAD BEGUM, wife of the Nawab of Murshidabad.

* * * * * * *

Babu PURNA CHANDRA CHAUDHURI, Pleader, Judge's Court, Pabna, Bengal.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * *

Sister JANE FRANCES, Sister Superior, Lady Canning Home, Calcutta.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Jyot Kumar Mukharji Bahadur, of Utterpara, Hooghly, in Bengal, the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., Vice-Chairman, District Board Pabna, in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hussain of Jalpaiguri, in Bengal.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, of Jagatdal, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Dr. Haridhan Dutt, of No. 37, Beniatolah Lane, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Mr. Rajendra Nath Dutt, late District and Sessions Judge, in Bengal.

Babu Rajani Bhusan Mukharji, of Kundala, Birbhum, in Bengal.

Babu Debendra Nath Ballabh, of Dhankuria, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, Chairman, English Bazar Municipality, Malda, in Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, in Bengal.

* * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * *

Babu Tarini Charan Bhattacharji, Head Assistant, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in Bengal.

Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Societies, Pingla, Midnapore, in Bengal.

Babu Tarapada Ghosh, District Sub-Registrar, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Babu Hara Kishor Biswas, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ishan Chandra Das, of Gopalpur, Faridpur, in Bengal.

Babu Behari Lal Sarkar, Editor of the *Bangavasi*, Calcutta, in Bengal.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 5th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 2nd June 1915.

No. 685.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the description of the uniform to be worn by all officers of the Indian Police published with the Home Department Notification No. 612C., dated the 2nd December 1911 :—

In the description of Boots for Full Dress—Cold Weather—for the word Blucher" *substitute* "Butcher".

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 5th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May 1915.

No. 939-I.-B.—Corrigendum.—In the first line of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 621-I.-B., dated the 29th April 1915, the word "or" shall be substituted for the word "of" before the words "metallic oxides".

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in tl Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of Indi* dated the 5th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th June 1915.

No. 7949-122.—The Honourable Sir William Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the afternoon of the 24th June 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough of such duration as will bring the whole period of his absence up to one year.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 5th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 4th June 1915.

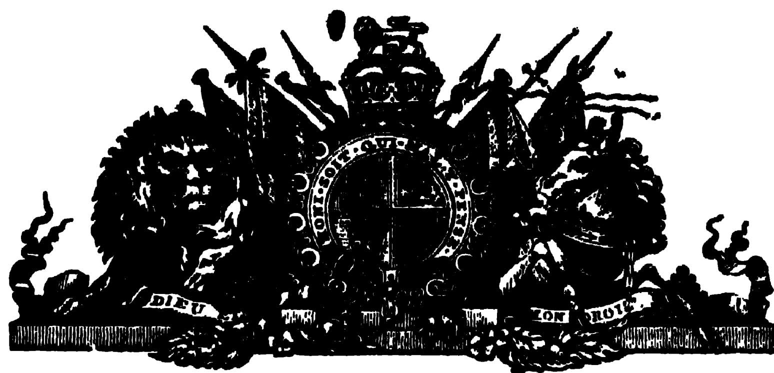
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 552.—Walter Gasper Gregory to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 7th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg: Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

No. 8414-W.

Simla, the 7th June 1915.

IT is announced for general information that the Admiralty have established a blockade on the Asia Minor Coast from noon of the 3rd June 1915.

The entrance to the Dardanelles and Samos Strait are included in the area which extends from latitude 37 degrees 35 minutes north to 40 degrees 5 minutes north.

C. E. LOW.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 10th June 1915.

No. 1789—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification in the Nadia district of the Presidency of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 2nd June 1915.

No. 702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words shall be added after the words "poligars of the Madras Presidency" in entry (*a*) of clause (18) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909,—

"M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal, zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district."

The 4th June 1915.

No. 740.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor shall cease to extend to Clarence William St. Leonard Coffey of Bombay.

The 8th June 1915.

No. 788.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor shall cease to extend to William Hessing of Poona.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOS. 634-656.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 9th June 1915.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that item 7 (*d*) of Part O of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 713-734 (Judicial, dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, be omitted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the local Governments and Administrations* and the several Departments† of the Government of India for information and guidance [with reference to its endorsement No. 439-A., dated the 19th May 1915] (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan); and that it may be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

* Madras. Bombay. Bengal. United Provinces. Punjab. Burma. Bihar and Orissa. Central Provinces. Assam. Coorg. North West Frontier Province. Delhi.

† Foreign and Political. Army. Revenue and Agriculture. Public Works. Commerce and Industry. Railway. Legislative. Finance. Education. Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June 1915.

No. 905-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to clause (11) of Schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909:—

(*v*) the Agents to the Lieutenent-Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri.	Native States or territory under their political charge.	Subject to the conditions (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) opposite clause (11) (*a*).

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1182-G., dated the 19th June 1913, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 12th June 1915.

No. 8256-W.—The following order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 6th day of May 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March 1915, the 18th day of March 1915, the 15th day of April 1915, the 21st day of April 1915, and the 26th day of April 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March 1915, the 18th day of March 1915, the 15th day of April 1915, the 21st day of April 1915, and the 26th day of April 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in and addition to the same:—

(1) That on and after the 13th May 1915, "Anthracite" should be deleted from the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

(2) That on and after the 13th May 1915, the exportation of "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke" be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries,

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 8395-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914:—

Delete the entry regarding Manganese and Wolfram, and *insert* the following:—

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Manganese ore	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Wolfram and Tungsten or any Tungsten ore.	Except to the United Kingdom.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 11th June 1915.

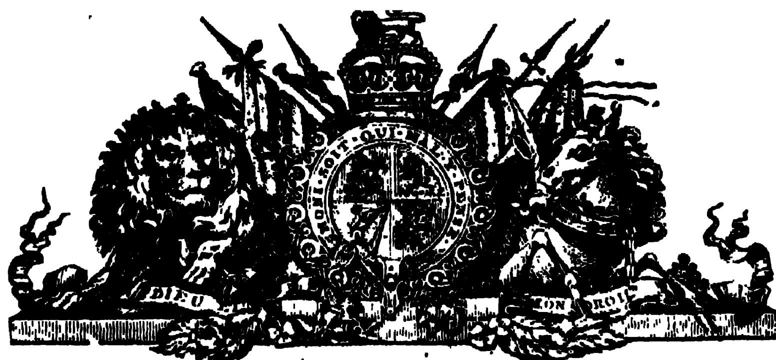
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 570.—Major Hubert Shorrock Ashton, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 26th September 1912.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th May 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

COMPANIES.

Simla, the 8th May 1915.

No. 5660-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, published with the Notification of the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1271-23-C., dated the 28th March 1914, namely :—

After rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be inserted, namely :

"Proviso. The Registrar may exempt any Company from the operation of this rule in respect of such documents or parts of documents as he may in his discretion think fit."

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th May 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 7th May 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 424.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

* * * * * * *

To be Second Lieutenants.

* * * * * * *

Infantry Branch.

* * * * * * *

Maurice Thorp	Dated 7th May 1915.
Henry Joseph Twynam	
Harold Graham	

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 442.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Lawless Radcliffe Barrett resigns his commission. Dated the 7th April 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 5th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

No. 985 (a) I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * *

Mrs. ADELA COTTLE, Superintendent, Calcutta Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade.

* * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India. in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th June 1915, is republished for information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

(MEDICAL.)

Simla, the 11th June 1915.

No. 586.—Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, I.S.O., First Assistant Chemical Examiner, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Windsor, M.B., I.M.S., reverted temporarily to military duty, with effect from the 27th April 1915, until further orders.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 18th June 1915.

No. 1881.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, 1915, published with the Home Department Notification, Political, No. 1196, dated the 2nd of April 1915, namely :—

in Rule 3 after the words "the Local Government may" the words "from time to time" shall be inserted;

in clause (*b*) of the said rule, after the word "area" the words "in British India" shall be inserted;

and to the said rule the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that a Local Government shall not make an order under clause (*b*) of this rule specifying an area outside the Province without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(EMIGRATION.)

Simla, the 19th June 1915.

No. 9086.—In pursuance of section 1 (*2*) of the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (No. VIII of 1915), the Governor General

in Council is pleased to direct that section 7 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the 1st July 1915.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th June 1915.

No. 9149-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th day of May, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Coal Tar, crude.

(2) That the heading "The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt" (which goods are prohibited to be exported to all destinations under the heading "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt" in the aforesaid Proclamation) included by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March 1915, in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted.

(3) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical preparations:—

Magnesium Chloride,
Oxides and salts of cobalt,
Oxalic Acid,
Phosphorus.

Manufactures of Aluminium.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

(4) That the heading "India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised" (which goods are prohibited to be exported to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates in virtue of the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915) in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(5) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Lignum vitæ,

Rice and Rice Flour.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 9175-W.—In supersession of the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914, as subsequently amended, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all goods, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless Certificates of Origin in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to—

(*a*) Goods imported under a general or special license granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914 ;

(*b*) Goods shipped for India on or before the 21st December 1914 :

(*c*) The *bonâ-fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;

(*d*) Goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under license ; and

(*e*) Imports of alabaster, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flaxseed, food-stuffs (other than sugar), granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, sienna-earth slatestone, strawboard, tar, timber of any kind (including pitprops), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose)

Provided also that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise imported from the abovementioned countries, even if unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin and not covered by the first proviso to this notification, on the importer furnishing him with a deposit or bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods to ensure the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, , hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to , consigned to (*a*) (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.) in India, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value. (*b*)	Contents.	Name and address of Producer or Manufacturer. (*c*)

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof.

(Signature of person declaring.) (Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.)

(*a*) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

(*b*) This column may be left blank, if desired.

(*c*) This column may be left blank at the request of the declarant, but the name and address of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in a separate document issued at the same time by the Consular Officer, which will only be inspected by the Customs Authorities.

No. 9195-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "*or the Black Seas*" shall be *deleted* in the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May 1915.

SALT.

The 19th June 1915.

No. 9222.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India.

No. 9393-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "Egypt and" shall be deleted in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6101-W., dated the 15th May 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 18th June 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

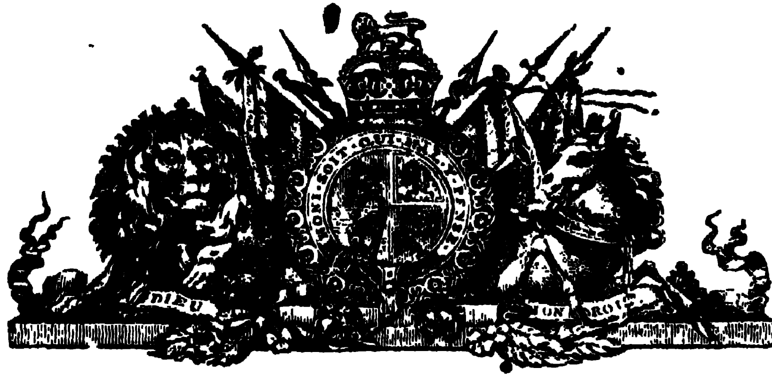
Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 592.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Alexander William Hall, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, resigns his commission. Dated the 19th April 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Rivers Steele Anderson, M.B., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* E. A. W. Hall, resigned. Dated the 20th April 1915.

John Black Stevenson, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th February 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th June 1915.

No. 40.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

* * * * * * *

MARRIAGE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS (FACILITIES) ACT, 1915.

[5 & 6 GEO. 5, CH. 40.]

AN ACT TO FACILITATE MARRIAGES BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN OTHER PARTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS OR IN BRITISH PROTECTORATES.

[19th May 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Facilities for marriages between British subjects resident in the United Kingdom and British subjects resident elsewhere.

1.—(1) Where His Majesty is satisfied that the law in force in any part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom makes due provision for the publication of banns or for the giving of notice in respect of marriages between British subjects intended to be solemnized or contracted in the United Kingdom, and for the recognition of certificates for marriage issued by superintendent registrars in England and of certificates for marriage issued by registrars, and certificates of proclamation of banns, in Scotland, and of certificates for marriage issued by registrars in Ireland as sufficient notice in respect of marriages between British

subjects intended to be solemnized or contracted in that part of His Majesty's dominions, His Majesty may by Order in Council declare that this section shall apply to that part of his dominions, and in such case—

(a) where a marriage is intended to be solemnized or contracted in the United Kingdom between a British subject resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland and a British subject resident in that part of His Majesty's dominions, a certificate of the publication of banns or a certificate of notice of marriage issued in accordance with such law shall in England have the same effect as a certificate for marriage issued by a superintendent registrar, and in Scotland and Ireland have the same effect as a certificate for marriage issued by a registrar in Scotland and Ireland, respectively; and

(b) where a marriage is intended to be solemnized or contracted in that part of His Majesty's dominions between a British subject resident in that part and a British subject resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland, a certificate for marriage may be issued in England by a superintendent registrar, or in Scotland or Ireland by a registrar, in the like manner as if the marriage was to be solemnized or contracted under circumstances requiring the issue of such a certificate, and as if both such British subjects were resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland, as the case may be.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "certificate for marriage" in reference to certificates issued in Scotland shall mean a certificate of due publication of notice of intention to marry.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect the existing law or practice relating to the proclamation of banns in Scotland or the issue of certificates of such proclamation.

Extension to protectorates.

2. His Majesty may by Order in Council extend this Act to any British protectorate, and on the making of any such Order this Act shall, subject to the provisions of the Order, have effect as if the protectorate were part of His Majesty's dominions.

Short title

3. This Act may be cited as the Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Act, 1915.

ARMY (TRANSFERS) ACT, 1915.

[5 & 6 GEO. 5, CH. 43.]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION EIGHTY-THREE OF THE ARMY ACT WITH RESPECT TO TRANSFERS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

[19th May 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Powers of transfer and posting.

1. Where for the purposes of the present war it is necessary in the interests of the efficiency of His Majesty's military forces to do so, a soldier belonging to the regular forces may, notwithstanding anything in section eighty-three of the Army Act, be transferred without his consent to any corps, notwithstanding that that corps is not of the same arm or branch of the service as the corps in which the soldier was previously serving:

Provided that where a soldier is under this section transferred without his consent to a corps of an arm or branch of the service other than that in which he is serving, he shall not by reason of such transfer be deprived of any pay or allowances of which he was in receipt at the date of transfer should such pay and allowances be more advantageous to him than the pay and allowances of his rank in the corps to which he is transferred:

Provided also that so soon as convenient after the conclusion of the present war any soldier transferred under the provisions of this Act shall, if he so desire, be re-transferred to the corps in which he was serving at the time of the transfer.

Short title. 2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Transfer) Act, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 25th June 1915.

No. 1969.—The following order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens and to make various regulations for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Requirements as to passports, etc., in the case of alien passengers.

1. *(1)* After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3) For the purposes of this Article the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

(4) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part I of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Requirements as to passports.

2. (*1*) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien shall not, without the special permission of the registration officer, enter any prohibited area unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates:

Provided that where an alien is at the date of this Order resident in a prohibited area this provision shall not prevent him entering that area so long as his residence is in that area.

(*2*) Where any such special permission of a registration officer has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(*3*) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Registers of aliens to be kept by hotel-keepers, etc.

3. (*1*) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, it shall be the duty of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house to ascertain and enter in a register kept for the purpose the names and nationality of all persons over the age of fourteen years staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house, who are aliens, together with the dates of their arrival and departure, their destinations on departure, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, and if the keeper of an hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house fails to do so, or if he makes any entry in any such register which he knows or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(*2*) The keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by a Secretary of State, make to the registration officer of the registration district in which the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, is situate such returns as to the particulars aforesaid, at such times or intervals, and in such form as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so, or makes any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(*3*) It shall be the duty of every person who stays at an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house to furnish to the keeper thereof and sign a statement containing such information as such keeper may require for the purpose of compiling such register as aforesaid, and if any person fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(*4*) Every register kept under this Article shall, at all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any officer or police, or by any other person authorised by a Secretary of State.

(*5*) For the purposes of this Article the expression "keeper of a lodging-house" shall include any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house, and where any hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodigng-house, is under the management of a manager the expression "keeper" shall in relation thereto include such manager.

(*6*) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Short title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.
Non-Judicial.

Simla, the 22nd June 1915.

No. 1098-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "Collector of Calcutta" in entry No. 3 of Appendix I to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1140-F., dated the 11th August 1911, the words "Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta" shall be substituted.

The 25th June 1915

No. 1112-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on the instruments of release referred to in section 46 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859 (I of 1859)

J. B. BRUNYATE.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 26th June 1915.

No. 9847-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING

A PROCLAMATION

Making certain further Additions to and Amendments in the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice: and

Whereas on the eleventh day of March 1915, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war: and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that during the continuance of the war, or until We do give

further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Toluol, and mixtures of toluol, whether derived from coal-tar, petroleum, or any other source;

Lathes and other machines or machine-tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

And We do hereby further declare that item 4 of Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-third day of December aforementioned shall be amended as from this date by the omission of the words "and all other metallic acetates" after the words "calcium acetate".

And We do hereby further declare that in Our Royal Proclamation of the eleventh day of March aforementioned the words "other than linseed oil" shall be deleted and that the following article will as from this date be treated as conditional contraband:—

Linseed oil.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

CUSTOMS.

The 26th June 1915.

No. 9911-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, as amended by Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June 1915:—

In column II. Exceptions. *Delete* the words "Except to the United Kingdom and France" against the entry "Manganese ore" in column I. Prohibited goods.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 25th June 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 616.—Gomer Silvanus Williams to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 623.—Second Lieutenant Charles Ernest Bagram to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th May 1915.

Second Lieutenant Claude Herbert Aldersmith to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1915.

Harold Henry Rivett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 25th June 1915.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 597.—The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the General Staff, dated the 8th June 1915, submitting despatches from Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., describing certain operations of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" up to the 31st March 1915. The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the manner in which the operations were carried out and the conduct of the troops engaged. His Excellency in Council also shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine.

No. 11854-1, dated Simla, the 8th June 1915.

From—The Chief of the General Staff,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the undermentioned reports on the operations of Indian Expeditionary Force " D " up to 31st March 1915 :—

(*i*) Report by Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., on the operations resulting in the capture of Qurnah, 9th December 1914 ;

(*ii*) Report by the Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., on an engagement north of Qurnah on 20th January 1915 ;

(*iii*) Officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers brought to notice by Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., for good services rendered during the operations from November 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. His Excellency considers that the operations in question were skilfully carried out and that the conduct of the troops reflects credit on all ranks. He desires to commend to the favourable consideration of Government the officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose services are brought to notice in the reports, and wishes to invite attention to the valuable assistance rendered by the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine.

3. His Excellency recommends that these reports be treated as despatches and published in the *Gazette of India.*

Headquarters, Basrah, No. 174-G., dated 29th December 1914.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A. A. BARRETT, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding, Indian Expeditionary Force "D,"

To—The Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, Delhi.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying reports by Major-General C. I. Fry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Frazer and Commander W. Nunn, R.N., on the operations which resulted in the capture of Qurnah and the surrender of the Turkish garrison with its commander, the late Vali of Basrah.

The force originally despatched from Basrah on the evening of the 3rd December for this purpose consisted of 2 guns of the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 1 company of Norfolks, half company 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 104th Rifles and the 110th Mahrattas under command of Colonel G. S. Frazer. Two of the transports containing these troops were armed with 2 field guns each, to be placed at the disposal of the Senior Naval Officer as soon as the landing of the troops had been complected.

Colonel Frazer's orders were to land at a spot selected by Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., on the left bank of the river a few miles below Qurnah, and, acting in concert with the naval force, to clear the left bank of the enemy up to and beyond Qurnah, after which he had a free hand to decide whether to cross the river and attack the village of Qurnah, or to hold on and await reinforcements.

It will be seen from Colonel Frazer's report that the clearing of the left bank was carried out most successfully.

The enemy on this bank, after being driven from his entrenchments and from the village of Muzaira'ah, fell back to the north, while our leading troops got engaged with those holding the village of Qurnah on the right bank. Owing to the thick groves of palm trees at this spot, intersected as usual by numerous creeks, touch was lost with the retreating Turks, who were thus enabled to cross the river unmolested higher up stream; while Colonel Frazer, being unable to cross the river under a heavy fire, withdrew for the night. It will be seen from the report of Captain Nunn, R.N., that although the naval guns and the field guns on the transports were able to afford most efficient support during the first part of the action, the ships and armed launches, one of which was disabled, could not, owing to being exposed to heavy shell fire, go far enough up stream to bring an effective fire to bear upon the enemy holding this village.

I consider that Colonel Frazer accomplished all that could have been expected of him, having regard to the limited number of troops under his command. The Turks had been reinforced before the action commenced and were in greater strength than was expected.

As soon as the transports containing wounded and prisoners returned to Basrah, I ordered General Fry to take up reinforcements consisting of 4 more field guns, the remaining 3 companies of the Norfolk Regiment, the 7th Rajputs and a half battalion of the 120th Infantry.

His orders were to reconnoitre the ground thoroughly before renewing the engagement, and to let me know if he considered more troops would be required. He asked for a Mountain Battery and some transport mules, which were despatched as quickly as possible.

The further course of the action is fully described in General Fry's report and it only remains for me to express my high appreciation of the skilful manner in which they were carried out and of the excellent behaviour of the troops engaged. I consider that the crossing of the river was a most creditable performance and I trust that the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Campbell and the non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Sappers and Miners, who swam the river, will meet with due recognition.

I also wish to endorse General Fry's commendations of other officers and men who distinguished themselves during this engagement, although, as I have already mentioned in a previous report, I propose to defer bringing the names of individual officers to notice until the operations as a whole have been concluded. I much regret that the force has now lost the services of Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., and the officers and men of H. M. S. "Ocean," who have now rejoined their ship and quitted the Gulf.

LIST OF ACCOMPANIMENTS TO DESPATCH.

I

Report on the operations of General Fry's column on 6th, 7th and 8th December 1914, culminating in the surrender of Qurnah.

THE troops despatched from Basrah on the 5th December to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer's Column (104th Rifles, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry and section 82nd Battery) arrived at Camp Shaib at 5 A.M. on 6th December and disembarked, extending the existing perimeter camp to the north (see Sketch Map of Camp Shaib, page 20). Colonel Frazer had arranged for a reconnaissance of the enemy's position by 3 companies under Major Hill at 8 A.M., and during this I and one of my staff went on board H. M. S. "Lawrence" to confer with Sir P. Cox and Captain Hayes-Sadler, Senior Naval Officer.

The enemy had re-occupied Muzaira'ah after Colonel Frazer's operation of the 4th December and appeared to be actively engaged in entrenching the position.

At 10-30 A.M. the enemy opened fire with 2 guns from the southern end of Muzaira'ah on Major Hill's reconnaissance, firing about 6 groups of 2 shots of well-timed shrapnel, and at 11 A.M. opened on the "Lawrence" firing 6 groups of 2 shots. They appeared to be ranging new guns.

The reconnaissance returned to camp, while the "Lawrence" withdrew a short distance down stream.

At 2-30 P.M. the Senior Naval Officer reported that about 500 enemy with 2 guns were advancing from Muzaira'ah across the plain. The 110th were sent forward to reinforce the outposts with 2 sections, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. After some brief long range fire the enemy retired, and beyond a small affair of outposts just before dusk, when the enemy advanced

too close, necessitating the reinforcement of the outposts by 1 double company, there was no sniping or other disturbing element during the ensuing night.

From my intelligence it appeared that the enemy had been considerably reinforced since Colonel Frazer's action on 4th, and were now estimated at 1,200—1,500 about Muzaira'ah with 6 guns, and about 800 in Qurnah with 4 guns.

As any forward movement from Muzaira'ah would enable the enemy to shell the camp (though the danger was a night one only) and to prevent any further reinforcement to the enemy, I decided that an early attack on Muzaira'ah, with the clearing of the left bank of the Tigris river, was essential to further operations. This, however, would have been ineffectual unless I was prepared to remain in possession of captured ground. The opening of a short line of communication to Shaib Camp would be essential, and consequently 320 mules were wired for, being the minimum estimated requirement. (For the working of this line see Appendix "A".)

1914. On 7th December, the force (Appendix "B"), less one ½ double company per battalion and details of other units left in camp, assembled on the further side of the creek just north of the camp at 9 A.M. Considerable delay occurred owing to difficulties experienced by the field artillery in crossing this shallow creek, filled by an exceptionally high tide.

My plan of attack was for the 2nd Norfolk Regiment and the 120th Infantry to attack the village of Muzaira'ah and the trenches south of that place, while the 110th Light Infantry, echeloned back on the right of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment, was to carry out a turning movement against the north of the village, the 7th Rajputs and 104th Rifles being held in reserve. The section, 82nd Battery, was directed to support the left attack, the 2 sections, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, the right attack The Mountain Battery and transport mules asked for had arrived at camp; and I must here express my thanks for the prompt despatch of these, the latter being especially necessary for my plans. The 30th Mountain Battery at once joined the force for the action, and was placed between the field batteries to support either flank as required.

Close co-operation had been arranged for with the Senior Naval Officer. For the distribution of troops and subsequent movements see Sketch Map of action of 7th December, page 21.

The advance commenced at 11 A.M. over an absolutely level and bare open plain without a vestige of cover, and at 11-15 A.M. 82nd Battery opened fire on Muzaira'ah at a range of 2,750 yards.

Ten minutes later the enemy opened rifle fire from the village and trenches covering it, and at 11-45 A.M. the 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, came into action at 3,800 yards range. Two of the enemy's guns then opened fire on the 76th Battery from the north end of Muzaira'ah, the flashes being visible, but they were silenced in 10 rounds and did not re-open fire, being subsequently captured intact.

The infantry were meanwhile steadily advancing and all artillery advanced to closer ranges. As the infantry came into action each line successively dropped their blankets to facilitate movement and these were collected after the action.

The 2nd Norfolk Regiment and 120th Infantry came under some enfilade fire from trenches on the enemy's right, but the prompt switching of fire on to that flank by the 82nd Battery and guns from the ships, combined with vigorous action on the part of the 120th Infantry reinforced by a double company 7th Rajputs, with Maxim guns, effectually checked any danger from that direction.

Meanwhile the 110th Light Infantry executed their turning movement against trenches on the north of Muzaira'ah, till at 12-50 P.M. the whole of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment being now merged in the firing line, the village was stormed at the point of the bayonet, the enemy not waiting to receive the charge.

The pursuit through the palm groves was vigorously carried out by the 120th Infantry and 2nd Norfolk Regiment, while the 110th Light Infantry cleared the trenches immediately north of Muzaira'ah. The 104th Rifles followed closely after the 110th Light Infantry and, as the latter regiment swung towards the river, moved northwards clearing further trenches occupied by the enemy in their retirement. All the artillery moved round the north of Muzaira'ah and shelled the fleeing enemy.

At 2 P.M. two hostile guns opened fire from the north-north-east, the flashes only being visible. These were silenced in 7 minutes by searching fire from 76th Battery at 4,100 yards range, and teams were seen galloping away, leaving the guns. A squadron of cavalry or even a troop during this pursuit would have been invaluable, for the 2 guns could undoubtedly have been captured and probably a large body of the enemy (estimated from 1,000 to 1,500) could have been rounded up, with their line of retreat up the river bank cut. 2 P.M.

Major Maule, 82nd Battery, had meanwhile placed one of his guns in position on the left bank of the Tigris at the northern edge of the palm groves and effectually raked the river front of Qurnah at a range of 2,300 yards. 3-15 P.M.

The 7th Rajputs, except for 1 double company reinforcement to the 120th, were in reserve throughout the action.

Through the palm groves the fighting continued till nearly dusk, the enemy bringing a heavy fire to bear from Qurnah and along the river bank.

Camp was arranged for the force in some gardens between Muzaira'ah and the palm groves, where, though within shell fire from Qurnah, it was hidden from view and covered by the glare of the burning village. By 5 P.M. all units were settling into camp (see Sketch of Camp, Muzaira'ah, page 22) except the 110th Light Infantry, who were covering the operation from the north-west and who came in after dark. About this time two enemy's shells were burst outside the north-west corner of camp and at 9-30 P.M. 5 shells were fired over the glowing village: no damage was done and the ensuing night was devoid of incident. 5 P.M. 9-30 P.M.

The captures this day included 3 field guns, about [illegible] prisoners and a large number of rifles which were destroyed. Captures.

The enemy are estimated to have had about 2,000 troops on the left bank, and subsequent information places their casualties at about 200 killed and 300 wounded, but the latter is probably under-estimated. Our casualties were British officers wounded 5; Indian officers wounded 3; rank and file killed 8; wounded 112, of whom 2 have since died. Casualties.

I must acknowledge the admirable support extended by the Artillery and the Navy, which seems to have paralyzed all artillery resistance.

From my intelligence this evening it appeared that about 1,500 of the enemy escaped northwards up the left bank of the Tigris and that the majority had embarked and fled north, while in Qurnah itself were some 800 regulars with 4 guns.

I decided to attempt a crossing of the Tigris without delay.

Early on the morning of 8th December the half Company (No. 17) Sappers and Miners were despatched to the northern edge of the palm groves to get a line across the river. The 104th Rifles were to reconnoitre and cover the operations from the north; the 110th Light Infantry and 2nd Norfolk Regiment were moved to the edge of the palm groves, the former to cross and the latter to cover the crossing, while the artillery moved to positions in support, and the 120th Infantry and 7th Rajputs were to distract attention opposite Qurnah itself in combination with the naval force. 8th December.

The dispositions of the crossing are shown in sketch of crossing of River Tigris, page 23.

At 11-30 A.M. Havildar Ghulam Nabi swam across the Tigris with a log line accompanied by Lance Naik Nur Dad and Sapper Ghulam Haidar, and in spite of a strong current and the possibility of a heavy fire being brought on them at any moment, they succeeded in swimming the 130 yards of river and landing on the right bank. Lieutenant Campbell, R.E., then went across and the 1¼" wire cable, especially brought up for the purpose, was hauled over and made fast; a difficult feat in the strong current on an ebb tide. 11-30 A.M.

A dhow was secured with the assistance of two or three friendly Arabs, and being brought across, the first party of some 70 men, 110th Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer and Captain Cochran, General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, for Intelligence, successfully landed on the right bank at 1-20 P.M. under some rifle fire from dhows down stream. Though the operation was tedious, the rest of the Battalion was gradually pushed over. 1-20 P.M.

Meanwhile the Navy and a Double Company of each of the 120th Infantry and 7th Rajputs were distracting the enemy's attention in front of Qurnah successfully; for the crossing did not appear to have been realized by

the enemy till too late, though some rifle and ineffectual shell fire was experienced.

The 104th Rifles had earlier reported that they could cross about 1½ miles up stream by 3 dhows, the crews of which were friendly. They were directed to cross and come up on the right of the 110th Light Infantry for the advance on Qurnah, while the 2nd Norfolk Regiment detached half a Battalion to replace them.

The single gun, 82nd Battery, only returned the enemy's fire and it was not found necessary for the other guns to disclose themselves. One Section, 30th Mountain Battery, without mules, followed the 110th Light Infantry across the river but were not employed, as Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer, meeting with some opposition north of Qurnah, decided it was too late in the day to storm the town with the probability of street fighting

The 104th Rifles, 110th Light Infantry and Section 30th Mountain Battery accordingly went into camp on the right bank near the flying bridge One Double Company, 110th Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Britt n, however, moving down the right bank, did not get the order to retire, and entering the enemy s position on their right, enfiladed their northern defence and occupied three towers in this part of their position. This Double Company, being isolated, later withdrew to camp without casualty for the night.

To support this force on the right bank, the 2nd Norfolk Regiment were left to camp at the end of the palm groves on the left bank, other units resuming their camp at Mazaira'ah.

The ensuing night was devoid of incident.

Our casualties this day were 23 rank and file wounded.

mber 1914. At 5 A.M., on 9th December, as I was about to resume operations, I received intimation from the Senior Naval Officer that a deputation of officers from Subhi Bey, the late Vali of Basrah and Turkish Commander, had boarded H. M. S. "Espiegle" about midnight, stating that the Vali was prepared to surrender unconditionally.

I met a deputation, consisting of the Chief Staff Officer and 2 Lieutenants on board at 8-30 A.M., when arrangements for surrender were made and all movements of troops stopped.

At 1-30 P.M., accompanied by Sir Percy Cox, Captain Hayes-Sadler (Senior Naval Officer) and Staffs, I landed at the Vali's house and received his surrender, returning to him his sword in recognition of his able defence.

Meanwhile the 104th Rifles and 110th Light Infantry had moved into Qurnah, and piquets were posted round the town, the remainder of the battalions being drawn up round the Turkish force which had fallen in with piled arms on the open square at the south corner of the town.

At 2-30 P.M., the Union Jack was formally hoisted and the transference of the prisoners to the paddle steamer "Blosse Lynch" was proceeded with. The details of ordnance and prisoners taken at Qurnah are shown in Appendix "C."

General remarks and recommendations.—I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops throughout these operations and their steadiness under heavy fire. Their tactical formations were admirably adapted to the ground which afforded no cover, and the units were handled with marked ability.

My thanks are due to Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., for his very close co-operation with his naval force throughout these operations, which was of invaluable assistance.

Artillery. The fact that there were so few casualties was due to the splendid co-operation of the field and mountain artillery. Their fire was rendered very difficult owing to mirage, but in spite of this they maintained an accurate fire on the enemy's trenches right up to the moment of assault. They also immediately silenced any of the enemy's guns which opened fire. *Major St. T. B. Nevinson*, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, acted as Commander Royal Artillery and directed this co-operation with great skill and ability. *Major St. J. Maule*, 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, throughout showed great initiative, and his action in bringing a gun to bear on the river front of Qurnah on the 7th and 8th December had much to do with the decisive issue of the operations.

Major H. J. Cotter, 30th Mountain Battery, and *Captain E. V. Sarson*, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, gave valuable services.

No. 98166 Battery Sergeant Major H. E. Haggett, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is noted for exceptionally able and energetic assistance.

No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.—I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by this half Company throughout, under the command of *Lieutenant R. C. Lord, R.E.* They have had very hard work and their devotion to it has been of incalculable assistance No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Major H. E. Winsloe, R.E., acted as my A. C. R. E. and ably directed the operation of bridging the river Tigris.

Havildar Ghulam Nabi, No. 2632, swam across the Tigris with a log line accompanied by *Lance Naik Nur Dad, No. 3743.* and *No. 3898 Sapper Ghulam Haidar.* There was a strong current in the river which was about 130 yards wide, and the enemy were occupying the opposite bank only a short distance down stream. Although they were not fired on, there was every reason to expect they would be, as the ground on the opposite bank was densely wooded and favoured the approach of an enemy. It was owing to their gallant action that the steel cable was got across and the flying bridge constructed. I recommend *Havildar Ghulam Nabi* for the "Order of Merit" and *Lance-Naik Nur Dad* and *Sapper Ghulam Haidar* for the "Distinguished Conduct Medal."

Lieutenant M. G. G. Campbell, R. E., deserves special recognition for his gallant crossing over the Tigris, holding on to the log line only, when a strong current was running, to superintend the hauling over of the steel hawser and fix the running tackle for the flying bridge—he was for some time under fire while performing this difficult operation.

2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.—This fine Regiment has throughout been an example to others, both in the field and in camp. Their cohesion and the precision in their movements showed that they have attained a very high standard of efficiency in their peace training, the credit for which is due to *Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Peebles, D. S. O.*, who has commanded the Regiment with marked ability and energy. 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Captain W. J. O'B. Daunt (severely wounded) proved himself a gallant leader.

Captain and Adjutant G. de Grey was particularly conspicuous in taking messages to the firing line, and conveying ammunition to it when it was running short.

Lieutenant H. S. Farebrother for bold handling of his machine gun section over absolutely open ground.

No. 5008 Sergeant W. Bailey (twice wounded) for work with machine guns.

No. 5223 Lance Sergeant L. Snell	for exceptionally gallant and useful work during the attack on Muzaira'ah.
„ 5973 Sergeant A. Cornwall	
„ 7226 Lance Sergeant Leveridge	
„ 7345 Corporal W. Fristin	
„ 7521 Musician Mullinger	
„ 7784 „ Sharpe	
„ 8049 Private A. Dawson	
„ 8365 Private F. Pryor	did particularly well, attending to Captain Daunt when wounded.
„ 8632 „ A. George	

Captain D. Arthur, I.M.S., was particularly conspicuous in attending Captain Daunt and other wounded when exposed to heavy fire and throughout the action.

7th Rajputs.—This Regiment was held in reserve throughout, but one Double Company under Lieutenant-Colonel Parr did well when it reinforced the 120th Infantry. 7th Rajputs.

Lieutenant W. L. Harvey.—For the very efficient manner in which he brought up his machine gun section in support of the 120th Infantry; he was wounded just after adjusting a jam in one of his guns.

Subadar Brijmohan Singh—handled his company in a very efficient manner when brought up in support of the 120th Infantry and acted throughout with conspicuous bravery and coolness.

104th Rifles.—This regiment has been engaged in every action which has taken place during this campaign, and has met with very heavy casualties. Their work under my command during these operations has throughout been excellent and quite up to the fine traditions of the Regiment. During the action of the 7th they were in reserve, but were thrown in towards the end of the action and carried out the pursuit well. 104th Rifles.

On the 8th *Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Clery* showed great initiative in securing the 3 dhows up stream and his action greatly facilitated the rapidity of crossing.

Captain H. M. Butler (severely wounded) for exceptional skill and gallant leading of his Double Company in the attack on Muzaira'ah.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pundit, I.S.M.D.—During the attack on Muzaira'ah on the 7th December 1914, Rifleman Ghos Mahammad was shot by an Arab, who was hiding in one of the huts. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pundit called on a sepoy of another regiment to enter the hut and clear it. The sepoy seemed reluctant to do so, and this Sub-Assistant Surgeon took his rifle and bayonet, entered the house and closed with the Arab. The sepoy followed and between them they killed him. He has also shown exceptional bravery in attending wounded under fire.

Mahratta Light Infantry.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—This Regiment carried out the turning movement on the enemy's left flank on the 7th with great intelligence and dash and worked well on the 8th.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. X. Britten.—His action on 8th December 1914, in capturing 3 towers on the right of the enemy's position at Qurnah, shows him to be a resourceful and dashing leader.

Captain K. E. Cooper showed great dash and bravery attacking through the north end of Muzaira'ah. He approached one small house from which fire was being kept up, climbed a wall at the back and shot 4 Turks, who were occupying it, with his revolver.

Subadar Hari Savant and *Jemadar Vishnu Ghone* for conspicuous coolness and ability in handling their Half Double Companies on 7th and 8th December 1914.

No. 2089 Lance-Naik Bhan Sawant (since killed), a young soldier who showed much dash and spirit in command of the scouts of his company.

No. 1148 Lance-Naik Haider Beg, a signaller, who on two occasions signalled an important message from the firing line to the artillery, standing up fearlessly in the open under heavy fire, doing so, as he could not see properly in any other position.

120th Infantry.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—This Regiment, consisting of only Headquarters and 2 Double Companies, acted with great boldness and spirit on our left flank and ably supported the 2nd Norfolk Regiment when the latter came under enfilade fire from the enemey's right.

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. L. Miskin showed great dash and capacity. After Captain Macready was wounded he took command of that officer's Double Company and handled it well, having twice to change direction to meet enfilade fire, and on each occasion succeeded in turning out the enemy.

Subadar Dunga Rawat for conspicuous bravery and coolness in handling his Half Double Company.

No. 978 Havildar Ganesh for marked capacity as a leader.

Medical Services.—The Field Ambulances under *Major E. Bennett R. A. M. C.*, worked with great devotion on the 7th and were under shell fire for a short time that night.

Transport.—I must recognise the good work done by the portion of the 10th Mule Corps under *Jemadar Allah Din* and endorse the recommendations to notice of individuals mentioned in paragraph 12 of Appendix "A."

Headquarters.—Finally I would bring forward the names of *Captain E. G. Dunn*, Royal Irish Rifles, my Brigade Major, who again gave most valuable and energetic assistance in the working out of the details of the operations. His clear conveyance of my orders materially assisted in the successful issue of the operations. Also *Captain W. F. C. Gilchrist*, 52nd Sikhs (F. F.), my Staff Captain, who again proved himself an able, energetic and resourceful Staff Officer; he in the absence of either a Supply or Transport Officer organized and maintained an unfailing supply to the troops from my original camp at Shaib.

Captain H. G. Morrell, 119th Infantry, in command of the 18th Brigade Section of the 34th Divisional Signal Company, carried out his duties under difficult circumstances very ably and with untiring energy.

Captain G. W. Cochran, 81st Pioneers, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade for Intelligence, worked unsparingly and the information he collected turned out to be very accurate. He also gave me much assistance in other ways.

APPENDIX "A."

Report on the working of the transport between Shaib Camp and Muzaira'ah.

1. On arrival at Shaib on the morning of the 5th December 1914, General Fry decided to get up three hundred mules, his intention being, when the village of Muzaira'ah was captured and the troops reached the left bank of the Tigris, to maintain himself there and attempt to cross above Qurnah.

2. A demand for 320 mules was therefore sent to Basrah at 1 P.M. on December 5th.

3. These mules (320) arrived on the morning of the 7th at 7 A.M. They were disembarked by 9 A.M.

4. I ordered them to feed and saddle up at 12 noon. Captain Lanyon of the Norfolk Regiment was put in charge of the mules to distribute them. I gave him a distribution list showing how mules were to be allotted.

5. At 1 P.M. orders were telephoned to camp to load up the mules as it was seen that Muzaira'ah would soon be in our possession.

6. About 4-30 P.M. the mules began to arrive in Camp Muzaira'ah. As it was getting dark and spasmodic firing was going on the confusion was considerable.

All the mules were unloaded however, and in the dark assembled by the duffadars and taken back to camp.

This evening the Regiments got each—

16 loads rations,
8 „ ammunition.
8 „ tools,
8 „ cooking pots,
some kits,

and so were amply provided for.

7. The orders for the 8th, 9th and 10th were to send up one day's rations each day.

8. As it was feared that the horses might not be able to get full forage rations on 8th, 100 loads of forage were sent for and arrived after dark on 8th.

With them came 48 mules for duty in Muzaira'ah as 1st line mules in case of a further advance across the river. The mules this day therefore did a double trip.

9. There being ample forage in camp, the mules on 9th and 10th only brought up men's rations from Shaib, while 48 mules assisted in carrying up kits of units as they were sent across the Tigris.

10. Eventually all the mules were taken to the right bank of Tigris on the 12th, having been used to ration the troops left on the left bank and to bring up the remains of kits left in camp.

11. On the 8th, when two units were passed over to the right bank, all available mules and the 30th Mountain Battery baggage were used to send up their kits, so that by the evening the troops across the river were rationed and had their blankets that night.

12. Captain Lanyon speaks very highly of the work done by *Jemadar Allah Din* who commanded the mules. His work was of the greatest help.

The Kote Duffadars:—

2193 Busaki Ram,
6417 Jamal Din,
205 Mir Dad,

were of the greatest help to me in collecting their mules in the dark and in constantly moving backwards and forwards.

The men, of whom I saw a certain amount, were cheery and worked well, and though they were under spasmodic shell fire on 7th and 8th and had to cross the plain where bullets, though spent, were falling, behaved very well indeed.

APPENDIX "B."

ORDER OF BATTLE.

Major-General C. I. Fry's Column on 7th December 1914.

Commanding ... Major-General C. I. Fry, Indian Army.

Staff { Brigade Major ... Captain E. G. Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles.
Staff Captain ... Captain W. F. C. Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs.

Attached—

G.S.O., 3rd grade (Intelligence). Captain G. W. Cochran, 81st Pioneers.

A. C. R. E. ... ... Major H. E. Winsloe, R.E.

O. C. Brigade Section, 34th Divisional Signal Company. Captain H. G. Morrell, 119th Infantry.

TROOPS.

Artillery—

76th Battery, R. F. A. (less 1 section) ... Major St. T. B. Nevinson.

82nd Battery, R. F. A. { one section on each of "Medijieh" and "Blosse Lynch." } Major H. St. J. Maule.

30th Indian Mountain Battery ... Major H. J. Cotter.

Engineers—

17th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners (less 2 Sections). ... Lieutenant R. C. Lord.

Infantry—

18th Brigade. {
2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment ... Lt.-Col. E. C. Peebles, D.S.O.
7th D. C. O. Rajputs (less 1 D.C.) ... Lt.-Col. N. E. Robin.
120th Rajputana Inf. (less 2 D.C.) ... Lt.-Col. E. Codrington.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry ... Lt.-Col. G. S. Frazer.
104th Rifles ... ... Lt.-Col. C. B. Clery.

APPROXIMATE STRENGTH.

Unit.	B. O.	I. O.	Br. R. & F.	Ind. R. & F.	Guns.
76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	4	...	60	...	4 18-pr.
82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	5	...	62	...	6
30th Mountain Battery ...	5	3	...	277	6 10-pr.
17th Company, Sappers and Miners.	3	1	...	75	...
2nd Norfolk Regiment ...	23	...	845	...	2 m. g.
7th Rajputs	10	13	...	479	2 m. g
110th Mahratta Light Infantry	10	17	...	675	1 m. g.
120th Infantry ...	9	10	...	404	2 m. g.
104th Rifles	12	16	...	670	2 m g.
Brigade Signal Section ...	1	...	11	18	...
Staff and Attached ...	5	...	3	...	...
Total ...	87	60	981	2,598	10 18-pr. 6 10-pr. 9 m. g.

NAVAL FORCE.

H. M. Ships.—"Espiegle," "Odin," "Lawrence."
H. M. Gunboats.—"Miner," "Lewis Pely," "Shaitan."
S.S "Medijieh," "Blosse Lynch."

{ 2 guns on S.S. "Medijieh."
2 guns on S.S. "Blosse Lynch."

N. B.—One ½ D. C. each unit (120th details only) and details from other units were left in Camp Shaib as guard out of these numbers.

APPENIDX "C."

Detail of Ordnance and prisoners taken at Qurnah on 9th December 1914.

Ordnance.—2 Krupp Field guns.

2 Mountain guns.

1·303 Maxim-gun (recovered after its loss, 4th December 1914).

22 Officers' swords.

776 Rifles (of which some 250 were handed over to Navy at their request).

N.B.—Large quantities of ammunition were destroyed.

Prisoners of War.

Subhi Bey, late Vali of Basrah and Turkish Commander.

	Officers.	Rank and file.
1st Battalion, 26th Regiment (Anatolia) ...	12	353
2nd Battalion, Murrattab Regiment (Bagdad) (Amara).	13	345
1st Company, 1st Battalion, 28th Regiment Artillery.	2	63
Turkish Navy	1	3
Basrah Battalion Gendarmerie	7	177
Medical	4	11
Supply, etc.	3	11
Vali's Staff	1	5
Wounded in hospital	2	21
Total ...	45	989

Copy of Report by Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Frazer, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, Commanding, Qurnah Column, on the operations of the 4th December 1914, dated Camp Um Rash, 5th December 1914.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows on the operations yesterday.

2. My Staff Officer, Captain Branson, who was wounded, has already taken to you most of the details, and I sent you a wireless in code last night.

3. The disembarkation yesterday morning was carried out quickly and without confusion.

Two small creeks delayed the advance of the column till they could be rendered passable.

My Advance Guard was, in the first instance, directed so as to pass well to the east of Muzaira'ah.

As all the scouting had to be done with Infantry, the advance was not very quick.

It was first reported that there was no enemy in Muzaira'ah and I then changed the direction of the Advanced Guard so that their right passed to the east of Muzaira'ah.

It was then discovered beyond a doubt that the enemy were in position along the edge of the date palms (*see* Sketch, page 24) between Muzaira'ah and Qurnah.

I directed the Advanced Guard to clear the village and brought up the other ½ Battalion of the 110th on their left, and attacked the enemy on their left flank.

It then became known that Muzaira'ah was occupied by the enemy.

I sent the Norfolks. 1 D. C., to support the ½ Battalion 110th attacking the village.

Eventually the Sappers and Miners also joined the right attack.

The village was cleared and also the trenches in front of the date trees, where the 110th captured 69 prisoners and 2 abandoned field guns (9 prs.).

In the meantime, the ships had been shelling Qurnah and the date groves, and the Royal Field Artillery Muzaira'ah, and the practice of all guns seemed to be excellent.

The troops after this did not come under shell fire, but the rifle fire opposed to them was considerable.

When the troops entered the date grove I reinforced the left half of the 110th by ½ Battalion of 104th, and the enemy was driven back to the Tigris river, where they quickly effected a crossing by means of boats arranged as flying bridges.

At 2-10 P.M. I ordered a retirement to the place near where we disembarked and there formed camp.

After my Infantry entered the date grove my Field Artillery was unable to render any further assistance.

The Tigris east of Qurnah is from 200 to 300 yards wide and field guns cannot operate against Qurnah owing to the date trees.

My retirement to camp was well and steadily carried out.

I am of opinion that until guns can be brought up to demolish the houses of Qurnah, the only way to effect a landing would be to do so with country boats north of Qurnah.

All the troops under my command performed their duty most thoroughly.

Captain Branson, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, my Staff Officer, afforded me the greatest assistance and was wounded shortly after I had decided to retire, while I was issuing the orders.

I attach a report from the Officer Commanding 104th.

The Officer Commanding 110th reports as follows :—

"Of the officers who came under my observation I should like to particularly mention Major Hill and Lieutenant Hind in the Company firing line, and Lieutenant Ball who handled the machine guns most efficiently."

No. 959 Lance-Naik Apa Bagive displayed great bravery during the attack on the enemy's position in the date groves, and in the subsequent advance towards Qurnah. He was carrying the flag on the left of the line in order to indicate the position of the line to the warships. The flag was a very conspicuous mark, and drew a heavy fire from the enemy. Lance-Naik Apa Bagive carried the flag absolutely in the open. Had he taken cover, the flag might not have been visible.

I am sending down all prisoners on "Blosse Lynch", "Malomir" and "Medijieh" under command of Captain Bayley, Royal Field Artillery.

APPENDIX "D."

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Clery, Commanding 104th Rifles, to the Staff Officer, Qurnah Column, dated 5th December 1914.

As requested, I have the honour to forward the names of the following officers and men of the regiment under my command, who were conspicuous for their gallant conduct during the action on the 4th instant opposite Qurnah :—

Captain E. G. J. Byrne.—This officer in the face of a heavy and accurate fire brought his machine guns right up to the firing line on the river bank opposite Qurnah. From here his fire was so galling to the Turks that they brought up a field gun and endeavoured to silence the machine guns. Several of the shells hit the parapet where the machine guns were; notwithstanding this, Captain Byrne kept his guns in action, and did not retire from his position until ordered to retire. This officer on two previous occasions on which the Regiment has been in action, has brought his detachment forward most intelligently and gallantly. On this occasion he received one bullet through his helmet and one cut his puttee.

2. Subadar Ghulam Rasul.—This Indian Officer was conspicuous for the gallant manner in which he led his men forward in the face of a heavy accurate and short range fire from the Turks.

This officer was subsequently killed.

3. Jemadar Kishna Ram—Conspicuous pluck under fire, and assisted a wounded man to rear under heavy fire during the retirement.

4. No. 2317 Lance-Naik Gumau Singh.
5. „ 2866 Rm. Khota Ram.
6. „ 2578 Rm. Dhanna Ram.
7. „ 2090 Rm. Maula Dad.

8. When ordered to retire, the two machine guns had to be carried by hand some 250 yards back to the mules under heavy fire. Not having enough men to take away all the ammunition boxes as well as guns, the machine gun officer asked four men to return to the position and recover the ammunition boxes. They did so under a heavy gun and rifle fire and brought back all the boxes to the mules, although the troops had left the trench.

9. No. 2435 Havildar Mohru Ram, when left in command of a long mixed firing line, performed meritorious service in controlling this line and opening very heavy, accurate fire on the Qurnah position, thus keeping the enemy's fire down while other parts of the firing line retired.

10. No. 1615 Reservist Jhonta Singh, "B" Coy.—Meritorious conduct during the retirement from the river, in carrying Rm. Jai Singh, who was severely wounded through the chest, on his shoulders for 600 yards under heavy fire, over a number of water nullahs, finally handing him over to some dhoolie bearers.

Reservist Jhonta Singh was previously recommended by his Double Company Commander for good work during the action of November 15th, when he carried ammunition forward to the firing line from mules that had fallen into a canal.

11. No. 2263 Bugler Narsu Singh, "A" Coy.—For meritorious conduct in taking written orders regarding the retirement under a heavy fire along the firing line on two occasions—once to extreme right and again later on to the machine guns on the left.

12. No. 3241 Rm. Sobh Singh, "A" Coy. and No. 2981 Rm. Kan Singh, "A" Coy.—For meritorious conduct in carrying between them Rm. Jat Singh, "A," who was severely wounded in the head, under a heavy fire during the retirement for some 300 yards to the dhoolie.

14. No. 3195 Rm. Ratna Ram.
15. „ 2112 „ Dunga Ram.
16. „ 2670 „ Kheta Ram.
17. „ 3143 „ Kema Ram.
18. „ 2422 „ Jowana Ram.

the above men for meritorious conduct, who, in the absence of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, were conspicuous in taking the place of Non-Commissioned Officers in leading their commands forward under a heavy and accurate fire.

19. No. 2463 Bugler Kala Khan, for meritorious conduct. On November 15th this man with another during retirement from Saihan carried Captain Maclean out of action. On 17th November and 4th December he again performed meritorious work in carrying messages backwards and forwards from the Officer Commanding to the officers in the firing line.

APPENDIX "E."

Casualties on December 4th.

Units.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
2nd Norfolks	...	3	...
3rd Sappers and Miners	...	2	2
110th Mahratta Light Infantry	5	16	3
104th Rifles	1 I. O. 13	28	2 W. & M. 8 M.
No casualties, Royal Field Artillery.			
2 mules killed.			
2 „ wounded.			
1 machine gun missing, 110th.			

1 B. O. wounded.
1 I. O. killed.
Indians—18 killed.
British—3 wounded.
Indians—46 wounded.
Indians—15 missing.
Enemy reported in Qurnah 600 and 4 guns; outside 700 and 2 guns.

Captured { Gunner officer.
Infantry Captain 2nd-in-command.
Another officer. }
75 prisoners.
1 gun captured.
1 „ destroyed.

III.

Dated H. M. S. "Espiegle," Qurnah, 15th December 1914.

From—COMMANDER W. NUNN, Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division,
To—The General Officer Commanding, 18th Brigade.

IN the absence of Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., of H. M. S. "Ocean," who was Senior Naval Officer at the time, I beg to forward a short report from the naval point of view on the Qurnah operations from 3rd December to the 9th December 1914.

The names of H. M. Ships engaged were as follows:—

H. M. S. "Espiegle" ...	Commander W. Nunn, R.N.
„ "Odin" ...	Commander C. R. Wason, R.N.
„ "Lawrence" ...	Commander R. N. Suter, R.N.
H. M. Armed Launch "Lewis Pelly"	Lieutenant in Command, J.F.B. Carslake, R.N.
„ „ „ "Miner" ...	Lieutenant in Command. C. H. Heath-Caldwell, R.N.
„ „ „ "Shaitan" ...	Lieutenant Commander in Command, F. G. S. Elkes, R.N.R. (killed in action).

I have the honour to report as follows on the part taken in the operations for attack and occupation of Qurnah by H. M. S. "Espiegle" under my command.

On Thursday, 3rd December, H. M. S. "Espiegle" left Basrah at 3-50 P.M., and anchored to northward of Dair, about 10 miles south of Qurnah, at 7-45 P.M., and weighed, and proceeded at 5-5 A.M., on 4th December towards Qurnah, followed by H. M. Ships "Odin" and Lawrence" and armed launches "Miner," "Lewis Pelly," and "Shaitan" and the four Lynch's steamers "Medijieh," "Blosse Lynch" "Malomir," and "Salami," carrying the troops.

"Medijieh" and "Blosse Lynch" each had two 18-pr. field artillery guns mounted in the forepart of the deck-house.

On rounding the river bend near Um Rash, fire was opened on us by two Turkish guns mounted to the south-west of Muzaira'ah village, and we at once replied, opening fire at 6-45 A.M.

The transports went alongside the bank just south of Um Rash village and disembarked troops, and at 9-20 A.M., they had disembarked and were advancing towards enemy.

The "Blosse Lynch" and "Medijieh" came up and anchored off our port quarter at 9-55 A.M., and opened fire. At this point the enemy's fire was fairly accurate, and they were firing on us from the two Muzaira'ah guns and also from Qurnah.

At 10-5 A.M., "Espiegle" was hit on port bow but not damaged, and was also hit several times later, "Lawrence" also being hit several times.

"Odin" had been left in a position to guard the camp which was formed at the place of disembarkation.

At 1-0 P.M., the armed launches were ordered up to assist in the attack as our troops were seen to have practically reached the left bank of the Tigris opposite Qurnah. The launches opened a rapid, accurate fire and a hot fire was opened on them by the Turkish guns and riflemen.

At about 1-40 P.M., "Miner" was seen to be listing and she returned towards ship and grounded just ahead of "Espiegle" and reported that she has been hit and that a shell had penerated starboard side into engine-room.

Assistance was at once sent by "Espiègle", and leak stopper placed over hole and "Miner" was, later on, able to raise steam again and proceed down river where during the night she was patched by "Odin."

All this time "Espiegle" was in extremely shallow water and unable to move nearer Qurnah. The "Espiegle's" fire had been directed on the enemy's guns at Qurnah, which had been several times temporarily silenced, also those at Muzaira'ah.

During the advance of our troops "Espiegle" and "Lawrence" also shelled the enemy's trenches.

At 2-37 P.M., extremely heavy firing was heard near the bank of the Tigris opposite Qurnah and at 3-0 P.M., a signal was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer, Commanding Troops, that he had decided to retire to Shaib Camp south of Um Rash.

"Espiegle" and "Lawrence" at once directed a heavy fire on the only Qurnah houses which could be seen plainly enough to be sure of not hitting our troops and ordered the armed launches back at 4 P.M.

At 6-15 P.M., the retirement had been affected and "Blosse Lynch" and "Medijich" and launches had gone down river, as "Espiegle" proceeded towards the camp and remained there for the night.

Reinforcements were asked for from Basrah and the river steamers sent down for them on 5th December, bringing up four more 18-pr. guns and two and-a-half battalions of troops, with General Fry in command, on Sunday morning, 6th December, and disembarked on arrival.

On Sunday forenoon General Fry held a conference on board "Lawrence" during, which the enemy opened fire, and in the afternoon at 2-10 P. M., "Lawrence" which was anchored just to north-west of camp reported that the enemy were advancing with guns across the plain from Muzaira'ah.

"Espiegle" at once proceeded to a position north-west of camp and opened fire with shrapnel on the enemy at 2 P.M., "Lawrence" also firing on them.

"Espiegle" was hit twice by enemy's shell, one piercing the side of port bow near 3-pr. gun port. This shell had been fired by enemy's guns near Muzaira'ah village. At 3-10 P.M., one of them was silenced and, it is thought put out of action by a shell by "Espiegle." "Lawrence" was also hit.

Our field artillery had also got into action and the enemy retired across the plain with considerable loss.

"Espiegle" ceased fire at 3-25 P.M., and returned to anchorage for protection of Shaib Camp. More reinforcement arrived in the river steamers about 6-30 P.M., on 7th December, and the troops left the camp at 9 A.M., to advance for attack on Turks' position in accordance with scheme arranged, so that Navy and Army could co-operate as much as possible.

"Espiegle" weighed at 9-45 A. M., and proceeded up river and anchored at 10-10 A.M., to north-west of Um Rash with "Lawrence" astern and launches and "Odin" to south-east.

The enemy at once opened fire from the guns at Qurnah and Muzaira'ah, and we at once replied attacking the guns with lyddite and co-operating with the field guns in the river steamers "Blosse Lynch" and 'Medijich" in shelling enemy's trenches during the advance of our troops, Lieutenant A. G. Seymour, R.N., of H.M.S. "Espiegle,' directing the gun fire from the mast-head.

At 11-30 A.M., a very heavy musketry fire was opened on our troops from Muzaira'ah village, and "Espiegle" moved further up the river at 11-50 A.M., and again at 2-10 P.M., although in very shallow water, in order to support the troops.

The armed launches were sent forward at 2 P.M., and at this time Lieutenant G. E. Harden, R.N., of H.M.S. "Espiegle" went in the steam-cutter to locate and sound round the dredger which the Turks had sunk in the river between us and Qurnah.

A heavy fire was being kept up by the Turkish guns and at 3-30 P.M., the "Shaitan" returned with her Captain, Lieutenant Commander F. O. S. Elkes, R.N.R., killed and several wounded, and steaming gear disabled. Her wounded were taken and treated on board "Espiegle."

The launches were recalled at 2-45 P.M., and "Espiegle" remained in the same position for the night, the enemy firing a few shells when the moon rose.

The enemy's fire had been very heavy and fairly accurate during the day and "Espiegle" was hit several times, two men being wounded by a segment of shell which hit spreader of main topmast rigging and burst over afterpart of the ship. Another shell pierced foremast cowl and lodged in netting.

Great difficulty was experienced in keeping signal communication with the Army, but we ascertained during the night that they had camped near Muzaira'ah and would advance on Qurnah in the morning.

At 8-30 A.M on 8th December, the armed launch "Lewis Pelly" was ordered to reconnoitre towards Qurnah and was heavily fired on by Turkish guns and riflemen at 9 A.M.

"Espiegle" therefore opened fire and ordered "Lewis Pelly" back. Heavy firing in the woods indicated that our troops were engaged and we received information from General Fry that he intended to attempt to cross the Tigris above Qurnah and advance on the town.

"Espiegle" proceeded further up the river and Lieutenant G. E. Harden, of "Espiegle" placed a buoy on the outer side of the sunken lighter, and, with "Lewis Pelly" sounding ahead, "Espiegle" passed it about 11 A.M. and anchored to northward of it, opening fire on the guns at Qurnah and firing lyddite at the houses. "Blosse Lynch" and "Medijieh" also moved up and assisted, and "Lawrence" anchored some cables astern. Firing continued intermittently until sunset, and heavy rifle fire and the burning buildings indicated that the troops were progressing. The guns did not fire till after sunset and early in the middle watch a small steamer with all lights burning was observed to be coming down the river from the direction of the town blowing her siren to attract attention.

"Espiegle's" siren pipe had been cut by shell so "Blosse Lynch" was directed to sound her siren in reply, and I sent an armed boat away under Lieutenant G. H. Harden, R.N., to board her as she approached. She was found to have on board a deputation of three Turkish Officers to discuss terms of surrender of Qurnah.

They came on board at 12-35 A.M., and were interviewed by Captain Hayes-Sadler, R.N., of H.M.S. "Ocean," who is directing naval operations from "Espiegle,' and agreed to an unconditional surrender and to meet General Fry on board "Espiegle' at 8-30 A.M.

At 8-30 A.M. on 9th December the three Turkish Officers, viz., Major Hussain, Lieutenant Kornal and Lieutenant Ismail Haki, returned on board and met General Fry and Staff and arranged details as to surrender.

"Espiegle" went further up the river at high water with "Lewis Pelly" again sounding ahead, and although very shallow was able to reach the deeper water near Qurnah and entered the Tigris, anchoring off Qurnah at 10-50 A.M.

In the afternoon, General Fry landed from H.M.S. "Espiegle" and received the sword of the Turkish Vali and Officers, the Turkish troops were disarmed and sent down the river as prisoners of war, and the Union Jack was hoisted over Qurnah.

– –

Endorsement dated Qurnah, 15th December 1914.

From—The General Officer Commanding, 18th Brigade,

To—The General Staff, Indian Expeditionary Force "D".

FORWARDED. In myreport on these operations I have already mentioned the great assistance and co-operation extended by the Naval Force under Capain Hayes-Sadler, R.N. I much admired the intrepredity shown by the Commanders of the armed launches in ascending the Shatt-al-Arab River under shell fire each day, and sincerely regret the death of one of these, Lieutenant Elkes, R.N.

No. 204 (G.), dated Basrah, the 3rd February 1915.

From—LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR A. A. BARRETT, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Commanding, Indian Expeditionary Force "D,"

To—The Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following report on an engagement with the Turks north of Qurnah on the 20th January.

Reports from naval and cavalry reconnaissances were to the effect that Turkish outposts had occupied some sand-hills about six miles north of Muzaira'ah on the left bank of the Tigris. I thought it advisable to drive

them back, and to impress upon our troops, as well as upon our adversaries, that it was not our intention merely to maintain a passive defence of our prepared position at Qurnah—Muzaira'ah.

A copy of the operation order issued is attached.*

The cavalry of the advanced guard, after drawing the enemy's fire from his trenches on the sand-hills, moved eastward to cover our right flank, sending a patrol to the west to watch the villages near the river bank. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry then advanced direct on the sand-hills, which were speedily cleared of the enemy. The 103rd Light Infantry prolonged the line to the left, with the 22nd Punjabis and 119th Infantry in second line, and the Norfolk Regiment and half a battalion of the 7th Rajputs in reserve. The Turkish guns, six in number, opened fire from a position near the village of Rotah and were heavily shelled by the "Espiegle" and by our batteries. As our infantry advanced they came under fire from the Turkish main trenches.

These were at the time believed to be north of the Rotah creek, but a comparison of reports received since the action leads to the conlcusion that some of them must have been on the south bank. A large extent of ground in front of the creek was marshy, so that the men of our leading battalions were over their knees in water.

The cavalry were also in wet ground. Our artillery were in action at a range of 3,500 yards, engaging the enemy's guns and shelling his trenches and camps, which were plainly visible beyond the creek. The 4-inch guns of the "Espiegle," firing lyddite, were also within effective range, with two guns of the 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, mounted on the deck of the S. S. "Medjidieh." The enemy's guns were temporarily silenced, and some of his troops were seen to be retiring to the north-east.

At this stage I was inclined to order a general advance on Rotah village, with a view to destroying the Turkish camp, and possibly capturing his guns. But I had warned the troops beforehand that I had no intention of crossing the creek, and an advance through marshy ground without cover would probably have entailed considerable loss. I also had to consider that our force was hardly strong enough to hold a position at Rotah as well as at Qurnah in the event of more troops being brought down from Baghdad.

I therefore issued orders to stand fast and prepare to withdraw to camp. Our second line took up a position on the sand-hills and our first line withdrew almost unmolested, except for an occasional shell from the enemy's guns, their infantry fire being well kept down by our artillery and the guns of the "Espiegle." Shortly after noon the engagement ceased, and by 2 o'clock the last of our troops were back in camp at Muzaira'ah.

Arab reports gave the strength of the enemy at about 5,000, and variously estimated his losses at from 200 to 300 killed, besides many wounded. These numbers may be exaggerated, but it is evident that his troops were much demoralised by our fire. Askari Bey, who had recently arrived from Constantinople to take command, was wounded, and is said to have returned to Baghdad.

I was much pleased with the behaviour of the troops on this occasion. General Dobbie handled his brigade skilfully, and the rapid and spirited advance of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and the 103rd Mahrattas is worthy of special mention.

I am greatly indebted to Captain Nunn, R. N., for the valuable assistance afforded by H. M. S. "Espiegle" and the armed launch "Miner."

Enclosures—

1. Causalty return.
2. Operation Order No. 17.
3. Captain Nunn, R. N.'s report.
4. Rough sketch of ground ... } not reproduced.
5. Map of Qurnah and district ... }

* Page 4.

Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

CASUALTIES.

Units.	British.						Indian.						Remarks.
	Officers.			Rank & File.			Officers.			Rank & File.			
	K	W	M	K	W	M	K	W	M	K	W	M	
Force Headquarters ...	...	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Captain Cochran
17TH BRIGADE.													
1st Bn., Oxford and Bucks L.I.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22nd Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1†	...	...	3	...	† Subadar Rajpal Singh.
103rd Mahratta L. I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1‡	...	6	20	1	‡ Subadar Krishna Rao Gadgi.
119th Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
18TH BRIGADE													
7th Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
10TH BRIGADE, R. F. A.													
63rd Battery	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76th "	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33rd Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
TOTAL ...	...	1	...	...	18	...	...	2	..	7	29	1	58

Operation Order No. 17 by General Officer Commanding, "D" Force.

QURNAH ;
19th January 1915.

Reference 1 mile to 1 inch map issued to-day.

1. The enemy is believed to be receiving reinforcements by river at Sakhricha and north of Mazeeblah, and he occupies an advanced position on the sand-hills, one mile south of the Rotah canal.

2. The Force Commander intends to attack this advanced position to-morrow.

3. The Senior Naval Officer will co-operate from the Tigris. The "Medjidieh" with two 18-pr. guns of 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and ½ a double company 120th Infantry on board, is placed at his disposal. The Navy will also guard the mouth of the Shatt-al-Shaib and the Euphrates.

4. *Advanced guard.*—Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Wogan Brown.

Troops.—33rd Cavalry, less 2 squadrons.
½ battalion, 17th Brigade.
1 section, No. 17 Company, Sappers and Miners.

5. *Rendezvous.*—Just north of the central redoubt at Muzaira'ah at 5-30 A.M. Main Body.

Troops.—17th Infantry Brigade (less 1 battalion) in two lines of Company Columns.
10th Brigade Royal Field Artillery (less 82nd Battery and 1 section 76th Battery).
No. 30 Battery Mountain Artillery.
No. 17 Company, Sappers and Miners, less 1 section.
2nd battalion, Norfolk Regiment (in reserve).

Distances 100 spaces between lines, intervals 50 paces between units. The left hand man of the right battalion of the front line will direct.
6. One double company, 17th Brigade on each flank. Flank Guards.
7. The improvised Divisional Ammunition Column, two British and three Indian Bearer Subdivisions, Field Ambulances and 50 riding mules escorted by 2 double companies of the 7th Rajputs—Officer Commanding Captain Ogg— Ammunition C Field Ambulan

will follow the main body starting at 6 A.M.

Clearing Hospital.—1 section British and 1 section Indian Field Ambulance on the "Medjidieh."

8. Captains Cochran and Taylor will guide the column. Guides.
9. 150 rounds of ammunition and a havresack ration to be carried on person. Ammunition, etc.
Signalling, entrenching tools and section reserve ammunition to be carried on mules with units.
10. Reports to Force Headquarters during operations with the Royal Field Artillery. Position of quarters.
11. The remainder of the force in garrison as follows:— Garrison.

Tigris Redoubt.—Officer Commanding, Major Pocock.
Troops.—120th Infantry, less ½ a double company.
1 section, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Qurnah Fort.—Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Frazer.
Troops.—110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
7th Rajputs, less 2 double companies and details.

Muzaira'ah.—Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Harward.
Troops.—18th Pioneers, less 2 double companies.
Sirmur Sappers and details.

R. N. GAMBLE, *Colonel*,
General Staff.

Issued at 1-30 P.M.

	Copy No.		Copy No.
General Officer Commanding 17th Infantry Brigade	1	Senior Naval Officer ...	2
Commanding Royal Artillery ...	4	General Officer Commanding 18th Brigade	3
Officer Commanding 33rd Cavalry	5	Officer Commanding Qurnah	6
Officer Commanding Muzaira'ah	7	Record	8

General Officers Commanding Brigades to pass copy to Sappers and Medical Units.

Copy of a report from Captain W. Nunn, Royal Navy, Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division, to the General Officer Commanding, Indian Expeditionary Force "D," dated Qurnah, 21st January 1915.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following report on the naval operations in the Shatt-al-Arab on the 20th January.

At 6-50 A.M. H. M. S. "Espiegle" (Captain W. Nunn, R. N., Senior Naval Officer) followed by H. M. Armed Launch "Miner" (Lieutenant in Command

S. N. Heath-Caldwell) and "Medjidieh," having on board two 18-pr. Royal Field Artillery guns, proceeded up the river from anchorage off Tigris Camp.

At 7-30 the ships came under fire of the enemy's guns posted on south side of Rotah village, and at 7-58 A.M. "Espiegle" anchored in reach of Tigris beyond Bahran village heading E. N. E. in a position in which her whole broadside bore on enemy's position, and opened fire on enemy's guns.

At 8-15 A.M. "Medjidieh" anchored as previously arranged about a quarter of a mile to southward of "Espiegle" and warped her stern round to bring her guns to bear and then opened fire.

At 8-20 A.M. "Miner" anchored off Bahran village and was attacked by twenty armed Arabs who ran out from the village. "Miner" drove them away with a well directed fire and then continued to engage parties of armed Arabs and cavalry on the right bank of Tigris.

"Espiegle's" fire was at first directed entirely on enemy's guns, of which five were plainly visible from the ship in pits south of Rotah village (just north of Rotah creek). "Medjidieh" assisting.

Later on "Espiegle" and "Medjidieh" also shelled enemy's trenches and parties of Turks, who came forward close along left bank of river under cover of the raised bank and sniped at the ship.

After 10-45 A.M. the enemy's guns seldom fired. Their fire had been fairly good for direction, but badly laid for elevation, and shots and fragments of shell often fell near the ship but did no damage.

About 10-45 A.M the signal arrived that our forces were retiring to camp, so "Espiegle" shelled the trenches vigorously and ordered "Miner" and "Medjidieh" to drop down river firing as they went.

A large body of the enemy's infantry were observed about 10-0 A.M. to be leaving the camp near Sakhricha marching in column and numbering between one and two thousand. They marched to south-eastward round Pear Drop bend and reinforced the trenches and position near Rotah about noon. "Espiegle" was able to put a few shells amongst them and they scattered and took cover.

On their left was a large scattered body of enemy, presumably Arabs, numbering several thousand. On our departure they appeared to march into Rotah with red and green flags flying.

At noon the "Miner" was ordered to set Bahran village on fire, which she did not and took two Arabs in Turkish uniform prisoners who were fighting for the Turks; at the same time the Royal Engineers were destroying Halla village.

At 12-10 P.M. "Espiegle" weighed and followed the others down river, the enemy keeping up gun and rifle fire as we left.

No. 860-A., dated Basrah, 31st March 1915.

From—The General Officer Commanding, I. E. F. "D,"
To—The Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, Simla.

As I am about to relinquish the command of Indian Expeditionary Force "D," I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of those officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, whose good services during the operations from November 1914 to 31st March 1915, I desire to bring to notice, in addition to those who have already been mentioned in my reports No. 101-G., dated 7th December 1914,* and 174-G., dated 29th December 1914*:—

Commanders, Headquarter Staff, etc.

Major-General C. I. Fry ...	Has done excellent service throughout. He commanded during the highly successful engagements which led to the surrender of Subhi Bey at Qurnah in December 1914.
Brigadier-General W. H. Dobbie, C. B.	A keen and capable Brigade Commander, and a good leader of troops in the field.
Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C. B., D. S. O.	Commanded the Force before my arrival, and showed great skill and resource in his arrangements for overcoming the resistance of the Turks, and landing his troops in face of considerable difficulties. Has shown much dash and gallantry when leading his Brigade in action.

* Published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th February 1915.

Brigadier-General C. T. Robinson.	A very capable Artillery Commander. When in command of a mixed force at Ahwaz he was greatly out-numbered by the enemy, and succeeded in extricating his troops from a very difficult situation with much coolness and decision.
Colonel R. N. Gamble, D.S.O. ...	His services as Senior General Staff Officer have been carried out to my entire satisfaction, and have contributed greatly to the success of the operations. He is full of tact and resource, and possesses all the qualities that go to make a good staff officer.
Colonel L. W. Shakespear ...	His duties as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Force in connection with the landing, movement and location of troops have been of a most onerous and responsible nature, and he has spared no pains to carry them out successfully in face of many difficulties.
Colonel P. Hehir, M.D. ...	As senior medical officer he has done much to promote the general efficiency of the Force by his unceasing care for the physical welfare of the troops and followers, and for the treatment of the sick and wounded. He possesses great administrative ability and is an extremely valuable officer.
Colonel U. W. Evans ...	A thoroughly capable and energetic Engineer Commander with high abilities and full of resource. Owing to the difficult nature of the country the work of the technical troops has been throughout of a most arduous nature, and has been carried out with thorough success.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. D. Fordyce.	Has performed his important duties as Assistant Director of Supplies in a highly satisfactory manner. He has good administrative ability.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. R. Annesley.	A very competent and energetic transport officer, with a thorough knowledge of the duties connected with his Branch. Under his able direction the transport has been kept in a highly efficient state, and its organisation and work in the field has left nothing to be desired.
Major J. H. M. Davie ...	An officer of great administrative ability, whose most arduous and responsible duties as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the Force have been carried out to my entire satisfaction.
Major G. A. F. Sanders ...	An officer of great talent and resource, whose general professional ability and knowledge of staff duties in the field are much above the average. I cannot speak too highly of the quality of his work.
Major C. C. R. Murphy ...	Has done valuable work as head of the Intelligence Branch. He has been successful in obtaining accurate information of the enemy's strength and movements, and his local knowledge of the country and people has been of great assistance.
Major J. F. Tyrrell ...	His most responsible duties as Head of the Ordnance Branch have been performed to my entire satisfaction.
Major d'A. C. Brownlow ...	In addition to his work as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Force, he has filled the important appointment of Military Governor of Basrah with marked success.
Captain H. S. Cardew ...	His work as Assistant Director of Army Signals has been thoroughly satisfactory. He has good abilities and considerable powers of organisation.
Lieutenant C. K. Greenway ...	As Aide-de-Camp this officer has proved himself to be a most energetic and capable young officer.

2. The following staff and regimental officers are also worthy of special commendation :—

Adamson, Lieutenant-Colonel H.M., M.B.	Landale, Lieutenant C. H.
Ali, Risaldar Mahomed.	Lyttle, Lieutenant W. J.
Anthony, Major W. S.	Lloyd, Major J. H.

Arthur, Captain D., M.B.
Barber, Captain C. H., M.B.
Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Wogan.
Browne-Mason, Major H. O. B.
Booth, Captain F.
Collins, Major D. J., M.B.
Cook, Captain W. K.
Dallas, Major A. E.
Dent, Captain W.
Donegan, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F.
Farmar, Major W. C. R.
Gillis, Captain F. G.
Goldsmith, Captain H. A.
Grey, Captain A. J. H.
Gribbon, Captain W. H.
Harward, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. N.
Hewett, Captain G.
Horton, Major J. H., D.S.O.
Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B.
Khan, Lieutenant Abdul Majid (Nawab of Savanur)
Khan, Lieutenant Murtaza
McCreery, Captain A. T. J., M.B.
Messenger, Captain H. T. K.
Ogg, Captain A. C.
O'Keefe, Major D. S. A., M.B.
Parr, Lieutenant-Colonel H. O.
Peel, Captain B. G.
Pirrie, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W.
Pocock, Major P. F.
Pogson, Lieutenant C. A.
Radcliffe, Major F. W.
Riddell, Major H. J.
Roe, Captain J. W.
Shah, 2nd Lieutenant Abdul Samad.
Shairp, Major H. F.
Shuttleworth, Major A. R. B.
Singh, Lieutenant Jiwan.
Singh, Risaldar Hukum.
Stace, Captain R. E.
Sykes, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A.
Thornton, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E.
Whiteley, Captain E. C.
Wright, Lieutenant R.

The following departmental warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men have rendered valuable service, for which I recommend suitable departmental promotion in each case in the order named:—

Medical Services.

No. 854 1st Class S. A. S. Mohun Lal.
3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. A. Cotton.
1st Class S. A. S. Ganga Ram Hariba.
3rd Class Assistant Surgeon S. C. Raphael.
3rd Class Assistant Surgeon H. Vincent.
1st Class S. A. S. V. Sambasiva Nayakar.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor A. T. Bardens
Arm. Staff Sergeant L. R. Anderson.
Conductor W. J. Chambers.

Supply and Transport Corps.

Conductor S. Fowles
Sub-Conductor J. A. P. Day
Sub-Conductor F. Carey.

India Miscellaneous List.

Conductor H. Joyner
Sub-Conductor J. Bryce.

No. 34 Divisional Signal Company.

No. 1 Sergeant-Major J. McConville.
No. 40 2nd Corporal W. Fletcher
No. 45 Private H. J. Newstead
Jemadar Murugesan.
No. 78 Sapper Adimulan.
No. 48 Lance-Naik Joshua.

Searchlight Section.

Staff Sergeant J. Houghton
Sergeant F. N. Booth*
Sapper T. G. Pendrigh*
Sapper J. Mulhern.*
Sapper W. J. Mooney.*

* Volunteers.

3. The following officers are specially brought to notice for gallantry in the field :—

Major M. H. Anderson, 33rd Cavalry.	In the operations from Mezera on the left bank of the Tigris on 30th January 1915, he led a successful charge against the enemy with conspicuous gallantry and resolution—he had 2 horses shot under him.
Captain W. M. Hunt, 23rd Mountain Battery.	At Ahwaz, on the 3rd March 1915, this officer displayed conspicuous coolness and bravery in repeatedly checking the enemy with his own rifle, although severely wounded, and thus enabling his section of the 23rd Mountain Battery to withdraw at a most critical stage of the fight.
2nd-Lieutenant H. J. Baillie, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment.	Near Ahwaz, on the 3rd March 1915, displayed conspicuous courage. With a handful of men he gallantly checked the advance of overwhelming numbers of the enemy and was thus instrumental in saving many of our wounded from falling into their hands.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Stack, 33rd Cavalry.	Severely wounded near Shaiba on 3rd March 1915, whilst displaying great personal gallantry and handling his regiment in a most skilful manner. This officer did extremely good work whilst commanding the Shaiba Post for over two months.
Captain H. E. Shortt, I.M.S. ...	In the operations from Mezera on the left bank of the Tigris on 30th January 1915, this Medical Officer displayed great devotion and courage in attending wounded in the open, in face of rifle fire at comparatively close quarters.
Captain A. R. Thomson, 7th Rajputs.	Near Ahwaz, on the 3rd March 1915, was acting as Signalling Officer on the Staff of the Column Commander. At a critical moment he displayed great initiative in collecting as many men as he could and holding a position to cover the retirement. He next gallantly led a bayonet charge against a party of the enemy who were blocking the road to camp and succeeded in clearing them out.
Captain H. C. West, "S" Battery, R.H.A.	Near Shaiba, on the 3rd March 1915, at a critical moment of the operations when the teams of a gun and a waggon were down, displayed conspicuous coolness and courage in keeping the enemy at bay with his revolver, whilst he enabled his defenceless drivers to escape on foot.
Lieutenant R. H. Sheepshanks, 12th Cavalry (attached 33rd Cavalry).	Was conspicuous for his gallantry and skilful handling of a small body of cavalry near Ahwaz on the 3rd March 1915. Re-forming his troop he repeatedly charged the foremost lines of the enemy and inflicted heavy loss on them.

4. In a previous report, I mentioned the good services of the officers and men of the Royal Navy. Since the departure of Captain Hayes-Sadler, the duties of Senior Naval Officer have been most ably performed by Captain Nunn, R.N., of H.M.S. "Espiegle," whose valuable advice and ready co-operation in all our undertakings has contributed so greatly to the success of the operations.

5. I am also much indebted to the officers of the Royal Indian Marine, who have shown zeal and energy in organising a most efficient river transport service, and in making all arrangements for the berthing and unloading of the large fleet of vessels that has been employed on transport duties. The whole has been under the able direction of Captain Hamilton, R.I.M., and among those serving under him I would specially mention Captains Goldsmith and Marsh.

6. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the officers and crews of the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company which conveyed the troops from India at the outset of the operations, while the Turks were still in occupation of the country. At this time there was much risk owing to the difficult navigation of the river, and to the fact that the banks were often held by the enemy. The one desire of the Captains of these vessels was to push forward as rapidly as possible, and to afford us all the help that was in their power. The same remark applies to the Captains

of Lynch Bros'. steamers and of the other river craft which have been in constant employment on transport duties, and have many times been in situations of considerable danger.

The following are those who are worthy of special commendation :—

Captain R. W. Coope ...	... H. T. "Elephanta."
Captain G. R. Elton ...	.. H. T. "Umaria."
Captain J. S. Kilner ...	... H. T. "Ekma."
Lieutenant S. L. Mills, R.N.R.	... H. T. "Varela."
Captain J. S. Reddock ...	... H. T. "Erinpura."
Captain C. J. Swanson ...	... H. T. "Torilla."
Captain C. H. Cowley ...	... "Mejidieh."
Captain E. C. P. D'Eye ...	... "Blosse Lynch."
Captain F. W. Lyte ...	... "Shushan."
Captain O. Sczulczewski ...	... "Malamir."
Captain Hassan bin Ghulami	... "Salimi."
Captain Tahir bin Bangool	... "Mozaffari."

7. In a previous report I expressed my great indebtedness to Sir Percy Cox for his valuable advice and assistance. His intimate knowledge of local politics, and his remarkable personal influence over the surrounding tribesmen, have smoothed over many difficulties, and greatly assisted the military operations.

I also wish to mention the good services of Mr. E. G. Gregson of the Indian Police, Mr. D. Gumley of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Mr. E. Clerici of the Postal Department, and Mr. Thomas Dexter, Personal Assistant and Interpreter to the Military Governor of Basrah.

Doctor Arthur Bennett, of the American Mission Hospital, has helped us greatly by undertaking the treatment of wounded Turkish and Arab officers and men.

8. Several recommendations of Indian ranks for the Indian Order of Merit and Indian Distinguished Service Medal on account of recent acts of gallantry, which are now being recorded, will be submitted in due course.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1915.

No. 10373-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of rice to Holland and her Colonies.

No. 10480-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2561-W., dated the 13th March 1915.

Delete the words "other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and" *after* the words "Oils, all vegetable."

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 2nd July 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 634.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, 1915 (II of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that service in India under the following circumstances shall be service under war conditions, namely:—

When the Indian soldier is under orders to proceed on field service, or when the unit to which such Indian soldier belongs is mobilised, or when the commanding officer of the unit to which such Indian soldier belongs certifies that, by reason of the state of war now existing, such Indian soldier is otherwise precluded from obtaining leave of absence, to enable him to prosecute or defend his suit.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 635.—Second Lieutenant Aeneas Francon Williams resigns his commission. Dated the 3rd May 1915.

Robert Harold Mansel Harvey to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. F. Williams, resigned. Dated the 3rd May 1915.

Leo Meighan Candler to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 31st May 1915.

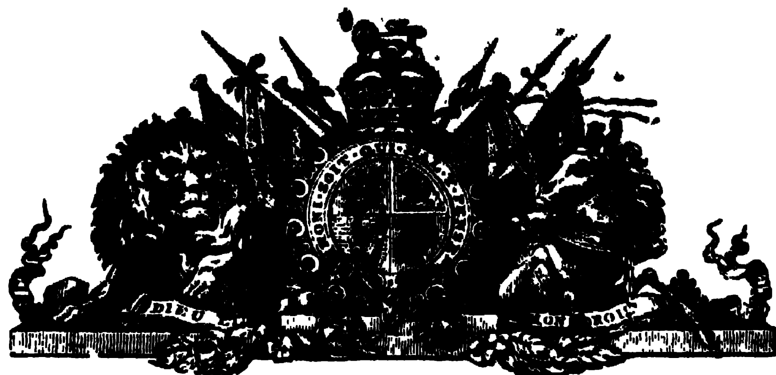
2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 638.—Lieutenant John James Headwards to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th June 1915.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 639.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Claude Routh, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st April 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1915.

No. 42.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir William Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July 1915.

No. 1359-I.C.—Corrigendum. In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 985 (*a*) I.C., dated the 3rd June 1915, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to certain persons, *for* the entry "Dilshad Begum, wife of the Nawab of Murshidabad", *substitute* the following, viz., "Dilshad Begum, wife of Jafar Kadr Saiyed Muhammad Fateh Ali Mirza of Murshidabad".

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1915.

No. 10625-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all goods to Holland.

The 10th July, 1915.

No. 10806-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 2nd day of June, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

1. That the heading "Forage and food for animals" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading—

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans:
Brewers' and distillers' grains;
Brewers' dried yeast;
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Coconut or poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;

Hay;
Lentils;
Maize;
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings;
Offals of corn and grain, including:—

Bran and Pollard;
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
Sharps and middlings;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
Straw.

2. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Oats;
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

3. That the following sub-headings which have hitherto been included under the heading "Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted:—

Ground nuts (Arachides);
Palm kernels;
Rape seed.

4. That the following sub-headings which have hitherto been included under the heading "Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted:—

Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal;
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

5. That the heading "Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans" included by the Order of Council of the 20th day of May 1915, in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans."

6. That the heading "Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Zinc (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and the heading "Zinc ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

7. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations :—

Hydrochloric acid ;

Oxides and salts of nickel ;

Oxides and salts of tungsten ;

Metals and ores, the following, namely :—

Wulfenite ;

Mineral and vegetable wax ;

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely :—

Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides) ;

Hempseed ;

Palm nuts and palm kernels ;

Poppy seeds ;

Rape or colza seed ;

Sunflower seed ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Barley, barleymeal, and pearled and pot barley ;

Oatmeal and rolled oats.

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.

8. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—

Arsenic and its compounds ;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely :—

Buckwheat ;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely :—

Biscuit meal ;

Calf meal ;

Fish meal (including fish guano) and concentrated fish ;

Groundnut or earth nut cake and meal ;

Hempseed cake and meal ;

Husk meal ;

Locust bean meal ;

Meat meal ;

Palmnut cake and meal ;

Poppyseed cake and meal ;

Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal ;

Sesame seed cake and meal ;

Soya bean cake and meal ;

Sunflower seed cake and meal ;

Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol ;

Dari ;

Millet ;

Molasses for cattle feeding ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Onions ;

Potatoes ;

Rye, rye flour and meal.

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 10847-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., Customs, dated the 17th October 1914.

SCHEDULE.

Column I.—Prohibited goods.	Column II.—Exceptions.
Mica	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.

No. 10930-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 203-W., dated the 26th October 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Hides and Skins (raw) to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 10th July, 1915.

No. 11038.—In pursuance of Section 116-F., of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of a rule which His Excellency in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by that section.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 10th August 1915.

Draft Rule.

The cess leviable under Section 116-E., of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, shall be payable from the date of this Notification up to and including the 30th June 1916 at the rate of Rs. 2 on every garden sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or Section 91 of the Act within the above mentioned period.

No. 10675—10691-112.

The 6th July 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, Dept. of Commerce and Industry.

The following translation of a Decree No. 599 of the Governor of Cochin China, dated the 26th April 1915, regulating the disembarkation of foreigners at Saigon is published for general information:—

I.—From this date no foreigner shall be allowed to disembark in the Colony unless he is provided with a properly authenticated passport or unless the Council of the nation to which he says he belongs guarantees him.

Every foreigner, allowed to disembark here, if he wishes to reside in the Colony, must provide himself with a special Permit issued by the Chief of the Police.

II.—Foreigners not allowed to disembark must remain on board the steamer. Those who may succeed in disembarking without leave will be sent back by the next steamer either at their own expense or in the case of destitution at the expense of the Shipping Line bringing them here.

III.—The following regulations applying to passenger steamers coming from the North will also in the future be applied to those coming from the South.

A Police Official will go on board the boat at Nhabe. The Master must hand him a list of all foreigners on board including foreigners forming part of the crew.

IV.—All Ship Officials must give every assistance in their power to the Police to prevent foreigners not authorised to land from leaving the ship.

V.—French Citizens or Protégés will be obliged to prove their nationality before disembarking, either producing a proper Passport or other documents proving their status. Those who may be unable to produce such documents or who possess insufficient proof of their nationality will only be allowed to land if they can produce some one (approved of by the Authorities) to go security for them.

VI.—This decree in no way modifies the application of the Governor General's Decree dated October 3rd 1911 on the "Immigration of Foreigners" or those regulations concerning Foreigners of Asiatic Extraction.

The Governor General in Council requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above provisions of the Decree as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Saigon is believed to be most common.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign Departments for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July 1915.

No. 139.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule VIII *insert* the following as sub-paragraph 5:—

Examinations in Punjabi by the Proficiency standard will be held at Lahore twice a year in the last week of April and the first week of November under the orders of the Government of the Punjab.

In rule XVI *substitute* the following for the text-books in Punjabi :—

Vidya Ratnakar—(Chapters I, VII, XI, XIII, XVII and XXVI).

Punjabi Middle Course—II.

Bulla Shah's Kafis—(Edition printed at the Punjab Commercial Press, Amritsar)—Kafis 2 to 31, pages 5 to 26.

Waris Shah's Hir—(Edition of 1911 printed at the Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore)—Chapter I, page 2, stanza 4, to page 8, stanza 4; Chapter II, pages 12 and 13; Chapter III, page 17, stanza 1, to page 21, stanza 2; Chapter IV, page 21, stanza 3, to page 23, stanza 3; Chapter V, page 25, stanza 1, to page 32, stanza 3; Chapter VI, page 58, stanza 2, to page 60, stanza 2; Chapter VII, page 69, stanza 1, to page 79, stanza 3; Chapter VIII, page 86, stanza 3, to page 88, stanza 3; Chapter IX, pages 89—92; Chapter X, pages 95—100; Chapter XI, pages 116—118; Chapter XII, pages 150—159; Chapter XIII, pages 197—200; Chapter XIV, pages 216—227, stanza 2, 231—243, stanza 2, and pages 244—248.

Mohan Singh's Punjabi Grammar.

H. SHARP,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 9th July 1915.

APPOINTMENT.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 640.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Richard Sharples is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 8th June 1915, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1915.

No. 206.—The following is published for general information :—

* * * * * * *

(ii) *Pages 24 and 25. For the existing Schedule VI substitute the attached.*

Schedule VI.

No. 706—39.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 30th January 1915.

In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 3291-(Public), dated the 7th December 1900, and this Department Notification No. 370-39, dated the 18th January 1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) :—

1. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas

in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception; that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene:

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

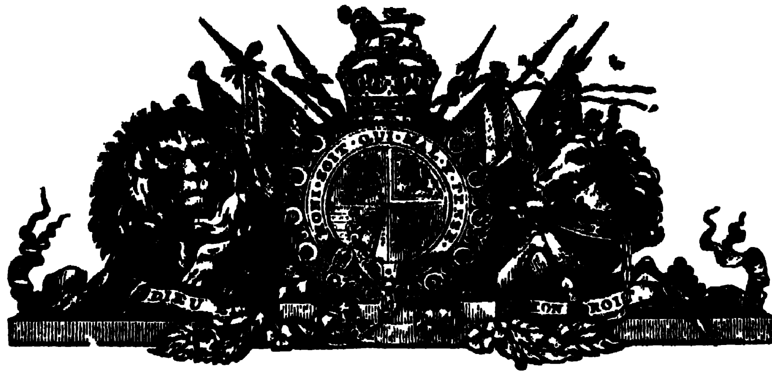
(1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.
(2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.
(3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212°F.
(4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 706—39, dated the 30th January 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.
(5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in British India:—

(6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

The 9th July 1915.

No. 971.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely—

In Schedule VII in forms XI, XII, XIII and XIV, the following condition shall be inserted after condition 5, namely—

"5-A. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Local Government may direct."

PUBLIC.

The 12th July 1915.

No. 1065.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India will take rank in Article 39 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th July 1915.

No. 1133-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to clause (1) of rule 22 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 :—

"(*d*) where they are consigned from any place in the Benares State to any other place in the Benares State separated therefrom by British Indian territory, by the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for the Benares State."

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17th July 1915.

No. 11626-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of cotton yarn and thread, gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for, the use of, the Crown ;

(*ii*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

CUSTOMS.

The 17th July 1915.

No. 11680-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 24th day of June, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

1. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

Chemicals, drugs, &c., viz.:—

Caffeine and its salts.

Paraldehyde.

Theobromine-sodium salicylate.

2. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Bone ash.

Guanos.

Phosphates of metals, manufactured.

Phosphate rock, *viz*:—

Apatites.

Phosphates of lime and alumina.

Phosphides.

Phosphoric acids and oxides.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

3. That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deemed to include balata and gutta-percha and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.*:—"Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc"; and that the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" should be substituted for the words "goods made wholly of rubber" in the aforesaid heading.

4. That the heading "rosin" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

5. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Cotton yarn and thread.

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

6. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden :—

Terneplates.

7. That the exportation of "tin-plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" which is prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, should be prohibited also to ports in Norway.

NOW THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 16th July 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 676.—Galiston Marcar Gregory to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th June 1915.

John Dixon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th June 1915.

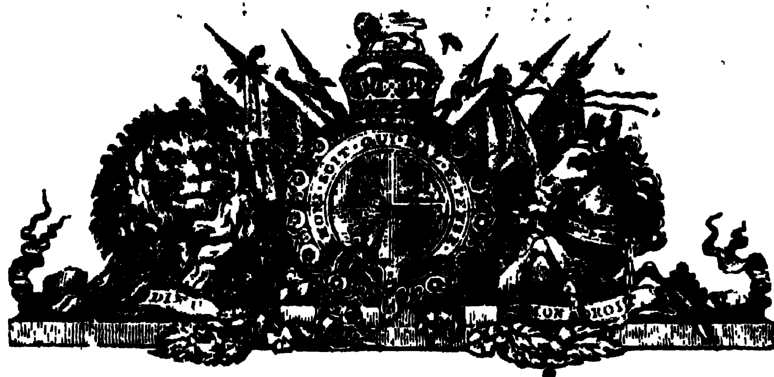
CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 678.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the octroi duty imposed in any cantonment in British India, grain brought into the cantonment for the use of any Indian Silladar Cavalry regiment ;

Provided that, if any grain so brought into any such cantonment is sold to persons outside the regiment for any purpose, or to persons within the regiment for purposes other than the feeding of such animals as are maintained under the "silladar" system, *i.e.*, those animals on whose account compensation for dearness of forage is admissible under rule, the Commanding Officer of the regiment shall furnish, on the first day of each month, to the Cantonment Authority, a certificate of the amounts so sold, and shall arrange for the simultaneous payment of the amount of octroi duty payable thereon.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 20th July 1915.

No. 817.—Mr. C. C. Morgan, Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave, with effect from the 22nd July to the 30th September 1915.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 24th July 1915.

No. 12174-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of rattans and bamboos to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) **Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown; and**

(*ii*) **Goods shipped for use during voyage.**

No. 12202-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications in the Department of Commerce and Industry referred to below :—

(*i*) *delete* the word "Italy" in Notification No. 4384-W., dated the 24th April 1915;

(*ii*) *insert* the word "Italy" *after* the word "France" in Notifications Nos. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, 2561-W., dated the 13th March 1915, 6600-W., dated the 15th May 1915, 7051-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, 7052-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, and 11626-W., dated the 17th July 1915.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 24th July 1915.

No. 12221-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA OR MOROCCO.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation :

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country :

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morroco) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th July 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 23rd July 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 692.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Form No. 1—Combatants—Enrolment of—published in the First Appendix to the Indian Army Act, Rules promulgated in the *Gazette of India*, Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911:—

In questions 6 and 7, after the words "Native State" occurring therein, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or the Nepal State Army."

No. 693.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Military) Rules, 1915.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*i*) "The Act" means the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(*ii*) "Competent military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India, the General Officer Commanding an Army, a Division, a Divisional Area, a Brigade, or any British commissioned officer in independent command of a corps or detachment of His Majesty's Forces.

(*iii*) "Defended harbour" means any area declared by a notification in this behalf of the Governor-General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be a defended harbour for the purpose of these rules.

Power to take possession of land, etc. 3. (1) In any area in which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority and any person duly authorised by him by order in writing where, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of British India, it is necessary so to do—

(*a*) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and defences therefrom;

(*b*) to take possession of any buildings or other property, whether moveable or immoveable, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water-supply;

(*c*) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;

(*d*) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed or any property of any kind to be moved, from one place to another, or to be destroyed; and

(*e*) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The Chief Presidency Magistrate in a Presidency-town and the District Magistrate elsewhere may, on the application of any person who has suffered loss by the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), award to such person such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such award shall be final.

4. The competent military authority and any person authorised by him by order in writing shall have right of access to any land or buildings, or other property whatsoever, and may also by order provide for the temporary suspension of rights of way over such land, buildings or other property.

Right of access to land, etc.

5. The competent military authority may, by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any military operation or work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary for the purposes of the Act to afford military protection, close or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Power to close roads.

Provided that, where any such road or pathway is so closed or diverted, the competent military authority shall—

(1) give notice in writing to the public or local authority (if any) in whose charge such road or pathway is;

(2) public notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction, he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up; and

(3) restore any such road or pathway to its original use and condition as soon as the military necessities of the case permit this to be done.

6. Where a competent military authority so orders, all persons residing or owning or occupying land, houses, or other premises in such area as may be specified, in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area, on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity, and the place in which they are severally situated, and giving any other details that may reasonably be required. If any person attempts to evade this rule by destroying, removing, transferring or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this rule relates, he shall be deemed to have contravened this rule.

Power to require information as to goods, etc.

7. The Local Government, or any authority not below the rank of a District Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, or a competent military authority may, by order in writing, prohibit or limit, in such way as it thinks fit, access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of Government, or of any local authority, or to any building or place in the occupation, whether permanent or otherwise, of His Majesty's naval or military forces or of any police force or to any public place in the vicinity of any such building or place.

Power to prohibit or limit access to public buildings, public places, etc.

8. (1) The competent military authority shall publish notice of any order made by him in pursuance of these rules in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order.

Publication of notice of orders under the rules.

(2) Whoever, without lawful authority, defaces or otherwise tampers with any notice posted up in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

9. (1) Any person entering into or departing from British India, on being required to do so by any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the officer any such letters or messages; and such officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person, or the person to whom the baggage belongs, is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

Prevention of conveyance of letters, etc, out of or into British India.

(2) The officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and, unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, shall transmit them to such authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct, and such authority may dispose as it thinks fit of such letters or messages.

Obstruction to, or disobedience of, authority acting under these rules

10. No person shall—

(*a*) voluntarily obstruct, or offer any resistance to, or impede, or otherwise interfere with, or

(*b*) withhold any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of any of these rules from, or

(*c*) wilfully give false or misleading information to, or

(*d*) fail or neglect to comply with any order issued, by

any authority or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules.

Trespassing on railway or loitering near bridge, etc.

11. (1) Whoever is found trespassing on any railway, or loitering on, under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is so trespassing or loitering with a view to committing an offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) The expression "offence" for the purposes of this rule means anything punishable under any law for the time being in force with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine.

Prohibition of photographing of Naval and Military Works

12. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the competent military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work in or in connection with a defended harbour, or with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be useful to the enemy he shall be deemed to have contravened this rule.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, the expression 'harbour work' includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

Prohibition of non-postal communications with enemy.

13. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from British India, or receive or have in his possession for such transmittal or conveyance any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

(*a*) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or

(*b*) any person or body of persons whose Sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in British India:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this rule if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

(2) This rule is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any provisions contained in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under that Act in respect of any transaction which is an offence under that Act.

Prohibition of transmission of messages in secret writing.

14. No person shall send from British India, whether by post or otherwise, any document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or other treatment.

Obstruction of training.

15. No person shall voluntarily impede, hamper or obstruct the training of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or of the Imperial Service Troops.

16. No person shall dissuade, or attempt to dissuade, any person from entering the military or police service of His Majesty:

Dissuasion from enlistment.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to advice true in substance and given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given.

17. No person shall induce or attempt to induce any person in the service of His Majesty to disregard or fail in his duty as such servant.

Tampering with Government servants.

18. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

Attempts.

19. Whoever contravenes any of these rules shall, where no express provision is made herein for the punishment of such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for contravention not otherwise provided for.

20. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these rules unless the Local Government, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate or a competent military authority not being below the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel has, by order in writing, consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Cognizance of contraventions of the rules.

21. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

Interpretation of the rules.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 696.—Captain James Melville, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 2nd June 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 698.—Second Lieutenant George William Irwin to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Alexander Selfe Marsh to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Samuel Stewart Cooper to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

Murray Stuart to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th August, 1915.

No. 1333-G.—The following Proclamation and Notice issued by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, are published for general information:—

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.
PROCLAMATION.

Under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, and Amendments.

WHEREAS by section 2 of the said Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, the Governor may by proclamation apply the said Ordinance to any District, area or place in the Protectorate and fix the day on which the said Ordinance shall commence and take effect in such District, area or place.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the hereinbefore mentioned section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., do hereby apply the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, and Amendments to all lands within the area known as the Sultanate of Witu in the Province of Tanaland, and I direct that the said Ordinance shall commence and take effect from the 1st day of June, 1915.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor.

Nairobi,

Dated this 7th day of May, 1915.

NOTICE.

Under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, and Amendments.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Ordinance has applied the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, and subsequent amendments thereto, to the area known as the Sultanate of Witu in the Province of Tanaland and has directed that the said Ordinance shall commence and take effect from the 1st day of June, 1915. I hereby give notice that—

1. All persons being or claiming to be proprietors of or having or claiming to have any interest whatever in immovable property situate in the aforesaid Sultanate of Witu, should, before the expiration of SIX clear months from the said 1st day of June, 1915, make their claim or claims in respect thereof to the Officer-in-Charge of the Administration of the aforesaid District or area or to such officer as he may appoint.

2. Every such claim shall be as regards a claim in respect of—

(a) Estates in fee in land Form A 1 of the first Schedule to the said Ordinance.

(b) All interests in immovable property other than estates in fee in land in Form A 2 of the first Schedule to the said Ordinance.

Any person may for the purpose of such claim as aforesaid obtain the said forms free of charge from the Office of any District Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate or from the Office of the Recorder of Titles at Mombasa.

A. J. MACLEAN,
Recorder of Titles.

Mombasa,

Dated this 7th day of May, 1915.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 30th July 1915.

No. 2374.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Defence of India Rules, 1915, published with Home Department Notification, Political, No. 1196, dated the 2nd of April 1915, as amended by Home Department Notification, Political, No. 1881, dated the 18th of June 1915, namely :—

1. After rule 3 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

3-A. An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Service of orders under rule 3.

2. After rule 4 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

4-A. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 shall, if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the local Government,—

Power of photographing, etc., persons against whom orders under rule 3 have been made

(*a*) permit himself to be photographed ;
(*b*) allow his finger impressions to be taken ;
(*c*) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature ;
(*d*) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with or attempts to evade any direction given in accordance with the provisions of this rule he shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July 1915.

No. 1270G.—Corrigendum.—In Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 905-G., dated the 9th June, 1915, directing that an addition shall be made to clause (17) of Schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, *for* "(v)" *read* "(u)."

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 31st July 1915.

No. 12665-W.—The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., and the Honourable Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, respectively, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th August 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Army Department and published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th May 1915, is republished for general information.

L. BIRLEY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th May 1915.

No. 497.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

* * * * *
* * * * *

Infantry Branch.

* * * * *

* * * * *

Alexander Richard Nicholson ... Dated 28th May 1915.

* * * * *

* * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Army Department, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, is republished for general information.

L. BIRLEY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th July 1915.

No. 663.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Cavalry Branch.

Percival James Kerr ... Dated 1st July 1915.

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B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th July 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July 1915.

No. 1201G.—The following regulations with regard to the documents to be produced by persons arriving at Singapore from places outside the Malay Peninsula are published for general information :—

1. British, Allied or neutral passengers may be called upon to produce either—

   (*a*) a passport on an official form and bearing an official stamp. This is essential in the case of passengers to Europe, or

   (*b*) a certificate of nationality signed by a Consul or other proper authority, stating name of passenger, destination, name of ship by which travelling and date of sailing.

2. In the case of passengers of British Indian birth they will be liable to be landed at St. John's Island by the Ship's Agents and the ship will not be delayed if this is carried out.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August 1915.

No. 1317-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of

Mr. S. G. L. Eustace to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Denmark at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. C. J. Elton.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 7th August 1915.

No. 13106-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 8th day of July 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in, and additions to, the same :—

(1) That the headings "Jute yarns" and "Jute piece-goods" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Jute yarns" and "Jute piece-goods and bags and sacks made of jute" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the heading "Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bags and

sacks of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of jute, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and not including paper bags)."

(3) That the exportation of "tin-plates, including tin-boxes and tin-canisters for food packing," which is at present prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

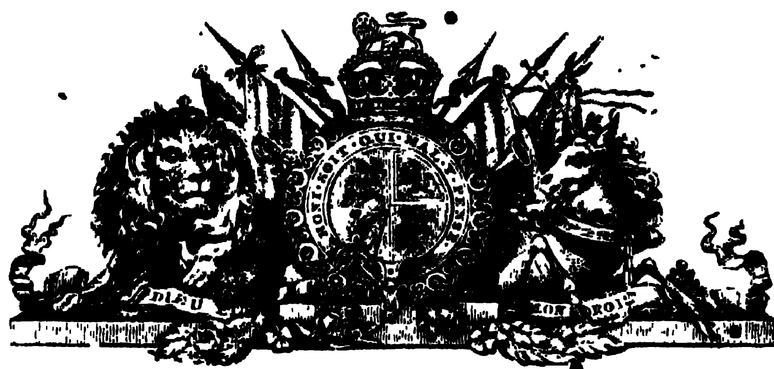
Cassava powder and tapioca,
Mandioca or tapioca flour,
Rattans,
Sago and sago meal and flour.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons to whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th August 1915.

No. 817.—Major R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on military duty, with effect from the 11th March 1915, until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 14th August 1915.

No. 13461-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of monazite sand from British India to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown.

No. 13[illegible]-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of all goods, wares or merchandise from the United Kingdom which had previously been imported into that country from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, unless copies of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30) or the "Shipping Bill" (Form 64), as the case may be, in the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade and reproduced in the annexed Schedule, duly certified by the Customs authorities in the United Kingdom, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to :—

(*a*) Goods imported under a general or special license granted by the Governor-General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914 ;

(*b*) Goods shipped for India before the 7th July 1915 ;

(*c*) The *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;

(*d*) Goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under license ; and

(*e*) Imports of alabaster, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flaxseed, food-stuffs (other than sugar), granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, sienna-earth, slatestone, strawboard, tar, timber of any kind (including pit props), mechanical wood-pulp (excluding cellulose) :

Provided also that the Collector of Customs may, at his discretion and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise exported from the United Kingdom after having been imported into that country from the other European countries specified above, even if unaccompanied by certified copies of the documents above prescribed, and not covered by the first proviso to this notification, on the importer furnishing him with a deposit or bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods to ensure the production of the necessary documents within a prescribed period.

SCHEDULE.

H. M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

*** SPECIFICATION for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise free of Duty, or on which all Duties have been paid.** No. 30 (Sale).

Port of________ **Ship's Name**________ ________**Master, for**________

Date of Final Clearance of Ship________

* The Specification of Goods exported must be delivered to the proper Officers within six days from the time of the final clearance of the Ship, as required by the Customs Laws

Marks.	Nos.	Number and Description of Packages.	Description of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in accordance with the requirements of the Official Import List.	Country whence goods were consigned when imported.	Net weights of quantities.	Value † (f. o. b.)	Final Destination of the Goods.	Name and address of the Consignee.
Name and Address of consignor.					Total ...			

† **The "f. o. b.," or free on board, Value should be given.**

I declare that the particulars set forth above are correctly stated.

(Signed)________ ††

Dated________ 191 .

(Address)________

(Countersigned)________

Officer of Customs and Excise.

†† Adding Exporter or Agent as the case may be.

Exportation Code, para. 360. S. C. 141525.

No. 64 (Sale).

H. M. CUSTOM AND EXCISE

SHIPPING BILL FOR *DRY / WET GOODS AS MERCHANDISE.

* Erase the words that do not apply.

Under Bond.

Port or Collection — Station No.

District

Station — Month and Year 191 .

Export Ship } Master for

Entered Outwards Bond given

Station Lighterman

Conveyance Carman

Exporters or Agents.

Address.

Shipping Marks and Numbers, and Final Destination.	Number of Packages.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity.				Country whence goods were consigned when imported.	Rate of drawback (if any) claimed.	Value.
				Wet Goods.	Dry Goods.					
				Gallons, etc.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			
			N.B.—These goods must be produced to the Officer of Customs and Excise at time of Shipment, and any Short-Shipment notified.							
Total ...										

Officer.

Date.

—— declare that the quantity, description, and value of the goods entered in this Shipping Bill are correctly stated.* —— *further declare that the goods are of British Manufacture, and claim Drawback on* ——

* Strike out words in italics if not required.

Exporter or Agent.

Port——

Date —— 191 .

Received the abovementioned packages on board this ship. } —— { Master, Mate, or authorised person.

—— { Countersignature of Officer of Customs and Excise.

Particulars of Examination and Certificate of Shipment to be inserted here. }

Export Officer.

N.B.—The Lightermen or Carmen are particularly required to give immediate notice to the Export Officer if any of the abovementioned Goods be shut out of the Vessel, and on no account to take them to any other Ship than the one abovenamed without his permission.

Exportation Code. paragraphs 40 and 134.

Sec. No. 5845/1915

No. 13597-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 19th day of July 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

"That the exportation of the goods which, in virtue of the Proclamation of February 3rd and subsequent amending Orders of Council, are at present prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal."

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th August 1915.

No. 13615-1.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 23rd August 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 13th August 1915.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 757.—**The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the**

General Staff, dated the 29th July 1915, submitting a despatch from General Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B., Commanding, Indian Expeditionary Force "D," describing the operations in the vicinity of Shaiba,—12th to 14th April 1915. The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the conduct of the troops engaged in the operations and the manner in which the latter were carried out. His Excellency in Council also shares the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that the manner in which the attack on the 14th April 1915 was executed, reflects the greatest credit on Major-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B., and on the troops engaged.

No. 11741-1.

Simla, the 29th July 1915.

FROM

THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following report:—

Report by General Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B., Commanding Indian Expeditionary Force "D," on the Operations in the vicinity of Shaiba, 12th—14th April 1915.

2. His Excellency considers that the conduct of the troops in these operations was exemplary throughout, that the operations were skilfully carried out and that in particular, the manner in which the attack on the 14th April was executed, reflects the greatest credit both on Major-General Melliss and on the troops engaged.

3. His Excellency recommends that this report be treated as a despatch and published in the *Gazette of India.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) P. LAKE, *Lieutenant-General,*

Chief of the General Staff.

No. 168-4-O.

General Headquarters.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "D."

Basrah, 6th May 1915.

FROM

GENERAL SIR JOHN ECCLES NIXON, K.C.B.,

Commanding Force "D."

To

THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, SIMLA.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatches from Major-General C. I. Fry, regarding the fighting at Shaiba on the 12th April, and from Major-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B., regarding the action at Shaiba on the 13th, followed by the defeat of the Turkish forces on the 14th at the battle of Barjisiyah.

2. The Shaiba garrison on the 11th April 1915, consisted of the troops named in the margin, the whole under the command of Major-General Fry.

6th Division. 16th Brigade.

Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O.—
- 2nd Dorset Regiment.
- 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
- 117th Mahrattas.

18th Brigade.

Major-General C. I. Fry—
- 2nd Norfolk Regiment.
- 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- 120th Rajputana Infantry.
- 48th Pioneers.
- 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery (less 1 gun), 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery — 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.
- 23rd Mountain Battery.
- 17th Company, Sappers and Miners.
- 22nd Company, Sappers and Miners.
- No 34 Divisional Signal Company.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. Kennedy —
- "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
- 7th Lancers.
- 16th Cavalry.
- 33rd Cavalry.

The defensive perimeter, in which this force was camped, extended over 3½ miles.

During the flood season from February to June, water, varying in depth from one to four feet, lies between Basrah and the further shore, and two methods of approach are in use across this lagoon, one by wading across 6 miles and landing near Old Basrah, whence troops and convoys have to march another 4 miles to reach Shaiba; the other by using the native boat, known as "bellum," which is punted by two men and carries 8 to 10 armed men or their equivalent in stores or ammunition. This latter line of approach passes through nearly 8 miles of water and is traversed transversely by a creek too deep to wade.

3. I took over command of this Force on the 9th April at Basrah from Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., who was granted leave on the 10th by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief owing to ill-health.

The same morning, about daybreak, a party of the horsemen reconnoitered close to Shaiba, but retired before our cavalry.

On the 11th it was reported that the enemy's cavalry had occupied Barjisiyah wood, and that some 4,000 infantry were moving into Shwebda; later in the day Major-General Fry, who had succeeded to the command of the 6th Division, reported that he considered them to be the advanced guard of the enemy's main forces, and that a serious engagement was probable within the next day or two.

I ordered the 30th Brigade, reinforced by the 30th Mountain Battery, under the command of Major-General Melliss, V.C., C.B., to move to Shaiba the following morning, and since he, as senior officer, would command all the forces there, I placed at his disposal the staff of the 6th Division and ordered them to proceed to Shaiba with him.

4. At about 7-30 A.M. on the 12th, General Fry reported that he was attacked from the south in force, and at 11-20 A.M. that he was confident of being able to resist all attacks but was unable to prevent the occupation of Old Basrah by the enemy.

Meanwhile, General Melliss' Brigade, having marched from Makina Masus, commenced its crossing about 9 A.M.

The water was high and the enemy disclosed guns and infantry near Old Basrah; at about 10 A.M. General Fry sent word to say that the enemy were in force between Shaiba and Old Basrah, and that he could not spare more than two battalions to co-operate with General Melliss' Brigade.

As, owing to the distance, I was unable to cover with guns the crossing of General Melliss' Brigade, and, moreover, as he could make no use in the water of the Mountain Battery which accompanied him, I ordered him to return after he had accomplished about one-third of the journey, and to cross by "bellum" by the second route.

The boatmen refused to assist and only about 80 "bellums" were available; I therefore ordered men of the 20th Punjabis, who readily came forward, to punt them. By about 4 P.M. General Melliss, accompanied by the Staff of the 6th Division and most of the 24th Punjabis, started and got successfully across to Shaiba that evening by about 10-30 P.M. During the return journey these "bellums" were attacked by the enemy in some force.

These were the only reinforcements which I found it possible to send by the evening of the 14th. The enemy in "bellums" were in considerable force in the lagoon on the route taken on the 13th, and it was therefore necessary to organise better protection for the next day in the shape of a special guard with mountain guns placed on "bellum" rafts. This convoy got across on the 14th with gun ammunition and the remainder of the 24th Punjabis and the arrangements made would have allowed this convoy to be continued daily.

5. The actions themselves are described by the Commanders, and I will now pass on to the part played by the Euphrates Blockade Flotilla, consisting of armed launches, small steamers and gun barges on which were mounted two 4·7", one 12-pr. and three 3-pr. Naval guns, one 5" B. L. and one 18-pr. gun. This flotilla, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Molesworth, R.G.A., was enabled to do good service, aided as it was by the valuable assistance of Lieutenant A. G. Seymour, R.N., H.M.S. "Espiegle," officers and men of the Royal Navy on this station.

When the fighting commenced round Shaiba on the 12th, this flotilla was operating off Nakhailah intercepting supplies, which were coming to the enemy across the water in "mahailas" (country boats of from 30 to 80 tons burthen).

The Officer Commanding the Blockade, having observed the action of Barjisiyah on the 14th, approached Nakhailah early on the morning of the 15th and finding that many of the enemy were escaping in native craft, at once gave chase and pursued them to Ratawi, destroying 8 and capturing 4 large "mahailas"; a heavy gale on the following day forced him to lie to.

On the 17th he reached Chubashiah but found it entirely deserted. The enemy were seen retiring in scattered groups accross the desert, and though he fired a few rounds at them, they offered no target. It would appear, from subsequent information, that, during their retreat, the enemy were harassed and robbed by their former allies, the Arabs, and that they fled across the desert in wild confusion, scarcely halting until they reached Kamsieh, a distance of close on 90 miles from the scene of their defeat, so thoroughly disorganised were they.

It is now known that Suleiman Askeri, the Turkish Commander, shot himself at Nakhailah after assembling his officers and denouncing the faithlessness of the Arabs.

A large quantity of ammunition, both gun and rifle, was captured upon the battlefield at Barjisiyah and subsequently at Nakhailah; this was either brought in or destroyed on the spot. The total in round numbers amounts to some—

1,500 shell—4·5", 15-pr., and Mountain gun.

400—500,000 rounds S. A. A.

3,000 hand-grenades, some boxes of lyddite and a number of bombs, fuzes and primers.

6. I cannot speak too highly of the steadiness, spirit and pluck shown by the troops in these actions, nor of the able manner in which they were handled by their Commanders.

In the battle of Barjisiyah our troops had to attack over open ground a superior force of the enemy skilfully entrenched and concealed, on a front of over 3 miles.

The Turkish troops showed themselves well trained and exhibited tenacity and courage; while their musketry and machine gun fire were remarkably effective.

In driving such an enemy from his position by a bayonet charge, after a steady advance in the face of a hot fire, the British force performed a feat of which any troops might be proud.

7. The races, from which the portion of the Southern Army engaged here are drawn, have shown, in the stiffest fight which has fallen to their lot for years, a steadfastness and gallantry worthy of all praise.

Mahrattas, Dekhani Mahomedans, men from Rajputana, Gujars and Mers have earned for themselves in these operations a proud reputation. They vied with their British comrades in this field, the Royal Artillery—the Norfolks—the Dorsets, in spirit and resolution, and have added lustre to their former traditions.

8. Major-General Fry, under whose orders the defences of Shaiba had been organised, made a very successful defence against the enemy's constant attacks for the first 24 hours, during which the enemy suffered heavy losses and were everywhere repulsed.

9. I would specially bring to notice the services of Major-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B., who at once seized the opportunity of taking the offensive and, after driving the enemy from the vicinity of Shaiba on the 13th April, followed up this success the next day by attacking the Turkish forces in the strong position to which they had retired.

The determination and skill with which he handled his troops on the 14th April resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy after a very hard-fought action, and I fully endorse his recommendation that Barjisiyah be commemorated as a battle honour for the corps engaged.

10. I entirely agree with the recommendations made by Major-Generals Fry and Melliss in the Despatches I am now forwarding and I will only add remarks with regard to the following officers:—

Brigader-General W. S. Delamain, C. B., D. S. O.—This officer has consistently distinguished himself in command of his Brigade throughout the campaign, and has shown marked ability as a Commander.

Colonel R. N. Gamble, D.S.O., General Staff Officer, 6th Division, was Senior Officer to Major-General Melliss, who speaks most warmly of the services he rendered throughout the hard-fought and successful operations of the 13th and 14th April. I would also add that his thorough knowledge of the locality, of the troops, and of earlier operations has been of the greatest assistance to me.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Cleeve, Royal Field Artillery.—This officer has shown himself an exceptionally able Artillery Commander, who, until disabled by a wound on the 14th April, handled his guns, not only to the admiration of his own side, but also to that of the Officer commanding the opposing artillery. That Turkish Officer, when taken prisoner, particularly requested that he might be presented to the officer who had directed the fire of the British guns, as our artillery fire, he said, had silenced the Turkish batteries in rapid succession in a way that he would not have considered possible.

11. In addition I wish to mention the following who prominently came to my notice, and who were not under the orders of either Major-General Fry or Major-General Melliss.

Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C.M.G., D.S.O.—In addition to the command of his own Division, he ably commanded the local defence troops and also undertook the temporary organization of the Communications and Base. His experience of river expeditions rendered him most valuable in arranging the despatch of troops and supplies across the lagoon between Basrah and Shaiba.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Molesworth, R.A., for some weeks commanded the Euphrates Blockade Flotilla, which, with the aid of the Royal Navy, often under extremely arduous and hazardous conditions, did excellent service in stopping the enemy's supplies and harassing his retreat. Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth has shown much enterprise and energy in these duties and also in reconnaissance work which has been most valuable.

Captain C. A. Pogson, 117th Mahrattas, has done very valuable intelligence work in connection with the Euphrates Blockade and showed much enterprise and daring. He has probably undergone more continuous hardships than any other individual in the force.

Lieutenant R. H. Dewing, Royal Engineers.—On April 15th, the Euphrates Blockade guns drove two "mahailas" (large country cargo-boats) into the reeds. Lieutenant Dewing went in after them and destroyed them with explosives.

Lieutenant Commander A. G. Seymour, R. N. (H. M. S. Espiegle).—The guns and gun crews of the Royal Navy under this officer have contributed largely to the success of the Euphrates Blockade, while his advice on Naval matters and constant support were most valuable to the Officer Commanding.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. H. Queripel, R. A., Deputy Director of Army Signals, Head Quarters, has shown energy and capability in meeting the sudden strain thrown on the signal service by the operations round Shaiba.

Captain F. Booth, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company.—His zeal and unremitting supervision successfully disposed of the heavy traffic that was unceasing between 12th and 16th April.

2nd-Lieutenant J. McConville, The King's (Liverpool Regiment) No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company, from 12th to 16th April never left his station day or night, doing very valuable work.

No. 46, Serjeant A. Butcher, No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company, between 12th and 16th constantly helped the Signallers in their work besides directing traffic and supervising the repair of lines. His services were of the greatest use.

Jemadar Marugesan, No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company, made two brave attempts on 12th April to repair the Shaiba line, but on both occasions was recalled by the General Officer Commanding, 30th Brigade. Between that date and the 16th supervised his station with unremitting zeal.

No. 370, Naik Sher Ali, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis), behaved with initiative and gallantry during the attack on a "bellum" convoy on night of the 12th-13th April.

Colonel P. Hehir, Indian Medical Service, Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services, materially assisted the operations by the ability and untiring energy which he displayed in the working of the important department over which he at the time was presiding.

Major H. A. Bransbury, Royal Army Medical Corps, commanded the sections of No. 19 Combined Clearing Hospital that carried out the evacuation of the wounded after Shaiba—attended himself to all cases (over 1,100 wounded including those of the enemy) as they arrived, displaying much initiative and resource.

4th Class Assistant Surgeon H. N. Murphy, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, was attached to No. 19 Combined Clearing Hospital during the evacuation of wounded from Shaiba—worked with untiring energy and marked intelligence, proving himself to be very capable and reliable.

12. Others of the Medical Service I consider worthy of commendation are:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Adamson, Royal Army Medical Corps.—(Commanding No. 3 A., British General Hospital up to 21st April.)

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Irvine, Indian Medical Service.—(Commanding No. 9, Indian General Hospital.)

Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Collins, Royal Army Medical Corps.—(Commanding No. 3A., British General Hospital after 21st April.)

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Palmer, Royal Army Medical Corps.—(Surgical Specialist, No. 3A., British General Hospital.)

Major H. R. Brown, Indian Medical Service.—(Commanding No. 19 Combined Clearing Hospital.)

Captain C. H. C. Shaw, Indian Medical Service.—(No. 19 Combined Clearing Hospital.)

Captain G. F. Graham, Indian Medical Service.—(Medical Officer, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry, Brownlow's Punjabis.)

1st Class Assistant Surgeon W. H. Brown, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—(In charge of Depôt of Medical Stores.)

13. In conclusion I cannot fail to mention the great assistance I received from Major-General G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O.—Major-General, General Staff, and Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, to whom I am much indebted for their able support; also to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Chief Political Officer.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NIXON, *General*,

Commanding Indian Expeditionary Force "D".

Report on the Operations at Shaiba on 11th and 12th April 1915, by Major-General C. I. Fry, Indian Army, Commanding at Shaiba.

No. 1815 (Confidential), dated Dirhamiyah, 21st April 1915.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL C. I. FRY, Commanding at Shaiba,

To—Major-General, General Staff, Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

I HAVE the honour to submit this report which deals with the first portion of the operations at Shaiba and covers the period during which I was in command of the garrison.

2. The first indication of the advance of the Turkish forces from Nakhailah was a message received from my normal Protective Cavalry reconnaissance at 7 A.M., to the effect that Barjisiyah Wood and Shwebda were occupied by hostile cavalry and that further troops were advancing on the latter place from the north-west. 11th April 1915. 7 A.M.

The Protective Cavalry were reinforced by the 33rd Cavalry and at 9 A.M., information was received that a large body of the enemy's cavalry had been located in Barjisiyah Wood, another body behind it, a large body of Arabs to the north-west of Shwebda and a large column of regular infantry estimated at 4,000 men was advancing on Shwebda from the direction of Nakhailah. No guns could be distinguished and there were no signs of enemy in other directions. 9 A.M.

Except for the approach of the columns on Shwebda the situation remained unchanged till about 3-30 P.M., when our advanced patrols were driven back by hostile cavalry. 3-30 P.M.

At 4 P.M., the 6th Cavalry Brigade under Brigadier-General H. Kennedy moved out, supported by a small mixed column always held in readiness for the occasion. The enemy, however, retired into Barjisiyah Wood and by 7 P.M. all was quiet. 4 P.M.

3. My intelligence this evening pointed to an attack during the later portion of the night by a force of some 7 P.M.

12,000 Regulars (mostly Kurds).
12 Field Guns.
10,000 Tribesmen.

The plan of attack was said to be—

(a) An attack by the Turkish Regulars direct on the Fort.
(b) Saiyid Yezdi and his following were to attack, from Ana's Tomb, the north of our position.
(c) Ajaimi's Tribesmen on the south of Shaiba from Zubair.
(d) Yusuf, with the "beni malick", from Old Basrah.

All tents were struck and troops occupied their alarm posts.

The distribution of the Garrison, which varied only slightly during the ensuing day, is given in the sketch Map of Shaiba Defences.*

4. The expected attack was actually made at 5 A.M., on 12th April 1915, and turned out to be very much on the above plan. Heavy fire was opened on the Fort Section of the defences from the west and south-west just as it was becoming light, our two piquets in this direction making the enemy disclose themselves and retiring without loss. 12th April 1915. 5 A.M.

The enemy's advanced line reached to about 900 yards of the position and were then checked.

At 5-45 A.M., enemy's gun fire was opened on the Fort from 2 guns to the westward and these were engaged by our Field Artillery. 5-45 A.M.

A determined advance of the Turkish Infantry was made at 6-10 A.M., supported by heavy rifle fire mainly against South Salient, but their attacking line was extended round the west of the Fort up to Kiln Post. 6-10 A.M.

Large bodies of enemy's infantry were seen advancing over the horizon to the westward and masses were also seen occupying the ridge of hills immediately north of Old Basrah.† 6-30 A.M.

By 7 A.M. the enemy were definitely repulsed and retired leaving small parties in observation, who entrenched themselves about 1,700 yards from 7 A.M.

* *Vide* Map No. 1 in pocket (not reproduced).

† *Vide* Sketch Map, Appendix B, page 14 (not reproduced).

the west and south-west of our position. The attack against Cairn post was not very determined and broke up about 8 A.M., considerable numbers, however, collecting in the tamarisk wood to the south of that post.

5. Hitherto on the northern face of the position all had been quiet and the defences at Kiln Post and West Work had not been seriously engaged, but at 9 A.M. a large force of irregulars with 6 standards occupied North Mound and houses in the vicinity. Here they remained all day and the subsequent night, making various attempts to advance on our position, but they were easily checked by rifle and machine gun fire.

6. Meanwhile further enemy's guns had opened on the position till it was estimated that they had two heavy 4·5", six Field and four Mountain guns dispersed mostly in pairs in an arc extending from west to the south.

Their heavy guns kept up a good and accurate fire but never exactly located our batteries, which were under cover, while their other guns did little harm, their shells in most cases bursting too high. Our artillery observing officers on Kiln Post located the flashes of the enemy's artillery and in most cases their detachments were driven off, and 6 guns were completely silenced—these guns were withdrawn in the middle of the day while the mirage rendered their position invisible. Two guns of 23rd Mountain Battery, which had been placed for the night immediately south of the Fort, were withdrawn about 11 A.M. without difficulty.

7. Preparations had been made for the despatch of a column of all arms towards Old Basrah to cover the landing of the 30th Brigade and a Mountain Battery, which were known to have left Basrah. This, however, was not put into effect as that force was recalled to Basrah.

8. The enemy resumed their attack at 2-15 P.M., mainly directed as before on the South Salient, and to prevent them establishing themselves on the western portion of the Dorset position I sent ½ Battalion 2nd Norfolk Regiment from the reserve to occupy this place, replacing them in my General Reserve by ½ Battalion 2nd Dorset Regiment from 16th Brigade.

9. Up to this time nothing of note had occurred on the Eastern Defence work beyond some sniping, but at 2-30 P.M. as the snipers had become troublesome to the Artillery observation post, Major Wheeler, 7th Lancers, volunteered to take his squadron and clear them. The movement was made at the gallop, but the original objective was covered by enemy's irregulars in a hidden position—these were ridden over and many lanced, while "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and machine guns repelled an attempted counter-attack by hostile horsemen. The manœuvre was very effective and the squadron was admirably led with great dash by Major Wheeler, who lost only one man and three horses wounded.

10. At 3 P.M. the attack died away and sniping tactics were resorted to—and soon afterwards about 3-25 P.M. further enemy's guns opened fire from a southerly direction, and at 4 P.M., the enemy's artillery appeared to be registering ranges on various portions of the positions with percussion fuze without doing much damage.

11. For the ensuing night I reinforced Cairn Post with a Double Company 120th Infantry from the southern portion of East Work, their place being taken by a Double Company 110th Light Infantry. The ½ Battalion, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, was withdrawn from Dorset position to their original position and the ½ Battalion, 2nd Dorset Regiment, rejoined the 16th Brigade. To increase my reserve, however, I asked General Delamain for ½ Battalion from 16th Brigade and this, furnished by the 117th Infantry, was placed centrally between the two portions of Piquet Hill Works. During the earlier part of the night the 24th Punjabis arrived in "bellums" from Basrah and bivouacked near the Cavalry Camp.

12. About 5 P.M. a distinct rearward movement was noticed in front of our north defensive line and 14 big "bellums" were seen going off in a northerly direction filled with Arabs from North Mound vicinity.

13. At dusk a furious attack was made from the western extremity of Dorset position, supported by fire from south-west and west, heavy rifle and machine gun fire being brought to bear on the South Salient and ground immediately east and west of the Fort, but they made no progress and the attack died away to intermittent firing. The machine gun in South Salient was out of action from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. but was replaced by one from the 48th Pioneers during this time, and the searchlight here too was put out of action by rifle fire 15 minutes after it had opened up.

14. Throughout the night intermittent firing, with occasional heavy bursts with machine gun fire, took place to cover bold attempts to cut our

wire entanglements, especially on South Salient where the enemy's main efforts were concentrated, though these attacks extended to the north end of the Fort on our right and to Cairn Post on the left. The brunt of these attacks fell on the 48th Pioneers and 17th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, which units with ceaseless vigilance repelled every effort of the enemy. During the heavier periods of the attacks the star shell fired by Field and Mountain Artillery greatly assisted in the defence. The machine gun of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment at the southern extremity of South Salient did most excellent service throughout the day and night in a very exposed position. The 120th Infantry and portion of the 110th Light Infantry in East Work and Cairn Post were less heavily engaged, but frequently repelled the efforts of wire-cutters and were throughout alert for developments.

15. At 11 P.M. the enemy were heard digging off South Salient and a half Double Company, 48th Pioneers, was held in readiness to meet any penetration by the enemy, while I held 1 Double Company, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, ready for particular support in this direction. 11 P.M.

16. The night thus passed with occasional lulls till 3-30 A.M., when the final attempt was made and small parties were seen close up to the entanglements (one party was heard to call out in Hindustani "Do not fire"). After this no further attacks were made and all became quiet. 13th April.

17. From 4-30 A.M. Major-General Melliss, V.C., C.B., who had arrived late the previous evening with the 6th Divisional Staff, took over command of the garrison, but not being 'au fait' with the defence arrangements, had left the conduct of the operations for the night to me, and my report on subsequent operations has been submitted to him. 4-30 A.M.

18. The casualties during this action were comparatively slight and were, approximately, British officers, wounded, 4; Rank and file killed 5, wounded 62.

19. The artillery expended some 1,495 shrapnel and 15 star shell during the above period of the action.

20. The 6th Cavalry Brigade were not employed during the day except one squadron 7th Lancers and "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Sykes, Royal Horse Artillery, which did good work in co-operation with the Infantry and other Artillery; they however came in for many casualties among their horses as, unfortunately, their camp was situated directly behind the Fort Section of the defence and in line with the main hostile attacks. I wish to mention:—

Major G. G. M. Wheeler, 7th Lancers.—For the gallant and admirable leading of his Squadron in the charge against a body of the enemy south of Piquet Works, who had been causing much annoyance to our artillery observation post, with a most successful and effective result.

21. The Artillery afforded, as has been my experience throughout the campaign, a magnificent support and their rapid location of the enemy's guns was followed by a slackening and in many cases a cessation of their fire. *Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Cleeve, R.F.A.*, most efficiently directed the artillery during the defence as my C. R. A. and I would also mention—

Major E. V. Sarson, R.F.A.
Major H. Broke Smith, R.F.A.
Major E. E. Edlmann, D.S.O., R.G.A.
} for their clever handling of their batteries and accuracy of fire in silencing the enemy's guns and repelling his attack.

22. The 16th Infantry Brigade were not seriously engaged during the day or night and the General Officer Commanding has no recommendations to make. I would like however to pay tribute to Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O., and his Brigade, who originally constructed the defences which the 18th Infantry Brigade were occupying.

23. I wish to bring forward to special notice the very gallant defence made by the 48th Pioneers and 17th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, who bore the brunt of the enemy's attacks. All ranks behaved with great steadiness and their vigilance and good shooting repelled all attempts of the Turkish forces to break through the defences. This section of the defence was admirably commanded by *Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. N. Harward, 48th Pioneers.*

The following further names are brought forward for recognition:—

No. 365 Naik Hukmi, 48th Pioneers, when at dawn No. 7 Piquet retired, refused to leave the piquet until the last man had got away safely under a heavy fire.

No. 345 Havildar Harchand, 48th Pioneers, commanded No. 7 Piquet and withdrew his men with skill and coolness so well that the enemy continued to fire into the piquet position after its evacuation.

No. 1686 Sepoy Chanda Singh } 48th Pioneers, stretcher-bearers,
No. 1406 Sepoy Narain Singh } brought in a dangerously wounded man to the aid post for 100 yards under very heavy enfilade fire.

24. The 17th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners (with 48th Pioneers), withstood all the shocks of the Turkish attacks, being in occupation of the South Salient, with utmost coolness and steadiness and were ably commanded by *Captain E. J. Loring, R.E.*, I would mention—

No. 31125 Sapper C. A. Wells, R.E., Searchlight Section, who did excellent work under heavy fire till his light was put out of action.

Jemadar Mohammed Din, No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.—For his coolness under heavy fire and the able way in which he directed the fire of his men under trying circumstances in a particularly exposed part of the defences.

25. The 120th Rajputana Infantry under Major P. F. Pocock, though not very seriously attacked during the day, were frequently assailed at night in attempts of the enemy to cut their wire entanglement. They occupied a somewhat exposed position at Cairn Post and behaved very steadily and with great coolness.

26. The 2nd Norfolk Regiment and 110th Light Infantry, excepting 1 Double Company of the latter under Lieutenant-Colonel Britten, who were engaged during the night in repelling attempts on their obstacles, were not seriously engaged, though kept continually on the alert, especially at night, to meet developments. I mention—

Lieutenant H. S. Farebrother, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, for his skilful handling of the machine gun at South Salient until seriously wounded.

No. 6592 Lance-Corporal R. Waller, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, was in charge of the machine gun at South Salient after Lieutenant Farebrother was wounded and handled his gun exceedingly well and assisted largely in keeping off the attack when it was heaviest. Though wounded, he still continued to direct the work of the gun throughout the night 12th-13th.

The action of Lieutenant Farebrother and Lance-Corporal Waller has also been brought to my notice by Lieutenant-Colonel Harward, Commanding the Fort Section, in which this machine gun was employed in a very important and exposed position. He reports that the accuracy and intensity of the fire was remarkably good.

27. *Medical.*—I cannot speak too highly of the behaviour of the Medical Department in all its ranks. There was no flinching during the bombardment and perfect steadiness, and their work was done in a most efficient manner under the able direction of *Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hennessey, R.A.M.C.* As I have already noted during this campaign the Army Bearer Corps and Hospital Corps behaved excellently. I would particularly bring to notice the good work done by—

Major T. G. Foster, R.A.M.C., and *Captain R. E. Wright, I.M.S.*, No. 3 Field Ambulance, who were working in the Fort Section of the defence and most exposed to fire.

28. *34th Divisional Signal Company.*—I wish to specially notice the excellent work done by the 18th Brigade Section of this company. Throughout the operations under report they were constantly engaged in the dual capacity of Brigade Signal Section and Divisional Signal Section, being the link between me and my whole force. They were consequently exceedingly hardworked and got no rest. I cannot speak too highly of their work and they were ably commanded by *Captain H. G. Morrell*, who was untiring in his exertions.

I would also bring to favourable notice—

No. 41 Sergeant F. Murphy for continuous hard work supervising both telephone and visual signalling.

No. 16 Corporal J. Sleven for unremitting assistance in looking after and keeping telephones in working order. He also laid a fresh line to Cairn Piquet under heavy fire when the line was broken.

No. 47 Pte. A. Cloud.
No. 44 Pte. A. Barker.
No. 53 Pte. A. Palmer.
No. 8597 Lance-Corporal J. Anderson, Cameron Highlanders (attached).
} For continuous hard and willing work requiring care and great coolness.

29. Finally I wish to bring to special notice the good work done by my Staff Officers. Captain E. G. Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles, Brigade Major, and Captain W. F. C. Gilchrist, 52nd Sikhs (F. F.), Staff Captain. They have had on their shoulders the Staff work of the Shaiba Force and of the 18th Infantry Brigade up to the time of the arrival of the Divisional Headquarters on the night of 12th, and have carried out their duties with untiring zeal and efficiency, especially during the enemy's attack on the 12th, when their forethought and general good staff work were of the greatest assistance to me.

I would also mention Major H. Smyth, Cheshire Regiment, Intelligence Officer, attached to my Staff. The information collected by this Officer was wonderfully accurate and was of the greatest assistance to me.

I have the honour to be,

SIR.

Your obedient servant,

C. I. FRY, *Major-General,*

Commanding at Shaiba.

REPORT ON OPERATIONS ON 13th AND 14th APRIL NEAR SHAIBA.

No. 250-G.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH DIVISION,

Shaiba, 24th April 1915.

FROM

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING SHAIBA FORCE,

To

THE MAJOR-GENERAL, GENERAL STAFF,

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "D."

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit reports on the operations of the Shaiba Force on 13th and 14th April 1915.

I arrived at Shaiba by "bellum" convoy at 8-30 P.M on the 12th April with the 24th Punjabis (less 1 Double Company) and 6th Divisional Staff, placed at my disposal by the Army Commander. A general all-round night attack on the landward sides of the defensive perimeter was in progress at the time of my arrival. This attack was nowhere pressed home, but continued with varying intensity throughout the night of 12-13th, the enemy endeavouring without success to cut the barbed wire entanglement at various points.

As senior, I assumed command from Major-General C. I. Fry that night, after making myself acquainted with the distribution and disposition of the troops.

The night attack died away at 4 A.M.

...h April.
...", Royal Horse
...y.
...ancers
...Cavalry.
...Cavalry.
...quadrons, each

The Cavalry Brigade,* in pursuance of orders issued by Major-General Fry on the afternoon of the 12th instant and approved by me that night, moved out at 7 A.M. towards North Mound in order to clear our right flank and ascertain the enemy's strength and dispositions to the north-west. The 104th Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel Clery) followed as a support and were placed under the orders of the Cavalry Brigadier.

...e large map
...V in pocket
...reproduced).

The Cavalry, 7th Lancers leading, remainder following in support, on nearing North Mound came under a very heavy rifle fire from superior forces advancing from North Mound, the broken ground near House A,† and from House B.†

The 7th Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, made a gallant charge on North Mound and vicinity and a large number of hostile Arabs were put to flight. Trenches, however, immediately behind North Mound and House A were strongly held, and a hot fire was poured into the Cavalry ranks. A squadron of the 7th Lancers most gallantly led by Major Wheeler actually charged the mound itself. Major Wheeler, closely supported by Jemadar Sudhan Singh, 7th Lancers, road at the enemy's standard planted on the mound and both were shot dead in their gallant attempt. The remaining squadrons of the 7th Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cook's command, made a gallant attempt to clear the enemy from the palm groves, but from good cover the enemy's fire at short range proved so effective that the 7th Lancers had to retire and Brigadier-General Kennedy, realizing that the enemy in force were firmly established and that his main body (16th and 33rd Cavalry) were exposed to a severe flanking fire from entrenched infantry, decided not to press the attack and to withdraw his Brigade. I had previously instructed him verbally not to commit his Brigade at this phase of the action if serious opposition were encountered. This took place at 7-45 A.M.

The actions of the Cavalry Brigade were well supported by "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, while the 104th Rifles, posted just north of House C,† covered the retirement by a well sustained and accurate fire. I ordered the withdrawal to camp of this battalion on the retirement of the Cavalry.

From Kiln Post, where I established my Headquarters, an excellent view of the whole of the terrain to the north of Shaiba is obtainable and large bodies of the enemy were visible advancing near North Mound and to the east of it. At 8-30 A.M. I ordered Brigadier-General Delamain, Commanding 16th Brigade, to move out from the defensive perimeter with 3 battalions (2nd Dorsets, 104th Rifles and 24th Punjabis) with North Mound as his first objective, covering his advance with the concentrated fire of the 63rd and 76th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, and 23rd Mountain Battery, whilst "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, also co-operated. The concentrated fire of the guns and the engaging of successive enemy's targets was most skilfully controlled and directed by the Divisional Artillery Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Cleeve, whose valuable assistance throughout the operations of the 13th I particularly desire to bring to notice.

The co-operation between Infantry and Artillery in the attack and indeed throughout the action of the 13th was most marked, and very largely contributed to the success of the operations. By 11 A.M. Brigadier-General Delamain was in occupation of North Mound and the enemy, many of whom had clung to their trenches with great tenacity, were in full retreat to the northward. Over 90 of his dead were found on North Mound itself. Meanwhile consistent sniping and desultory attacks were in progress to the west-south-west, and south of my perimeter, and troops, computed at 3 battalions, were visible to the south-west of the Brick Kiln and a considerable force to the westward. I now decided to continue the clearing movement against this unbroken enemy, and incidentally to capture two of their guns, which their teams owing to our accurate shell fire had been unable to remove.

With this object I ordered the General Officer Commanding, 16th Brigade, to make a partial left wheel pivotting on North Mound, which was to be held to protect his right flank. I pushed a ½ Battalion 119th Infantry (Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty) to reinforce Brigadier-General Delamain's left and ordered 1½ Battalions of the 18th Brigade (2nd Norfolks, 2 Double Companies 48th Pioneers) under Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles to prolong the line of the 16th Brigade to the left, co-operating with their advance. The Cavalry Brigade were again moved forward and placed under Brigadier-General Delamain's orders, to protect his right flank. Supported by a sustained and

accurate shrapnel fire from our batteries, the enemy, though in considerable force in well constructed trenches, were unable to withstand the *élan* of our Infantry. Many surrendered and the two abandoned mountain guns were secured. The Cavalry Brigade on the right flank succeeded in getting home into the now broken enemy and accounting for more than 100 of them.

By 2-30 P.M. the whole vicinity of the camp was clear of the enemy, but large numbers could still be seen to the southward in direction of South Mound, where 2 Turkish guns had been located. The General Officer Commanding 16th Brigade, reported at 2-35 P.M. that he was advancing on South Mound some 3 miles distant and hoped to capture these guns.

I decided that at this late hour it was not desirable to undertake a general engagement with the enemy's main forces with my troops who had been under arms continuously throughout the previous night and were in need of rest.

I therefore issued orders to break off the engagement for the day and ordered a general retirement to the Fort at 3 P.M.

The enemy's casualties were estimated at 1,000, many of their dead being left on the field while over 400 prisoners, 2 guns and a standard fell into our hands.

The night of the 13-14th, in marked contrast to the previous night, was entirely undisturbed by hostile sniping or shell-fire.

From personal observation shortly after dawn on 14th April 1915, from the Kiln Post, considerable bodies of the enemy were seen in the direction of South Mound some 2½ miles south-west of Shaiba Fort, while the immediate vicinity of the fort was practically clear of the enemy. Report on [...]tions on 14th 1915.

The exact whereabouts of the enemy's main force was uncertain. On the 12th April a large force had been reported to be at Old Basrah, while all reports pointed to the Barjisiyah Woods being strongly held, but it was evident that the enemy had been severely shaken by the action of the 13th April. I decided therefore to continue the offensive without awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the 30th Brigade (2 battalions). These reinforcements would, I was aware, be necessarily delayed by the difficulty of transport through the area which is inundated to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet and which extends for some 8 miles between Shaiba and Basrah. Moreover the necessary line of advance to Shaiba from Old Basrah had been, as I was aware, hitherto closed by the enemy, while reports of withdrawal from Barjisiyah Wood in a north-west direction rendered it desirable to advance without further delay.

I therefore ordered the whole force (less 104th Rifles, 48th Pioneers and 3 field guns as Camp Garrison) to start at 9 A.M. to engage the enemy wherever found. *Note.*—63rd B[...] had only 5 guns

Operation Orders were issued accordingly. 300 rounds rifle ammunition and water pakhals were taken by the troops, who carried a haversack ration.

The troops moved off at 9-30 A.M. in preparatory formation for Artillery fire, the 16th Brigade, with the 23rd Mountain Battery, 22nd Company Sappers and Miners and 24th Punjabis attached moving with their left directed on a point 300 yards to the west of South Mound, while the three Battalions of the 18th Brigade, with 17th Company Sappers and Miners, moved off on the left of the 16th Brigade, echeloned back, left refused. The Cavalry Brigade was moved wide on the right flank of the 16th Brigade, detaching ¼ squadron to protect our extreme left flank guns in rear of centre and Divisional Headquarters with the guns.

The 16th Brigade were directed on South Mound, with 18th Brigade refused on my left, as I apprehended a possible attack from the direction of Old Basrah or Zubair. The advance on South Mound took place under ineffective long range rifle fire from the enemy's advanced troops—mostly mounted men who soon gave way before our advance, South Mound being occupied and Divisional Headquarters established there by 10-30 A.M.

It now became apparent that the enemy's main force was in position in the vicinity of Barjisiyah Wood and that Old Basrah and Zubair were not strongly held. I accordingly ordered the left of the 16th Brigade to be directed somewhat north of the Watch Tower while I ordered 2 battalions of the 18th Brigade (2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, and 120th Rajputana Infantry) to pass from left to the right rear of the 16th Brigade and the remaining battalion of the 18th Brigade (110th Mahratta Light Infantry) to remain echeloned on left of 16th Brigade. Whilst these movements were

in progress I rode forward to where the Cavalry Brigade were in position on my right flank, engaged in dismounted fire action. From this point I endeavoured to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, but owing to the mirage this proved extremely difficult. It was not possible to locate any of the enemy's trenches, but I was able to determine that his right extended as far south as the high Watch Tower, but where his left rested I could not ascertain. On returning to Divisional Headquarters I therefore ordered General Delamain to direct the left of his advance on the Watch Tower and requested General Fry, Commanding 18th Brigade, to pass over his remaining battalion (110th Mahratta Light Infantry) to the right rear of his own Brigade. My plan of operations was to engage the enemy along his front extending from a point to the west of the Watch Tower. while I drove back his left with the 18th Brigade and thereby threatened his line of retirement towards Nakhailah. I ordered my Cavalry Brigade to co-operate with this object, while giving the Brigadier a free hand to seize any opportunity for vigorous action which might offer.

It soon became evident that the enemy occupied a very extensive front of some 3½ miles and considerably overlapped our line. The 18th Brigade had to come up into line with and on the right of the 16th Brigade in order to engage the enemy along his front—the 110th Infantry being my sole reserve. By 11-15 A.M. I discovered definitely that the enemy's line covered over 3 miles, extending from west of Watch Tower to the north end of Barjisiyah Wood ("Dry Wells" on map).*

* Not reproduced.

The 18th Brigade having come into line with the 16th Brigade a general advance from South Mound was continued for a mile without incident. By 11-30 A.M. the two battalions in the front line of the 16th Brigade (2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment and 24th Punjabis) became suddenly heavily engaged with the enemy in position at 900 yards distance from the Dorsets and 600 from the Punjabis, while on the right the 18th Brigade were also fully engaged, the Norfolks and 120th Infantry coming under heavy rifle and machine gun fire from trenches some 400 yards to their front.

The enemy's trenches were well sited and practically invisible from the front, while the glacis-like slope of the ground trending towards the Barjisiyah Woods afforded them an ideal position for defence, and a large proportion of our casualties occurred at this stage.

At 1 P.M. I ordered the 18th Brigade to advance direct on the gap in the trees near the north end of Barjisiyah Wood and the 16th Brigade to close the gap between the 2 Brigades—both to co-operate in the attack. Heavy firing now became general all along the line, the whole of our Artillery being engaged in close support of the Infantry attack. At 11·30 P.M. three casualties occurred in the Divisional Staff, my C. R. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Cleeve, being wounded and his successor Major Edlmann being hit before he could take over his duties. while Captain Cardew, Assistant Director, Army Signals, was also wounded. At this period the General Officer Commanding, 16th Brigade, ordered the 22nd Company Sappers and Miners to prolong the right of the 24th Punjabis. and ½ battalion, 117th Mahrattas, to reinforce on the right of the Sappers and Miners, and with these reinforcements a further advance was effected in this part of the field. The General Officer Commanding, 18th Brigade, now pushed forward ½ battalion of 110th Mahratta Light Infantry on the right of the 120th Infantry, holding the remaining wing of the 110th and No. 17 Company, Sappers and Miners, in reserve, but owing to an enfilading fire from the right flank the advance of the 18th Brigade was checked.

At 2-30 P.M. I called on the Cavalry Brigade for vigorous action to assist the forward movement of the 110th on the extreme right flank. The Cavalry assisted by dismounted rifle fire, while "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, also co-operated.

At 3·0 P.M. the fight was practically stationary, the enemy clinging to his trenches with desperate tenacity while the Cavalry reported their inability to press forward on the enemy's left flank owing to severe shell fire and the mud line. The Artillery were supporting our Infantry attack to the utmost, but such support was extremely difficult to render owing to the mirage and the invisibility of the enemy's trenches. Our gunners did splendid work and I must mention one of many instances of it. The Norfolks were losing heavily and asked for further Artillery support, Lieutenant Gilpin, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, went forward into

the Norfolk firing line for observation of fire, and communication with his Battery Commander was maintained by Captain De Grey, Adjutant of the Norfolks, who from the firing line flag signalled back to the Battery the result of Lieutenant Gilpin's observations. Many were the gallant deeds of resolute courage by all ranks on this day, but this appears a striking example of the right kind of Infantry and Artillery co-operation.

The day was now waning and I told both Infantry Brigadiers that the enemy's position in advance of Barjisiyah Woods must be taken and that a general advance with the whole of the Artillery in close support must now be made. The troops responded most gallantly to this fresh call, the 76th Battery in action close to the Watch Tower supporting the 16th Brigade, the 63rd Battery and 23rd Mountain Battery, the 18th Brigade.

At 4-15 P.M. the 2nd Battalion, Norfolks, and 120th Infantry under Colonel Peebles and Major Pocock respectively, dashed at the enemy's trenches with the bayonet, while the 110th, also under heavy fire, pressed unflinchingly forward on the right supported by "S" Battery and dismounted Cavalry fire. Almost simultaneously part of the 16th Brigade consisting of the 2nd Battalion, Dorsets, 24th Punjabis, 119th Infantry (less 1 Double Company in reserve) and 1 Double Company, 117th Mahrattas, withdrawn from the left flank guard, made a general advance and by 5-0 P.M. the enemy abandoned the front trenches all along the line and fled, many surrendering.

In the meantime at 4-0 P.M., in view of the necessary withdrawal before nightfall, the 48th Pioneers with all available Jaipur carts were ordered out from Shaiba. The Pioneers were directed to take up a rearguard position about South Mound to cover the retirement of the main body and the carts were also directed there to be ready to assist in the collection and evacuation of the wounded. The arrangements for the collection and disposal of the large numbers of wounded were ably arranged for by Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. B. Browne-Mason, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officiating Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The retirement timed for 5-30 actually commenced at 6-0 P.M. owing to the difficulty of collection and removal of the wounded scattered over a wide area. Our withdrawal was entirely unmolested and the troops reached Shaiba with all wounded by 8-30 P.M.

It is impossible to conceive a more exposed tract of ground than the plain devoid of cover over which our Infantry had to attack the Turkish trenches, cleverly concealed and sited. Our advance in the last 400 yards was down a glacis-like slope. It was on the crest of this slope that so many of our losses occurred. Splendid dash, combined with resolute courage, alone carried our men across that bullet-swept glacis. It was a sheer dogged soldiers' fight and no words of mine can adequately express my admiration of the conduct of those gallant regiments who won through, viz., 2nd Battalion, Norfolks, 2nd Battalion Dorsets, 24th Punjabis, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 119th Infantry, 117th Mahrattas, 120th Infantry, 17th and 22nd Companies of the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

It is gratifying to record the fact that all the Indian troops engaged (24th Punjabis excepted) are old Bombay Presidency Regiments. They have proved on this occasion that they are worthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with the best troops that the Empire can produce, and I trust that these Corps may be permitted to inscribe the battle honour of "Barjisiyah" on their colours as a fitting tribute to their gallant conduct on this hard-fought field.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire to bring to notice the specially good services of the following:—

COMMANDERS, STAFF, ETC.

Major-General C. I. Fry—Commanded his Brigade to my entire satisfaction during the battle of Barjisiyah on the 14th; his Brigade behaved admirably under his direction.

Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O.—A very able Brigade Commander: handled his troops during the action of 13th and the battle of 14th with marked success.

Colonel R. N. Gamble, D.S.O.—I am much indebted to this officer for the invaluable assistance he afforded during the operations of the 13th and the battle of the 14th April. He is a Staff Officer of marked ability and character, very cool and collected. He should be in command of troops and I strongly recommend him for promotion.

Major G. A. F. Sanders, R.E.—An excellent Staff Officer of great ability, very cool and collected. His services on my Staff during the operations of 13th and battle of 14th were most valuable to me.

Captain B. G. Peel, 81st Pioneers.—A very useful Staff Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Cleeve, R.A.—A very capable Artillery Commander. As my Divisional Artillery Commander his services during the operations of 13th were of great value, the handling of the Artillery on that day being a decisive factor in the success of the operations. I greatly felt the loss of his services on the 14th after he was wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel U. W. Evans, R.E.—A very able Engineer Commander of great energy and resource. He gave me great assistance during the operations of 13th and 14th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. B. Browne-Mason, R.A.M.C.—Acted as my Assistant Director of Medical Services during the operations of 13th and at the battle of the 14th. His arrangements for evacuating the large number of our wounded during the battle of Barjisiyah showed marked ability and organising power. I feel greatly indebted to him.

Major H. A. Holdich, Brigade Major, 16th Brigade.—A cool and able Staff Officer.

Captain J. H. Carruthers, Staff Captain, 16th Brigade.

Shaikh Ibrahim El Abdullah El Ibrahim of Zubair.—Regularly furnished information of the enemy's movements. The information was almost always correct and the Shaikh must have incurred great trouble and expense in procuring it.

Major H. Smyth—Intelligence Officer at Shaiba.

Interpreter Mirza Ali.—Headquarters, 16th Infantry Brigade.

I also desire to bring to notice the names of the following officers who throughout the day conveyed my orders to various parts of the battlefield with promptitude and despatch at considerable personal risk :—

Major A. T. S. Dickinson, Brigade Major, 30th Infantry Brigade.
Captain A. J. Shakeshaft, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Lieutenant H. D. Hickley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas.
Lieutenant H. H. Rich, 120th Infantry.
2nd Lieutenant Lemon, attached 104th Rifles.

ARTILLERY.

Major O. S. Lloyd, Adjutant, 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery—

Major H. Broke-Smith.

Lieutenant R. Gilpin.	No. 52668 Gr. J. Stanley.

76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery—

Major E. V. Sarson.	No. 55119 Gr. E. Kirk

23rd Mountain Battery—

Major E. E. Edlmann, D.S.O., R.G.A.	(Since died of wounds).
Captain A. V. Jarrett	Although twice slightly wounded and on the second occasion partially stunned, continued to command his Section with great ability and energy.
No. 535 Gunner Harnam Singh.	No. 30 Cr. Havildar Latif.

No. 226 Dr. Naik Sher Khan.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Sykes ... "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Ably commanded his battery throughout the operations.

7th Lancers—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Chesney Cook.

Major G. G. M. Wheeler (killed in action). The initiative, dash and gallantry of this officer marked him out for special recognition had he survived. I now recommend him for the posthumous grant of the V.C. which forms the subject of a separate application.

Lieutenant and Adjutant G. L. B. Stones.

Jemadar Sudhan Singh (killed in action). Recommended for posthumous grant of Indian Order of Merit.

No. 3574 L.-Dafadar Ram Singh.	No. 3548 Sowar Bakhtawar Singh.
No. 1103 Kot-Dafadar Kala Singh.	No. 2108 Sowar Amrik Singh.

ENGINEERS.

Searchlight Section—

No. 31125 Sapper C. A. Wells, R.E., Searchlight Section.

17th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners—

Captain E. J. Loring, R.E.	Lieutenant R. C. Lord, R.E.

Jemadar Mohammad Din.

22nd Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners—

Captain E. C. Whiteley, R.E. (killed in action). Quite an exceptionally promising officer, killed whilst gallantly leading his men.

Lieutenant K. B. S. Crawford, R.E.	Jemadar Ramswami Naidu.
No. 1930 Havildar Gangaji Rao Khanvalkar.	No. 2899 Naik Narayan Halatkar.

No. 3955 L.-Naik Said Hussain.

INFANTRY.

2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Rosher (killed in action). An able and most gallant Commanding Officer whose death is a great loss to the Service.

Captain H. K. Utterson.	No. 8328 Private Burt.
Captain G. M. Herbert.	No. 8483 Private Joliffe.
Lieutenant H. H. Dean,	No. 8662 Private Lloyd.
No. 5349 C.-S.-M. W. Warren.	No. 8406 Private Scudden (killed in action).
No. 6701 C.-S.-M. W. Daniel.	No. 9059 Private Scovell.
No. 8744 Corporal H. Scott.	No. 7909 Private Sedgbeer.

2nd Norfolk Regiment—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Peebles, D.S.O. Ably commanded his regiment which under his direction attacked with great dash and spirit in spite of heavy losses.

Major F. De B. Bell (since died of wounds).	Captain R. D. Marshall.
Captain and Adjutant C. De Grey.	Captain A. B. Floyd.

Lieutenant R. T. Frere.

Lieutenant M. Burnett, R.A.M.C.	For conspicuous courage attending to the wounded in the open in the firing line under very heavy fire where his work necessitated his being very exposed. He lost his life in the firing line doing so, and his work was beyond praise.

3rd Class Assistant Surgeon S. V. Fernandez, I.S.M.D.	No. 7040 Drummer A. Barker.
No. 7014 L.-Corporal C. Woodward.	No. 7879 Private T. Bindley.
No. 7609 L.-Corporal J. H. Preston.	No. 7925 Private H. Farmes.
No. 5359 Sergeant C. Aldridge.	No. 8390 Private C. Smith (wounded).
No. 6331 Sergeant J. Airey.	No. 7840 Private S. Chapman.
No. 6161 Sergeant H. Solómon.	No. 8200 Private J. Chard.
No. 5676 Sergeant J. Savage.	No. 7359 Private J. Murphy.
No. 6789 Sergeant F. Bolingbroke.	No. 8416 Private E. Harper.

24th Punjabis—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Climo (wounded).	A proved soldier, who commanded his regiment with coolness and courage.
Captain W. F. B. Edwards (killed in action).	I recommend him for a posthumous honour in recognition of conspicuously gallant leading of his men.
Lieutenant M. Birkbeck.	Sub-Major Sakt Chand Bahadur (wounded).
Lieutenant D. Hobart (dangerously wounded).	Subadar Gul Akhbar.
Jemadar Sohan Singh.	No. 4943 L.-Naik Lal Singh (wounded severely).
No. 137 Naik Dula Singh, 19th Punjabis (killed in action).	No. 405 Sepoy Vir Singh (wounded severely).
No. 514 Sepoy Pal Singh.	No. 4909 Sepoy Labh Singh.
No. 318 Sepoy Yarak.	No. 4847 L.-Naik Bela Singh.
No. 4886 Naik Sardar Khan.	No. 141 L.-Naik Lal Khan.

48th Pioneers—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. N. Harward.	Ably commanded the Fort Section of the Defences throughout the night 12th—13th.
Major H. J. Riddell.	Sub-Major Dula Singh.

Subadar Ganga Singh.

104th Rifles—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. L. Clery.	An exceptionally good Commanding Officer and in the field a cool and reliable commander.
Captain A. M. Cheeke.	No. 2898 L.-Naik Teja Ram.

Jemadar Chottu Singh.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. X. Britten (died of wounds).	Subadar Shaikh Yasin.
Major H. C. Hill.	Jemadar Dattaji Rao Kauvilkar.
Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S.	Jemadar Ramchander Hase.
Captain and Adjutant A. C. S. Hind (killed in action).	No. 1498 L.-Naik Sakaram More.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Keshanrao Kuperkar.	No. 2050 Sepoy Hari Sawant.

117th Mahrattas—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge.	Commanded his regiment with skill and determination.
Captain A. W. White ...	For conspicuous gallantry when in command of his double company. This double company reinforced the Dorset left and joined in the successful assault capturing 73 prisoners. The Officer Commanding Dorset Regiment specially remarks on the dash shown by this double company.
Captain W. B. Benton ... (105th Mahratta Light Infantry)	For conspicuous gallantry and coolness when working the machine gun section on April 12th, 13th and 14th. He is quite an exceptionally good officer. His name came up for gallantry at the action of Sahil.
Lieutenant N. K. Bal, I.M.S. ...	For conspicuous bravery in attending wounded men under a heavy fire in the open. He attended the wounded of the 22nd Coy., 3rd Sappers and Miners, as well as those of his own regiment.

Subadar-Major Balwantrao Savant.	No. 1883 Havildar Vishnu Aire.
Subadar Sakharam Rao Jagtap Bahadur.	No. 2742 Havildar Dadu Aggave.
Jemadar Sita Ram Sellar.	No. 2137 Sepoy Jairam Dalbi.
	No. 2474 Sepoy Ithu Kadam.
	No. 2915 Sepoy Abdul Gaffur.

119th Infantry—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Chitty	An able and efficient commander whose regiment behaved admirably under his direction.

Captain J. J. Harper Nelson, I.M.S. | Captain T. De B. Carey.

Lieutenant A. De St. Croix.

Lieutenant M. Eccles ...	Successfully carried messages under fire from the Brigade Commander to his unit. Subsequently displayed great gallantry in bringing ammunition mules close up to the firing line although 9 of the mules were killed on the way, and finally led a double company in the assault on the trenches.

Subadar-Major Bhairo Singh Bahadur, I.O.M.	No. 3887 Naik Nathu Singh.
Subadar Uma Rawat.	S. A. S. Munishwamy Ramaswamy, I.S.M.D.
No. 3639 Havildar Uma Rawat.	No. 3846 Sepoy Ramlal Singh.
No. 4339 L.-Naik Mukna Rawat.	No. 4112 Sepoy Dhanna Rawat.
No. 4025 L.-Naik Dewa Rawat.	No. 4166 Sepoy Gokal.

No. 2940 Ward Orderly Sirpulrao Bhosle.

120th Infantry—

Major P. F. Pocock	An able leader who has rendered valuable services which are deserving of recognition.
Captain W. Andrews (95th Russell's Infantry), (died of wounds).	For conspicuous gallantry on 14th in leading a charge across the open against the enemy position with machine guns.

Captain W. L. Miskin.

Subadar-Major Khitab Gul Bahadur.
Subadar Sri Bahadur Singh.
No. 873 Cr.-Hav. Gunesh Ram.
No. 1089 L.-Naik Bhima Rawat.
No. 1243 L.-Naik Suja Rawat.
No. 840 L.-Naik Panne Khan.
No. 1662 Naik Seolal.
No. 1474 Naik Allah Baksh.
No. 1712 Sepoy Lachman Singh.
No. 1531 Sepoy Koom Singh.
No. 1511 Sepoy Gangadhar.
No. 1202 Sepoy Rawat Singh.
No. 1800 Sepoy Padna Rawat.
No. 1549 Sepoy Chandan Singh.
No. 1111 Sepoy Sujan Singh.
No. 1742 Sepoy Jagdeo (killed).

34th Divisional Signal Company, 18th Brigade Section—

No. 16 Corporal J. Sleven.
No. 28 Sapper Abdul Jabbar.
No. 45 Sapper Rangasami.

16th Brigade Section Attached as Despatch Riders—

No. 996 Sowar Phuman Singh, 16th Cavalry.
No. 1289 Sowar Nikka Singh (16th Cavalry).

21st Mule Corps—

No. 190L.-Naik Aladad (killed).
No. 176L.-Naik Sherbaz.
No. 722 Dr. Rhoda (wounded).
No. 796 Dr. Suchet ,,
No. 632 Dr. Khwaja ,,

The Dorset Regiment being in want of ammunition the General Officer Commanding, 16th Brigrade, sent up 16 miles with ammunition boxes. The behaviour of the drivers of these mules has been brought to notice by the Officer Commanding Dorset Regiment, and the Officer Commanding, 24th Punjabis, the latter describing them as heroes. 9 mules were killed. One driver was killed and three wounded, one escaping unhurt. The greater part of the ammunition reached the firing line, the drivers showing the greatest courage. One driver was seen holding on to his mules; some of whom wounded, although wounded himself and under very heavy fire.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Captain R. E. Wright, I.M.S. ... Displayed exceptional ability in handling his subdivision of No. 3 Field Ambulance throughout the day. He displayed particular initiative in proceeding to the firing line of the 18th Brigade under a heavy fire and, by ascertaining personally the position of the groups of wounded, was able to conduct a detachment of Jaipur Transport Carts direct to the place where they were most required when speedy evacuation was most essential. He afterwards superintended the main advanced dressing station at South Mound in a most efficient manner.

Captain F. C. Fraser, I.M.S. ... Displayed great coolnessin bringing his subdivision forward under heavy shell and rifle fire and was in close touch with the 16th Brigade throughout the day. I was particularly struck by the steadfast behaviour of the A. B. C. men of this subdivision and attribute it in great part to his excellent example and leading.

Royal Army Medical Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hennessey.

Major F. G. Foster

Major F. C. Lambert.

Indian Medical Service—

Major L. Cook.

Captain H. E. Stanger Leathes.

Lieutenant L. A. P. Anderson.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—

4th Class Assistant Surgeon A. E. Phaure.

No. 972, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sundar Singh.

No. 402, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Mahomed Dada Sahib.

Pack Store Sergeants—

No. 5887 Sergeant F. Hayter, 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

Nursing Orderlies—

No. 9166 Lance-Corporal Parkes, 1st Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry.
No. 8601 Private E. Lock, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment.

Pack Store Havildars—

No. 911 Havildar Ram Lal Singh, 2nd Rajputs.
No. 2154 Havildar Mahomed, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Ward Orderlies—

No. 2399 Sepoy Nabi Bux, 119th Infantry.

Hospital Store-keepers—

Sergeant J. A. Bloomfield, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.
Private Moos, Poona Volunteer Rifles.
2nd Class Hospital Store-keeper B. F. Ghyara, Supply and Transport Corps.

Army Bearer Corps—

No. 9339 Bearer Samedin.
No. 4485 Bearer Subhan Singh.
No. 7480 Bearer Gariba.
No. 9341 Bearer Degnde.
No. 1196 Bearer Ram Charan.
No. 7485 Bearer Rafawa.

Army Hospital Corps—

No. 6147, 2nd grade Ward servant Abba Pira.
No. 5308, 1st grade Ward sweeper Mohan Singh.
No. 5207, 1st grade Water-carrier Bhondoo.
No. 263, Bhisti Rajah Piussal, Supply and Transport Corps.
No. 6352, 3rd grade Ward servant Gangaram Gainu.
No. 6428, 2nd grade Ward sweeper Mohan Nathu.
No. 6032, 1st grade Water-carrier Gainoo Baloo.
No. 266 Bhisti Shaikh Amur.

2. I desire to record the valuable services of the Jaipur Transport Corps in the collection and removal of wounded from the battlefield. The transport drivers worked backwards and forwards to the firing line with great dash and devotion to duty.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. MELLISS, *Major-General,*

Commanding Shaiba Force.

No. 761.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

* * * * *

Arthur Jules Dash. Dated 4th August 1915.

* * * * * * *

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 762.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette" dated the 9th July 1915, pages 6700 and 6707.*

War Office,

9th July 1915.

*

MEMORANDA.

* *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Benjamin Holloway, C.I.E., to be temporary Major-General whilst Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, dated 10th July 1915.

* * * * * * *

Supplement dated the 10th July 1915 to the "London Gazette" of the 9th July 1915.

From—THE FIELD-MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF, THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

To—THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, War Office, London, S.W.

General Headquarters,

15th June 1915.

MY LORD,—

I HAVE the honour to report that since the date of my last despatch (5th April 1915) the Army in France under my command has been heavily engaged opposite both flanks of the line held by the British Forces.

1. In the North the town and district of Ypres have once more in this campaign been successfully defended against vigorous and sustained attacks made by large forces of the enemy, and supported by a mass of heavy and field artillery, which, not only in number, but also in weight and calibre, is superior to any concentration of guns which has previously assailed that part of the line.

In the South a vigorous offensive has again been taken by troops of the First Army, in the course of which a large area of entrenched and fortified ground has been captured from the enemy, whilst valuable support has been afforded to the attack which our Allies have carried on with such marked success against the enemy's positions to the east of Arras and Lens.

2 I much regret that during the period under report the fighting has been characterised on the enemy's side by a cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilised war and a flagrant defiance of the Hague Convention.

All the scientific resources of Germany have apparently been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought into contact with it is first paralysed and then meets with a lingering and agonising death.

The enemy has invariably preceded, prepared and supported his attacks by a discharge in stupendous volume of these poisonous gas fumes whenever the wind was favourable.

Such weather conditions have only prevailed to any extent in the neighbourhood of Ypres, and there can be no doubt that the effect of these poisonous fumes materially influenced the operations in that theatre, until experience suggested effective counter-measures, which have since been so perfected as to render them innocuous.

The brain power and thought which has evidently been at work before this unworthy method of making war reached the pitch of efficiency which has been demonstrated in its practice shows that the Germans must have harboured these designs for a long time.

As a soldier I cannot help expressing the deepest regret and some surprise that an Army which hitherto has claimed to be the chief exponent of the chivalry of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes.

3. On the night of Saturday, April 17th, a commanding hill which afforded the enemy excellent artillery observation toward the West and North-West was successfully mined and captured.

This hill, known as Hill 60, lies opposite the northern extremity of the line held by the 2nd Corps.

The operation was planned and the mining commenced by Major-General Bolfin before the ground was handed over to the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Fergusson, under whose supervision the operation was carried out.

The mines were successfully fired at 7 P.M. on the 17th instant, and immediately afterwards the hill was attacked and gained, without difficulty, by the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. The attack was well supported by the Divisional Artillery, assisted by French and Belgian batteries.

During the night several of the enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, and fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place; but on the early morning of the 18th the enemy succeeded in forcing back the troops holding the right of the hill to the reverse slope, where, however, they hung on throughout the day.

On the evening of the 18th these two battalions were relieved by the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who again stormed the hill under cover of heavy artillery fire, and the enemy was driven off at the point of the bayonet.

In this operation fifty-three prisoners were captured, including four officers.

On the 20th and following days many unsuccessful attacks by the enemy were made on Hill 60, which was continuously shelled by heavy artillery.

On May 1st, another attempt to recapture Hill 60 was supported by great volumes of asphyxiating gas, which caused nearly all the men along a front of about 400 yards to be immediately struck down by its fumes.

The splendid courage with which the leaders rallied their men and subdued the natural tendency to panic (which is inevitable on such occasions), combined with the prompt intervention of supports, once more drove the enemy back.

A second and more severe "gas" attack, under much more favourable weather conditions, enabled the enemy to recapture this position on May 5th.

The enemy owes his success in this last attack entirely to the use of asphyxiating gas. It was only a few days later that the means, which have since proved so effective, of counteracting this method of making war were put into practice. Had it been otherwise, the enemy's attack on May 5th would most certainly have shared the fate of all the many previous attempts he had made.

4. It was at the commencement of the Second Battle of Ypres on the evening of the 22nd April, referred to in paragraph 1 of this report, that the enemy first made use of asphyxiating gas.

Some days previously I had complied with General Joffre's request to take over the trenches occupied by the French, and on the evening of the 22nd the troops holding the lines east of Ypres were posted as follows:—

From Steenstraate to the east of Langemarck, as far as the Poelcappelle Road, a French Division.

Thence, in a south-easterly direction toward the Passchendaele-Becelaere Road, the Canadian Division.

Thence, a Division took up the line in a southerly direction east of Zonnebeke to a point west of Becelaere, whence another Division continued the line south-east to the northern limit of the Corps on its right.

Of the 5th Corps there were four battalions in Divisional Reserve about Ypres; the Canadian Division had one battalion in Divisional Reserve and the first Canadian Brigade in Army Reserve. An Infantry Brigade, which had just been withdrawn after suffering heavy losses on Hill 60, was resting about Vlamertinghe.

Following a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked the French Division at about 5 P.M., using asphyxiating gases for the first time. Aircraft reported that at about 5 P.M., thick yellow smoke had been seen issuing from the German trenches between Langemarck and Bixschoote. The French reported that two simultaneous attacks had been made east of the Ypres-Staden Railway, in which these asphyxiating gases had been employed.

What follows almost defies description. The effect of these poisonous gases was so virulent as to render the whole of the line held by the French Division mentioned above practically incapable of any action at all. It was at first impossible for anyone to realise what had actually happened. The smoke and fumes hid everything from sight, and hundreds of men were thrown into a comatose or dying condition, and within an hour the whole position had to be abandoned, together with about 50 guns.

I wish particularly to repudiate any idea of attaching the least blame to the French Division for this unfortunate incident.

After all the examples our gallant Allies have shown of dogged and tenacious courage in the many trying situations in which they have been placed throughout the course of this campaign it is quite superfluous for me to dwell on this aspect of the incident, and I would only express my firm conviction that, if any troops in the world had been able to hold their trenches in the face of such a treacherous and altogether unexpected onslaught, the French Division would have stood firm.

The left flank of the Canadian Division was thus left dangerously exposed to serious attack in flank, and there appeared to be a prospect of their being overwhelmed and of a successful attempt by the Germans to cut off the British troops occupying the salient to the East.

In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage and it is not too much to say that the bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended with the most serious consequences.

They were supported with great promptitude by the reserves of the Divisions holding the salient and by a Brigade which had been resting in billets.

Throughout the night the enemy's attacks were repulsed, effective counter-attacks were delivered, and at length touch was gained with the French right, and a new line was formed.

The 2nd London Heavy Battery, which had been attached to the Canadian Division, was posted behind the right of the French Division, and being involved in their retreat, fell into the enemy's hands. It was recaptured by the Canadians in their counter-attack, but the guns could not be withdrawn before the Canadians were again driven back.

During the night I directed the Cavalry Corps and the Northumbrian Division, which was then in general reserve, to move to the west of Ypres, and placed these troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Second Army. I also directed other reserve troops from the 3rd Corps and the First Army to be held in readiness to meet eventualities.

In the confusion of the gas and smoke the Germans succeeded in capturing the bridge at Steenstraate and some works south of Lizerne, all of which were in occupation by the French.

The enemy having thus established himself to the west of the Ypres Canal, I was somewhat apprehensive of his succeeding in driving a wedge between the French and Belgian troops at this point. I directed, therefore, that some of the reinforcements sent north should be used to support and assist General Putz, should he find difficulty in preventing any further advance of the Germans west of the canal.

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd connection was finally ensured between the left of the Canadian Division and the French right, about eight hundred yards east of the canal; but as this entailed the maintenance by the British troops of a much longer line than that which they had held before the attack commenced on the previous night, there were no reserves available for counter-attack until reinforcements, which were ordered up from the Second Army, were able to deploy to the east of Ypres.

Early on the morning of the 23rd I went to see General Foch, and from him I received a detailed account of what had happened, as reported by General Putz. General Foch informed me that it was his intention to make good the original line and regain the trenches which the French Division had lost. He expressed the desire that I should maintain my present line, assuring me that the original position would be re-established in a few days. General Foch further informed me that he had ordered up large French reinforcements, which were now on their way, and that troops from the North had already arrived to reinforce General Putz.

I fully concurred in the wisdom of the General's wish to re-establish our old line, and agreed to co-operate in the way he desired, stipulating, however, that if the position was not re-established within a limited time, I could not allow the British troops to remain in so exposed a situation as that which the action of the previous twenty-four hours had compelled them to occupy.

During the whole of the 23rd the enemy's artillery was very active, and his attacks all along the front were supported by some heavy guns which had been brought down from the coast in the neighbourhood of Ostend.

The loss of the guns on the night of the 22nd prevented this fire from being kept down and much aggravated the situation. Our positions, however, were well maintained by the vigorous counter-attacks made by the 5th Corps.

During the day I directed two Brigades of the 3rd Corps, and the Lahore Division of the Indian Corps, to be moved up to the Ypres area and placed at the disposal of the Second Army.

In the course of these two or three days many circumstances combined to render the situation east of the Ypres Canal very critical and most difficult to deal with.

The confusion caused by the sudden retirement of the French Division, and the necessity for closing up the gap and checking the enemy's advance at all costs, led to a mixing up of units and a sudden shifting of the areas of command, which was quite unavoidable. Fresh units, as they came up from the South, had to be pushed into the firing line in an area swept by artillery fire which, owing to the capture of the French guns, we were unable to keep down.

All this led to very heavy casualties; and I wish to place on record the deep admiration which I feel for the resource and presence of mind evinced by the leaders actually on the spot.

The parts taken by Major-General Snow and Brigadier-General Hull were reported to me as being particularly marked in this respect.

An instance of this occurred on the afternoon of the 24th when the enemy succeeded in breaking through the line at St. Julien.

Brigadier-General Hull, acting under the orders of Lieutenant-General Alderson, organised a powerful counter-attack with his own Brigade and some of the nearest available units. He was called upon to control, with only his Brigade Staff, parts of battalions from six separate divisions which were quite new to the ground. Although the attack did not succeed in retaking St. Julien, it effectually checked the enemy's further advance.

It was only on the morning of the 25th that the enemy were able to force back the left of the Canadian Division from the point where it had originally joined the French line.

During the night and the early morning of the 25th, the enemy directed a heavy attack against the Division at Broodseinde crossroads which was supported by powerful shell fire, but he failed to make any progress.

During the whole of this time the town of Ypres and all the roads to the East and West were uninterruptedly subjected to a violent artillery fire, but in spite of this the supply of both food and ammunition was maintained throughout with order and efficiency.

During the afternoon of the 25th many German prisoners were taken including some officers. The hand-to-hand fighting was very severe, and the enemy suffered heavy loss.

During the 26th the Lahore Division and a Cavalry Division were pushed up into the fighting line, the former on the right of the French, the latter in support of the 5th Corps.

In the afternoon the Lahore Division, in conjunction with the French right, succeeded in pushing the enemy back some little distance toward the North, but their further advance was stopped owing to the continual employment by the enemy of asphyxiating gas.

On the right of the Lahore Division the Northumberland Infantry Brigade advanced against St. Julien and actually succeeded in entering, and for a time occupying the southern portion of that village. They were, however, eventually driven back, largely owing to gas and finally occupied a line a short way to the South. This attack was most successfully and gallantly led by Brigadier-General Biddell, who, I regret to say, was killed during the progress of the operation.

Although no attack was made on the south-eastern side of the salient, the troops operating to the east of Ypres were subjected to heavy artillery fire from this direction which took some of the battalions, which were advancing North to the attack, in reverse.

Some gallant attempts made by the Lahore Division on the 27th, in conjunction with the French, pushed the enemy further North; but they were partially frustrated by the constant fumes of gas to which they were exposed. In spite of this, however, a certain amount of ground was gained.

The French had succeeded in retaking Lizerne, and had made some progress at Steenstraate and Het Sas; but up to the evening of the 28th no further progress had been made toward the recapture of the original line.

I sent instructions, therefore, to Sir Herbert Plumer, who was now in charge of the operation, to take preliminary measures for the retirement to the new line which had been fixed upon.

On the morning of the 29th I had another interview with General Foch, who informed me that strong reinforcements were hourly arriving to support General Putz and urged me to postpone issuing orders for any retirement until the result of his attack, which was timed to commence at daybreak on the 30th, should be known. To this I agreed, and instructed Sir Herbert Plumer accordingly.

No substantial advance having been made by the French, I issued orders to Sir Herbert Plumer at one o'clock on May 1st to commence his withdrawal to the new line.

The retirement was commenced the following night, and the new line was occupied on the morning of May 4th.

I am of opinion that this retirement, carried out deliberately with scarcely any loss, and in the face of an enemy in position, reflects the greatest possible credit on Sir Herbert Plumer and those who so efficiently carried out his orders.

The successful conduct of this operation was the more remarkable from the fact that on the evening of May 2nd, when it was only half completed, the enemy made a heavy attack, with the usual gas accompaniment, on St. Julien and the line to the west of it.

An attack on a line to the east of Fortuin was made at the same time under similar conditions.

In both cases our troops were at first driven from their trenches by gas fumes, but on the arrival of the supporting battalions and two brigades of a Cavalry Division, which were sent up in support from about Potijze, all the lost trenches were regained at night.

On the 3rd May, while the retirement was still going on, another violent attack was directed on the northern face of the salient. This was also driven back with heavy loss to the enemy.

Further attempts of the enemy during the night of the 3rd to advance from the woods west of St. Julien were frustrated entirely by the fire of our artillery.

During the whole of the 4th the enemy heavily shelled the trenches we had evacuated, quite unaware that they were no longer occupied. So soon as the retirement was discovered the Germans commenced to entrench opposite our new line and to advance their guns to new positions. Our artillery, assisted by aeroplanes, caused him considerable loss in carrying out these operations.

Up to the morning of the 8th the enemy made attacks at short intervals, covered by gas, on all parts of the line to the east of Ypres, but was everywhere driven back with heavy loss.

Throughout the whole period since the first break of the line on the night of April 22nd all the troops in this area had been constantly subjected to violent artillery bombardment from a large mass of guns with an unlimited supply of ammunition. It proved impossible whilst under so vastly superior fire of artillery to dig efficient trenches, or to properly reorganise the line, after the confusion and demoralisation caused by the first great gas surprise and the subsequent almost daily gas attacks. Nor was it until after this date (May 8th) that effective preventatives had been devised and provided. In these circumstances a violent bombardment of nearly the whole of the 5th Corps front broke out at 7 A.M. on the morning of the 8th, which gradually concentrated on the front of the Division between north and south of Frezenberg. This fire completely obliterated the trenches and caused enormous losses.

The artillery bombardment was shortly followed by a heavy infantry attack, before which our line had to give way.

I relate what happened in Sir Herbert Plumer's own words:—

"The right of one Brigade was broken about 10-15 A.M.; then its centre and then part of the left of the Brigade in the next section to the south. The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, however, although suffering very heavily, stuck to their fire or support trenches throughout the day. At this time two battalions were moved to General Headquarters 2nd line astride the Menin road to support and cover the left of their Division.

"At 12-25 P.M. the centre of a Brigade further to the left also broke; its right battalion, however, the 1st Suffolks, which had been refused to cover a gap, still held on and were apparently surrounded and overwhelmed. Meanwhile, three more battalions had been moved up to reinforce, two other battalions were moved up in support to General Headquarters line, and an Infantry Brigade came up to the grounds of Vlamertinghe Chateau in Corps Reserve.

"At 11-30 A.M. a small party of Germans attempted to advance against the left of the British line, but were destroyed by the 2nd Essex Regiment.

"A counter-attack was launched at 3-30 P.M. by the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 2nd East Surrey Regiment, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The counter-attack reached Frezenberg, but was eventually driven back and held up on a line running about north and south through Verlorenhoek, despite repeated efforts to advance. The 12th London Regiment on the left succeeded at great cost in reaching the original trench line, and did considerable execution with their machine gun.

"The 7th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 1st East Lancashire Regiment attacked in a north-easterly direction towards Wieltje, and connected the old trench line with the ground gained by the counter-attack, the line being consolidated during the night.

"During the night orders were received that two Cavalry Divisions would be moved up and placed at the disposal of the 5th Corps, and a Territorial Division would be moved up to be used if required.

"On the 9th the Germans again repeated their bombardment. Very heavy shell fire was concentrated for two hours on the trenches of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment and 2nd Cameron Highlanders, followed by an Infantry attack which was successfully repulsed. The Germans again bombarded the salient, and a further attack in the afternoon succeeded in occupying 150 yards of trench. The Gloucesters counter-attacked, but suffered heavily, and the attack failed. The salient being very exposed to shell fire from both flanks, as well as in front, it was deemed advisable not to attempt to retake the trench at night, and a retrenchment was therefore dug across it.

"At 3 P.M. the enemy started to shell the whole front of the centre Division, and it was reported that the right Brigade of this Division was being heavily punished, but continued to maintain its line.

"The trenches of the Brigades on the left centre were also heavily shelled during the day and attacked by infantry. Both attacks were repulsed.

"On the 10th instant the trenches on either side of the Menin-Ypres Road were shelled very severely all the morning. The 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 9th Royal Scots, and the 3rd and 4th King's Royal Rifles, however, repulsed an attack made, under cover of gas, with heavy loss. Finally, when the trenches had been practically destroyed and a large number of the

garrison buried, the 3rd King's Royal Rifles and 4th Rifle Brigade fell back to the trenches immediately west of Bellewaarde Wood. So heavy had been the shell fire that the proposal to join up the line with a switch through the wood had to be abandoned, the trees broken by the shells forming an impassable entanglement.

"After a comparatively quiet night and morning (10th-11th) the hostile artillery fire was concentrated on the trenches of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders and 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at a slightly more northern point than on the previous day. The Germans attacked in force and gained a footing in part of the trenches, but were promptly ejected by a supporting company of the 9th Royal Scots. After a second short artillery bombardment the Germans again attacked about 4-15 P.M., but were again repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. A third bombardment followed, and this time the Germans succeeded in gaining a trench—or rather what was left of it—a local counter-attack failing. However, during the night the enemy were again driven out. The trench by this time being practically non-existent, the garrison found it untenable under the very heavy shell fire the enemy brought to bear upon it, and the trench was evacuated. Twice more did the German snipers creep back into it, and twice more they were ejected. Finally, a retrenchment was made, cutting off the salient which had been contested throughout the day. It was won owing solely to the superior weight and number of the enemy's guns, but both our infantry and our artillery took a very heavy toll of the enemy, and the ground lost has proved of little use to the enemy.

"On the remainder of the front the day passed comparatively quietly, though most parts of the line underwent intermittent shelling by guns of various calibres.

"With the assistance of the Royal Flying Corps the 31st Heavy Battery scored a direct hit on a German gun, and the North Midland Heavy Battery got on to some German howitzers with great success.

"With the exception of another very heavy burst of shell fire against the right Division early in the morning the 12th passed uneventfully.

"On the night of the 12th-13th the line was re-organised, the centre Division retiring into Army Reserve to rest, and their places being taken in the trenches by the two Cavalry Divisions; the Artillery and Engineers of the centre Division forming with them what was known as the 'Cavalry Force' under the command of General De Lisle.

"On the 13th the various reliefs having been completed without incident, the heaviest bombardment yet experienced broke out at 4-30 A.M., and continued with little intermission throughout the day. At about 7-45 A.M. the Cavalry Brigade astride the railway, having suffered very severely, and their trenches having been obliterated, fell back about 800 yards. The North Somerset Yeomanry on the right of the Brigade, although also suffering severely, hung on to their trenches throughout the day, and actually advanced and attacked the enemy with the bayonet. The Brigade on its right also maintained its position; as did also the Cavalry Division, except the left squadron which, when reduced to sixteen men, fell back. The 2nd Essex Regiment, realising the situation, promptly charged and retook the trench, holding it till relieved by the Cavalry. Meanwhile a counter-attack by two Cavalry Brigades was launched at 2-30 P.M., and succeeded, in spite of very heavy shrapnel and rifle fire, in regaining the original line of trenches, turning out the Germans who had entered it, and in some cases pursuing them for some distance. But a very heavy shell fire was again opened on them and they were again compelled to retire to an irregular line in rear, principally the craters of shell holes. The enemy in their counter-attack suffered very severe losses.

"The fighting in other parts of the line was little less severe. The 1st East Lancashire Regiment were shelled out of their trenches, but their support company and the 2nd Essex Regiment, again acting on their own initiative, won them back. The enemy penetrated into the farm at the north-east corner of the line, but the 1st Rifle Brigade, after a severe struggle, expelled them. The 1st Hampshire Regiment also repelled an attack, and killed every German who got within fifty yards of their trenches. The 5th London Regiment, despite very heavy casualties, maintained their position unfalteringly. At the southern end of the line the left Brigade was once again heavily shelled, as indeed was the whole front. At the end of a very hard day's fighting our line remained in its former position, with the

exception of the short distance lost by one Cavalry Division. Later, the line was pushed forward, and a new line was dug in a less exposed position, slightly in rear of that originally held. The night passed quietly.

"Working parties of from 1,200 to 1,800 men have been found every night by a Territorial Division and other units for work on rear lines of defence, in addition to the work performed by the garrisons in reconstructing the front line trenches which were daily destroyed by shell fire.

"The work performed by the Royal Flying Corps has been invaluable. Apart from the hostile aeroplanes actually destroyed, our airmen have prevented a great deal of aerial reconnaissance by the enemy, and have registered a large number of targets with our artillery.

"There have been many cases of individual gallantry. As instances may be given the following:—

"During one of the heavy attacks made against our Infantry gas was seen rolling forward from the enemy's trenches. Private Lynn of the 2nd Lancashire Fusilier at once rushed to the machine gun without waiting to adjust his respirator. Single-handed he kept his gun in action the whole time the gas was rolling over, actually hoisting it on the parapet to get a better field of fire. Although nearly suffocated by the gas, he poured stream of lead into the advancing enemy and checked their attack. He was carried to his dug-out, but, hearing another attack was imminent, he tried to get back to his gun. Twenty-four hours later he died in great agony from the effects of the gas.

"A young subaltern in a cavalry regiment went forward alone one afternoon to reconnoitre. He got into a wood, 1,200 yards in front of our lines, which he found occupied by Germans, and came back with the information that the enemy had evacuated a trench and were digging another—information which proved most valuable to the artillery as well as to his own unit.

"A patrol of two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the 1st Cambridgeshires went out one night to reconnoitre a German trench 350 yards away. Creeping along the parapet of the trench, they heard sounds indicating the presence of six or seven of the enemy. Further on they heard deep snores, apparently proceeding from a dug-out immediately beneath them. Although they knew that the garrison of the trench outnumbered them, they decided to procure an identification. Unfortunately, in pulling out a clasp knife with which to cut off the sleeper's identity disc, one of the officer's revolvers went off. A conversation in the agitated whispers broke out in the German trench, but the patrol crept safely away, the garrison being too startled to fire.

• • •

"Despite the very severe shelling to which the troops had been subjected, which obliterated trenches and caused very many casualties, the spirit of all ranks remains excellent. The enemy's losses, particularly on the 10th and 13th, have unquestionably been serious. On the latter day they evacuated trenches (in face of the cavalry counter-attack) in which were afterwards found quantities of equipment and some of their own wounded. The enemy have been seen stripping our dead, and on three occasions men in khaki have been seen advancing."

The fight went on by the exchange of desultory shell and rifle fire, but without any remarkable incident until the morning of May 24th. During this period, however, the French on our left had attained considerable success. On the 15th instant they captured Steenstraate and the trenches in Het Sas, and on the 16th they drove the enemy headlong over the canal, finding two thousand Germans dead. On the 17th they made a substantial advance on the east side of the canal, and on the 20th they repelled a German counter-attack, making a further advance in the same direction, and taking one hundred prisoners.

On the early morning of the 24th a violent outburst of gas against nearly the whole front was followed by heavy shell fire, and the most determined attack was delivered against our position east of Ypres.

The hour the attack commenced was 2-45 A.M. A large proportion of the men were asleep, and the attack was too sudden to give them time to put on their respirators.

The 2nd Royal Irish and the 9th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders overcome by gas fumes, were driven out of a farm held in front of the left Division, and this the enemy proceeded to hold and fortify.

All attempts to retake this farm during the day failed, and during the night of the 24th-25th the General Officer Commanding the left Division decided to take up a new line which, although slightly in rear of the old one, he considered to be a much better position. This operation was successfully carried out.

Throughout the day the whole line was subjected to one of the most violent artillery attacks which it had ever undergone; and the 5th Corps and the Cavalry Divisions engaged had to fight hard to maintain their positions. On the following day, however, the line was consolidated, joining the right of the French at the same place as before, and passing through Wieltje (which was strongly fortified) in a southerly direction on to Hooge, where the Cavalry have since strongly occupied the chateau, and pushed our line further east.

5. In pursuance of a promise which I made to the French Commander-in-Chief to support an attack which his troops were making on the 9th May between the right of my line and Arras, I directed Sir Douglas Haig to carry out on that date an attack on the German trenches in the neighbourhood of Rougebance (north-west of Fromelles) by the 4th Corps, and between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy, by the 1st and Indian Corps.

The bombardment of the enemy's positions commenced at 5 A.M.

Half-an-hour later the 8th Division of the 4th Corps captured the first line of German trenches about Rougebanc, and some detachments seized a few localities beyond this line. It was soon found, however, that the position was much stronger than had been anticipated, and that a more extensive artillery preparation was necessary to crush the resistance offered by his numerous fortified posts.

Throughout the 9th and 10th repeated efforts were made to make further progress. Not only was this found to be impossible, but the violence of the enemy's machine gun fire from his posts on the flanks rendered the captured trenches so difficult to hold that all the units of the 4th Corps had to retire to their original position by the morning of the 10th.

The 1st and Indian Divisions south of Neuve Chapelle met with no greater success, and on the evening of the 10th I sanctioned Sir Douglas Haig's proposal to concentrate all our available resources on the southern point of attack.

The 7th Division was moved round from the 4th Corps area to support this attack, and I directed the General Officer Commanding the First Army to delay it long enough to ensure a powerful and deliberate artillery preparation

The operations of the 9th and 10th formed part of a general plan of attack which the Allies were conjointly conducting on a line extending from the north of Arras to the south of Armentieres; and, although immediate progress was not made during this time by the British forces, their attack assisted in securing the brilliant successes attained by the French forces on their right, not only by holding the enemy in their front but by drawing off a part of the German reinforcements which were coming up to support their forces east of Arras.

It was decided that the attack should be resumed on the night of the 12th instant, but the weather continued very dull and misty, interfering much with artillery observation. Orders were finally issued, therefore, for the action to commence on the night of the 15th instant.

On the 15th May I moved the Canadian Division into the 1st Corps area and placed them at the disposal of Sir Douglas Haig.

The infantry of the Indian Corps and the 2nd Division of the 1st Corps advanced to the attack of the enemy's trenches which extended from Richebourg L'Avoue in a south-westerly direction.

Before daybreak the 2nd Division had succeeded in capturing two lines of the enemy's trenches, but the Indian Corps were unable to make any progress owing to the strength of the enemy's defences in the neighbourhood of Richebourg L'Avoue.

At daybreak the 7th Division, on the right of the 2nd, advanced to the attack, and by 7 A.M. had entrenched themselves on a line running nearly North and South, half-way between their original trenches and La Quinque Rue, having cleared and captured several lines of the enemy's trenches, including a number of fortified posts.

As it was found impossible for the Indian Corps to make any progress in face of the enemy's defences, Sir Douglas Haig directed the attack to be

suspended at this point and ordered the Indian Corps to form a defensive flank.

The remainder of the day was spent in securing and consolidating positions which had been won, and endeavouring to unite the inner flanks of the 7th and 2nd Divisions, which were separated by trenches and posts strongly held by the enemy.

Various attempts which were made throughout the day to secure this object had not succeeded at nightfall in driving the enemy back.

The German communications leading to the rear of their positions were systematically shelled throughout the night.

About two hundred prisoners were captured on the 16th instant.

Fighting was resumed at daybreak; and by 11 o'clock the 7th Division had made a considerable advance, capturing several more of the enemy's trenches. The task allotted to this Division was to push on in the direction of Rue D'Ouvert, Chateau St. Roch and Canteleux.

The 2nd Division was directed to push on when the situation permitted towards the Rue de Marais and Violaines.

The Indian Division was ordered to extend its front far enough to enable it to keep touch with the left of the 2nd Division when they advanced.

On this day I gave orders for the 51st (Highland) Division to move into the neighbourhood of Estaires to be ready to support the operations of the First Army

At about noon the enemy was driven out of the trenches and posts which he occupied between the two Divisions, the inner flanks of which were thus enabled to join hands.

By nightfall the 2nd and 7th Divisions had made good progress, the area of captured ground being considerably extended to the right by the successful operations of the latter.

The state of the weather on the morning of the 18th much hindered an effective artillery bombardment, and further attacks had, consequently, to be postponed.

Infantry attacks were made throughout the line in the course of the afternoon and evening; but although not very much progress was made, the line was advanced to the La Quinque Rue-Bethune Road before nightfall.

On the 19th May the 7th and 2nd Divisions were drawn out of the line to rest. The 7th Division was relieved by the Canadian Division and the 2nd Division by the 51st (Highland) Division.

Sir Douglas Haig placed the Canadian and 51st Divisions, together with the artillery of the 2nd and 7th Divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Alderson, whom he directed to conduct the operations which had hitherto been carried on by the General Officer Commanding First Corps; and he directed the 7th Division to remain in Army Reserve.

During the night of the 19th-20th a small post of the enemy in front of La Quinque Rue was captured.

During the night of the 20th-21st the Canadian Division brilliantly carried on the excellent progress made by the 7th Division by seizing several of the enemy's trenches and pushing forward their whole line several hundred yards. A number of prisoners and some machine guns were captured.

On the 22nd instant the 51st (Highland) Division was attached to the Indian Corps, and the General Officer Commanding the Indian Corps took charge of the operations at La Quinque Rue, Lieutenant-General Alderson with the Canadians conducting the operations to the north of that place.

On this day the Canadian Division extended their line slightly to the right and repulsed three very severe hostile counter-attacks.

On the 24th and 25th May the 47th Division (2nd London Territorial) succeeded in taking some more of the enemy's trenches and making good the ground gained to the east and north.

I had now reason to consider that the battle, which was commenced by the First Army on the 9th May and renewed on the 16th, having attained for the moment the immediate object I had in view, should not be further actively proceeded with; and I gave orders to Sir Douglas Haig to curtail his artillery attack and to strengthen and consolidate the ground he had won.

In the battle of Festubert above described the enemy was driven from a position which was strongly entrenched and fortified, and ground was won on a front of four miles to an average depth of 600 yards.

The enemy is known to have suffered very heavy losses, and in the course of the battle 785 prisoners and 10 machine guns were captured. A number of machine guns were also destroyed by our fire.

During the period under report the Army under my command has taken over trenches occupied by some other French Divisions.

I am much indebted to General D'Urbal, Commanding the 10th French Army, for the valuable and efficient support received throughout the battle of Festubert from three groups of French 75 centimetre guns.

In spite of very unfavourable weather conditions, rendering observation most difficult, our own artillery did excellent work throughout the battle.

6. During the important operations described above, which were carried on by the First and Second Armies, the 3rd Corps was particularly active in making demonstrations with a view to holding the enemy in its front and preventing reinforcements reaching the threatened areas.

As an instance of the successful attempts to deceive the enemy in this respect it may be mentioned that on the afternoon of the 24th instant a bombardment of about an hour was carried out by the 6th Division with the object of distracting attention from the Ypres salient.

Considerable damage was done to the enemy's parapets and wire; and that the desired impression was produced on the enemy is evident from the German wireless news on that day, which stated, "West of Lille the English attemps to attack were nipped in the bud."

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the enterprise displayed by the troops of the 3rd Corps in conducting night reconnaissances, and to the courage and resource shown by officers and other patrols in the conduct of these minor operations.

Throughout the period under report this display of activity has been very marked all along the 3rd Corps front, and much valuable information and intelligence have been collected.

7. I have much pleasure in again expressing my warm appreciation of the admirable manner in which all branches of the Medical Services now in the field, under the direction of Surgeon-General Sir Arthur Sloggett, have met and dealt with the many difficult situations resulting from the operations during the last two months.

The medical units at the front were frequently exposed to the enemy's fire, and many casualties occurred amongst the officers of the regimental Medical Service. At all times the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and nurses carried out their duties with fearless bravery and great devotion to the welfare of the sick and wounded.

The evacuation of casualties from the front to the Base and to England was expeditiously accomplished by the Administrative Medical Staffs at the front and on the Lines of Communication. All ranks employed in units of evacuation and in Base Hospitals have shown the highest skill and untiring zeal and energy in alleviating the condition of those who passed through their hands.

The whole organisation of the Medical Service reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

8. I have once more to call your Lordship's attention to the part taken by the Royal Flying Corps in the general progress of the campaign, and I wish particularly to mention the invaluable assistance they rendered in the operations described in this report, under the able direction of Major-General Sir David Henderson.

The Royal Flying Corps is becoming more and more an indispensable factor in combined operations. In co-operation with the artillery, in particular, there has been continuous improvement both in the methods and in the technical material employed. The ingenuity and technical skill displayed by the officers of the Royal Flying Corps, in effecting this improvement, have been most marked.

Since my last despatch there has been a considerable increase both in the number and in the activity of German aeroplanes in our front. During this period there have been more than sixty combats in the air, in which not one British aeroplane has been lost. As these fights take place almost invariably over or behind the German lines, only one hostile aeroplane has been brought down in our territory. Five more, however, have been definitely wrecked behind their own lines, and many have been chased down and forced to land in most unsuitable ground.

In spite of the opposition of hostile aircraft and the great number of anti-aircraft guns employed by the enemy, air reconnaissance has been carried out with regularity and accuracy.

I desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the assistance given by the French Military Authorities, and in particular by General Hirschauer, Director of the French Aviation Service, and his assistants, Colonel Bottieaux and Colonel Stammler, in the supply of aeronautical material, without which the efficiency of the Royal Flying Corps would have been seriously impaired.

9. In this despatch I wish again to remark upon the exceptionally good work done throughout this campaign by the Army Service Corps and by the Army Ordnance Department, not only in the field, but also on the Lines of Communication and at the Base Ports.

To foresee and meet the requirements in the matter of Ammunition, Stores, Equipment, Supplies and Transport has entailed on the part of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of these Services a sustained effort which has never been relaxed since the beginning of the war, and which has been rewarded by the most conspicuous success.

The close co-operation of the Railway Transport Department, whose excellent work, in combination with the French Railway Staff, has ensured the regularity of the maintenance services, has greatly contributed to this success.

The degree of efficiency to which these Services have been brought was well demonstrated in the course of the Second Battle of Ypres.

The roads between Poperinghe and Ypres, over which transport, supply and ammunition columns had to pass, were continually searched by hostile heavy artillery during the day and night: whilst the passage of the canal through the town of Ypres, and along the roads east of that town, could only be effected under most difficult and dangerous conditions as regards hostile shell fire. Yet, throughout the whole five or six weeks during which these conditions prevailed, the work was carried on with perfect order and efficiency.

10. Since the date of my last report some Divisions of the "New" Army have arrived in this country.

I made a close inspection of one Division, formed up on parade, and have at various times seen several units belonging to others.

These Divisions have as yet had very little experience in actual fighting; but, judging from all I have seen, I am of opinion that they ought to prove a valuable addition to any fighting force.

As regards the Infantry, their physique is excellent, whilst their bearing and appearance on parade reflects great credit on the officers and staffs responsible for their training. The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient.

Several units of artillery have been tested in the firing line behind the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their places in the line.

The Pioneer Battalions have created a very favourable impression, the officers being keen and ingenious and the men of good physique and good diggers. The equipment is suitable. The training in field works has been good, but generally speaking, they require the assistance of Regular Royal Engineers as regards laying out of important works. Man for man in digging the battalions should do practically the same amount of work as an equivalent number of sappers, and in rivetting entanglement, etc., a great deal more than the ordinary infantry battalions.

11. During the months of April and May several divisions of the Territorial Force joined the Army under my command.

Experience has shown that these troops have now reached a standard of efficiency which enable them to be usefully employed in complete divisional units.

Several divisions have been so employed: some in the trenches, others in the various offensive and defensive operations reported in this despatch.

In whatever kind of work these units have been engaged, they have all borne an active and distinguished part, and have proved themselves thoroughly reliable and efficient.

The opinion I have expressed in former despatches as to the use and value of the Territorial Force has been fully justified by recent events.

12. The Prime Minister was kind enough to accept an invitation from me to visit the Army in France, and arrived at my Headquarters on the 30th May.

Mr. Asquith made an exhaustive tour of the front, the hospitals and all the administrative arrangements made by Corps Commanders for the health and comfort of men behind the trenches.

It was a great encouragement to all ranks to see the Prime Minister amongst them; and the eloquent words which on several occasions he addressed to the troops had a most powerful and beneficial effect.

As I was desirous that the French Commander-in-Chief should see something of the British troops, I asked General Joffre to be kind enough to inspect a division on parade.

The General accepted my invitation, and on the 27th May he inspected the 7th Division, under the command of Major-General H. de la P. Gough, C. B., which was resting behind the trenches.

General Joffre subsequently expressed to me in a letter the pleasure it gave him to see the British troops, and his appreciation of their appearance on parade. He requested me to make this known to all ranks.

The Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Right Reverend Dr. Wallace Williamson, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, visited the Army in France between the 7th and 17th May, and made a tour of the Scottish regiments with excellent results.

13. In spite of the constant strain put upon them by the arduous nature of the fighting which they are called upon to carry out daily and almost hourly, the spirit which animates all ranks of the Army in France remains high and confident.

They meet every demand made upon them with the utmost cheerfulness.

This splendid spirit is particularly manifested by the men in hospital, even amongst those who are mortally wounded.

The invariable question which comes from lips hardly able to utter a sound is, "How are things going on at the front?"

14. In conclusion, I desire to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the valuable services rendered by General Sir Douglas Haig in his successful handling of the troops of the First Army throughout the Battle of Festubert, and Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Plumer for his fine defence of Ypres throughout the arduous and difficult operations during the latter part of April and the month of May.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH, *Field-Marshal,*

Commanding-in-Chief, The British Army in France.

Third Supplement dated the 12th July 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 9th July 1915, pages 6817 and 6821.

War Office,

12th July 1915.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of honorary Second Lieutenant Abdul Samad Shah to the rank of honorary Lieutenant whilst serving with the Indian Expeditionary Force, in recognition of his distinguished service in the Field. Dated 1st July 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bailey, Indian Army, to be temporary Colonel whilst employed as a Base Commandant. Dated 13th May 1915.

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"London Gazette" dated the 13th July 1915, pages 6833, 6839, 6840 and 6842.

War Office,
13th July 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned temporary Colonels on the Staff in India to be temporary Brigadier-Generals :—

Vere B. Fane, C.B. Dated the 14th October 1914.
Nigel G. Woodyatt. Dated 29th October 1914.
Hereward L. Roberts, M.V.O. Dated 21st November 1914.
Frederick A. Hoghton. Dated 5th December 1914.
Alexander H. Eustace, D.S.O. Dated 7th December 1914.
Lionel C. Dunsterville. Dated 27th April 1915.

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REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 14th July 1915 :—

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Unattached List for Indian Army. With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army.

Eric Ralph Lovatt Wynne.
Francis Henry Bourdillon.
Gervase Mignon Borlase Cooke.
Richard Drummond Hay Bucknall.
Charles Geoffrey Prior.
Reginald Cannon Paske.
Roderick Howard Baines.
Ewen Cameron.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 781.—Second Lieutenant John William Cunningham resigns his commission. Dated the 17th July 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 21st August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1915.

No. 44.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

1.—THE PRIZE COURTS ACT, 1915.

[5 & 6 GEO. 5, CH. 57.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Power to transfer proceedings from one prize court to another.
2. Power to make orders enforceable by other prize courts.

3. Supplemental powers of prize courts.
4. Salaries and remuneration of judges and officers of prize courts.
5. Short title and construction.

CHAPTER 57.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ENACTMENTS RELATING TO PRIZE COURTS.

[2nd July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to transfer proceedings from one prize court to another.

1.—(1) Where proceedings are pending in any prize court against any ship or cargo the court may at any stage of the proceedings, on application being made by the Proper Officer of the Crown, and upon being satisfied that the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or any part thereof, would be more conveniently conducted in any other prize court, make an order remitting the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or to any part of the cargo, to such other prize court.

(2) Where any proceedings have been remitted to another prize court that other court shall have the same jurisdiction to deal with the matter as if the subject-matter of those proceedings had originally been seized within its jurisdiction or been brought within its jurisdiction after capture, and any order or other steps made or taken in those proceedings before the order of remission shall be deemed to have been made or taken by or in that court.

Power to make orders enforceable by other prize courts.

2. A prize court may, as respects any cause or matter within its jurisdiction, and on the application of the Proper Officer of the Crown, declare that any order or decree made by it, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, is enforceable within the jurisdiction of another prize court, and shall, on the like application, have power to enforce any decree or order which another prize court has declared to be enforceable within the jurisdiction of such first-mentioned court.

Supplemental powers of prize courts.

3. (1) Where a prize court under this Act orders the remission of any proceedings, or declares that any order or decree is enforceable by another prize court, the first-mentioned court may order the subject-matter of the proceedings, or of the order or decree, to be removed, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit, into the jurisdiction of the other court, and, where any such order of removal is made, either court may direct that any expenses incurred in the removal shall be borne by the cargo or any part of the cargo or the ship in such manner as the court thinks proper.

(2) For the purpose of the voyage of a ship from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another under such an order of removal, the ship, if not a British ship, shall be treated as if it were a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(3) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules for regulating the procedure and practice of prize courts shall extend to making rules for carrying this Act into effect.

(4) The powers conferred by this Act are without prejudice to any other powers which the High Court in England may possess for the like purposes independently of this Act, and to the obligation imposed on prize courts by section nine of the Naval Prize Act, 1864.

Salaries remuneration of judges and officers of prize courts.

4.—(1) The power conferred by section ten of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, to grant salaries in lieu of fees to judges of prize courts shall be extended so as also to confer a power of granting a remuneration by way of a lump sum, and, as so extended, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other

enactment, apply also to officers of prize courts or performing duties in connection with matters of prize:

Provided that the powers under that section or this section shall not be exercised as respects any prize court in India except on the application of the Governor-General of India in Council, or as respects any prize court in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, or Newfoundland, except on the application of the Governor-General or of the Governor in Council, as the case may be.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have had effect since the commencement of the present war.

Short title and construction.

5. This Act may be cited as the Prize Courts Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Naval Prize Act, 1864; and the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1914, and the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus) Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited together as the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1915. 4 and 5 Geo. 5, c.

2.—THE ARMY (AMENDMENT) No. 2 ACT, 1915.

[5 & 6 GEO. 5, CH. 58.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section.

1. Provisions as to separation allowances.
2. Amendment of s. 108A (3) (*d*) of Army Act.
3. Amendment of s. 121 (2) of Army Act.
4. Amendment of s. 145 (2) of Army Act.
5. Explanation of s. 151 of Army Act.
6. Amendment of s. 156 (1) of Army Act.
7. Amendment of s. 190 (27) of Army Act.
8. Amendments consequential on 4 & 5, Geo. 5, c. 26.
9. Short title.

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 58.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ARMY ACT

[2nd July 1915.] A. D. 1915

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Provisions as to separation allowances.

1. (*1*) Section one hundred and forty-one of the Army Act (which prohibits the assignment of pay and other allowances shall extend to allowances to wives and dependants of officers and soldiers; and accordingly, in that section, immediately before the word "widow," there shall be inserted the word "wife," and for the word "relative" there shall be substituted the word "dependant."

(*2*) Sub-section (9) of section one hundred and fifty-six of the Army Act (which restricts the pledging of identity certificates and life certificates by persons entitled to military pensions, pay and bounty) shall extend to separation or other allowances and relief, and accordingly, in that sub-section, after the word "bounty," wherever it occurs there shall be inserted the words "allowance or relief."

Amendment of s. 108A (3) (*d*) of Army Act.

2. In paragraph (*d*) of sub-section (3) of section 108A of the Army Act (which relates to billeting in cases of emergency), for the words "and paragraph (2) of Part II, of the Second Schedule to the Army Act" there shall be substituted "so much of paragraph (2) of Part I, of the Second Schedule to this Act as limits the period during which meals are required to be furnished, and paragraph (2) of Part II, of that schedule."

Amendment of s. 121 (2) of Army Act.

3. In paragraph (2) of section 121 of the Army Act (which relates to fraudulent claims for carriages, animals, etc.,) after the words "have his horse billeted" there shall be inserted the words "or personates or represents himself to be a person authorised to act in the purchase or hire, for the purposes of His Majesty's military service, of any carriage, animal, vessel, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."

Amendment of s. 145 (2) of Army Act.

4. Sub-section (2) of section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act (which relates to the liability of a soldier to maintain his wife and children) shall be repealed from the words "the Army Council or officer shall order" to the end of the sub-section; and in lieu thereof there shall be substituted the following provision:—

"the Army Council or officer shall order to be deducted from the daily pay of the soldier, and to be appropriated in liquidation of the sum adjudged to be paid by such order or decree, or towards the maintenance of the wife or children of the soldier, as the case may be, in such manner as the Army Council or officer think or thinks fit, a portion of such daily pay not exceeding—

where the soldier is a warrant officer (Class I) not holding an honorary commission—in respect of wife or children, one shilling and six pence, and in respect of a bastard child, one shilling;

where the soldier is a warrant officer (Class II,) not holding an honorary commission, or a non-commissioned officer who is not below the rank of sergeant—in respect of a wife or children, one shilling, and in respect of a bastard child seven pence;

in the case of any other soldier—in respect of a wife or children, six pence, and in respect of a bastard child, four pence."

Explanation of s. 154 of Army Act.

5. For removing any doubt it is hereby declared that section one hundred and fifty-four of the Army Act (which relates to the apprehension of deserters) applies to absentees without leave, and accordingly in that section, after the word "deserters," there shall be inserted the words "and absentees without leave," and after the word "deserter," wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or absentee without leave."

Amendment of s. 156 (1) of Army Act.

6. In sub-section (1) of section one hundred and fifty-six of the Army Act (which relates to the acquisition from soldiers of military equipment, stores, and other things), for the words "a soldier" and "any soldier," wherever they occur in that sub-section, there shall be substituted the words "an officer or soldier."

Amendment of s. 190 (27) of Army Act.

7. In paragraph (27) of section one hundred and ninety of the Army Act, for the words "The expression 'governor' as respects the presidency of Bengal means the Governor-General of India in Council and as respects the presidencies of Madras and Bombay means the Governor in Council of the presidency' there shall be substituted the words "The expression 'governor' as respects any presidency in India means the Governor in Council of the presidency."

Amendments consequential on 4 and 5 Geo. 5, c. 86

8. The amendments mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, being amendments consequential on the Army (Supply of Food, Forage. and Stores) Act, 1914, shall be made in the Army Act.

Short title.

9. This Act may be cited as the Army (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

Section 8.

AMENDMENTS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE ARMY (SUPPLY OF FOOD, FORAGE, AND STORES), ACT 1914.

Provision of Army Act to be amended.	Amendment to be made.
Section 31 (1) (7) and (8) ...	For the words "vessels or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."
	For the words "vessel or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "vessel, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."
Section 115 (3)	For the words "carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "carriages, animals, vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."
	For the words "and shall apply to vessels and aircraft as if the expression carriages included vessels and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "and shall apply to vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores in like manner in all respects as they apply to carriages."
Section 115 (4)	For the words "carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft" there shall be substituted the word "articles."
	For the words "carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the word "article."
	For the words "through which it travelled" there shall be substituted the words "through which it travelled or was carried."
Section 115 (6)	For the words "vessels and aircraft" where they first occur there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores"
	For the words "to demand carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "to make such demand."
Section 115 (7)	For the words "vessels and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."
Section 115 (8)	For the words "carriages, animals, vessels, or aircraft" there shall be substituted the word "articles."
	For the words "a carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "any such article."
	For the words "the said carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "the article requisitioned."
Section 115 (9)	For the words "vessels and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."
Section 116 (1)	For the words "vessels or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."
Section 116 (2) and (3) ...	For the words "carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "such article"
Section 117	For the words "a carriage, animal vessel, or aircraft" "any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft," and "carriages, animals, vessels or aircraft," there shall respectively be substituted the words "any article."
Section 119 (1) (*b*)	For the words "owner or driver" there shall be substituted the words "owner of any article or the person in charge."
Section 121 (2)	For the words "vessel or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessel, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."

The 20th August 1915.

No. 45.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. James Donald of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 46.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, c. 4), the Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following amendments in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 11th November, 1912, as amended by the like Notifications Nos. 3 and 32, dated the 24th January and 14th August, 1914, respectively :—

1. In Regulation II of the said Regulations the following shall be *added* to the *Explanation*, namely :—

"or vacancies occurring by reason of elections or nominations being declared void or seats being declared vacant."

2. In Regulation X of the said Regulations the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*) *for* clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"the date of the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the result of the election or of the notification nominating him, as the case may be, or when such publication has been made before the vacancy has occurred, from the date on which such vacancy occurs."

(*b*) *After* the proviso to sub-section (*1*) the following shall be *inserted*, namely :—

"Provided further that the Governor General may, by notification as aforesaid, extend for a period of not more than six months the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member elected or nominated under these Regulations."

(*c*) In sub-section (*2*) *after* the words "Member elected or nominated" the words "upon an election or nomination being declared void or a seat being declared vacant, or" shall be *inserted*, and

in the same sub-section *for* the words "if the vacancy had not occurred" the words "if the election or nomination had not been declared void or the vacancy had not occurred, as the case may be" shall be *substituted*.

3. In Regulation XI of the said Regulations the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) *For* sub-section (*1*) the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated or elected Member, or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor General, by notification as aforesaid,—

(*a*) may, in the case of a nominated Member, nominate a person to the vacancy ; or

(*b*) shall, in the case of a Member who represents any interest specified in Regulation II, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification :"

(*ii*) The following figure and words shall be *omitted*, namely :—

"(*2*) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated Member, the Governor General may nominate any person to the vacancy :"

(*iii*) In the proviso the words "when a casual vacancy occurs" shall be *omitted* ; and

in clause (*c*) of the said proviso, *after* the words "the election shall" the words "subject to the provisions of Regulation II, relating to alternate elections by members of the classes specified in sub-heads (*xiii*) and (*xvii*) of that Regulation" shall be *inserted*.

4. In Regulation XII of the said Regulations the word and figure "clause (1)" shall be *omitted*.

5. After clause (*ii*) of Regulation XIV, sub-section (2) of the said Regulations, the following clauses shall be *added*, namely :—

"(*iii*) who makes any payment or promise of payment on account of the conveyance of any voter, other than himself, to or from any place for the purpose of recording a vote at any election held under these Regulations, or

(*iv*) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows or uses, for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote, any vehicle, horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers by hire; provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

(*a*) any such letting to or hiring by a voter at his own cost, or by several voters at their joint cost, for his or their own use; or

(*b*) any such use by a voter of his own vehicle to convey himself."

No. 49.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, c. 4), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendments in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, published under Notification No. 65 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November 1912 :—

1. In Regulation X of the said Regulations the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) In sub-section (1) *for* clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"the date of the publication in the local official Gazette of the result of the election or of the notification nominating him, as the case may be, or when such publication has been made before the vacancy has occurred, from the date on which such vacancy occurs."

(*b*) *After* the proviso to sub-section (1) the following shall be *inserted*, namely :—

"Provided further that the Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend for a period of not more than six months the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member elected or nominated under these Regulations."

(*c*) In sub-section (2) *after* the words "Member elected or nominated," the words "upon an election or nomination being declared void or a seat being declared vacant, or" shall be *inserted*, and

in the same sub-section *for* the words "if the vacancy had not occurred," the words "if the election or nomination had not been declared void or the vacancy had not occurred, as the case may be, shall be *substituted*.

2. In Regulation XI of the said Regulations the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) *For* sub-section (1) the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated or elected Member, or at any time within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor, by notification as aforesaid,—

(*a*) may, in the case of a nominated Member, nominate a person to the vacancy : or

(*b*) shall, in the case of a Member elected under Regulation II, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification ;"

(*ii*) The following figure and words shall be *omitted*, namely :—

"(2) When a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated Member, the Governor may nominate any person to the vacancy".

(*iii*) In the proviso the words "when a casual vacancy occurs" shall be *omitted*.

3. In Regulation XII of the said Regulations the word and figure "clause (1)" shall be *omitted*.

4. After clause (*ii*) of Regulation XIV, sub-section (2) of the said Regulations, the following clauses shall be *added*, namely :—

"(*iii*) who makes any payment or promise of payment on account of the conveyance of any voter, other than himself, to or from any place for the purpose of recording a vote at any election held under these Regulations, or

(*iv*) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows or uses for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote, any vehicle, horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers by hire: provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to—

(*a*) any such letting to or hiring by a voter at his own cost or by several voters at their joint cost, for his or their own use; or

(*b*) any such use by a voter of his own vehicle to convey himself."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th August 1915.

No. 1161.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th September 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th August 1915.

No. 1403-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Einer Rolfsen to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Norway at Calcutta.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1915.

No. 13629-132.—The following rule is issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-F of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915).

The cess leviable under section 116-E of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, shall be payable from the date of this Notification up to and including the 30th June 1916 at the rate of Rs. 2 on every Garden Sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act within the abovementioned period.

No. 13815-132.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-F of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by Act VIII of 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of Rules which His Excellency in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by that section.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 2nd October 1915.

DRAFT RULES.

Short title. 1. These Rules may be called the Assam Labour Board Rules.

Definitions. 2. In these Rules—

"The Board" means the Assam Labour Board.

"The Act" means the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

Term of office of members. 3. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in these Rules, an elected member of the Board shall hold office for three years from the date of his election.

(*2*) A member elected to fill a casual vacancy, or a member appointed on failure of an electorate to elect, shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

Vacancies. 4. When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member, or at any time within two months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Chairman shall, by notice in writing, call upon the electorate concerned to elect, within such time as may be specified in such notice, a person to fill the vacancy.

Resignation. 5. A member of the Board may resign his office by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board.

Absence from India. 6. (*1*) Before a member of the Board leaves India—

(*a*) he shall intimate to the Chairman the date of his departure and the date of his expected return, and

(*b*) if he intends to be absent for a longer period than six months, he shall tender his resignation.

(*2*) If any member leaves India without taking either of the courses prescribed by clause (*1*) of this Rule, he shall be deemed to have resigned with effect from the date of his departure.

Time and place of meeting.

7. The Board shall meet at least twice a year (namely, in March and in September, or as near thereto as may be convenient) and shall hold its meetings in Calcutta or at such place as the Chairman may think fit.

Power to call a meeting.

8. The Chairman of the Board may at any time call a meeting of the Board, and shall do so if a requisition for that purpose is presented to him by five members of the Board.

Notice of meeting.

9. Twenty-one clear days at least before any meeting of the Board notice of the time and place of the intended meeting, signed by the Chairman, shall be left at or posted to the usual place of abode of every member of the Board.

Presiding at meetings.

10. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at every meeting at which he is present, and in the absence of the Chairman the members present shall elect one of their number to preside over that meeting.

Quorum.

11. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless there are present at least five members.

Election of members of the Executive Committee.

12. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected as follows, namely :—

(a) The representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and the Indian Tea Association, London, by the eight members of the Board, elected by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London.
(b) The representative of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, by the four members of the Board, elected by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.
(c) The representative of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, by the three members of the Board, elected by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

13. The Executive Committee shall meet at Calcutta or at such other place as the Chairman thinks fit and shall meet as often as he thinks fit, regard being had to the business to be disposed of.

Quorum of Executive Committee.

14. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Executive Committee unless there are present at least three members.

Power of Executive Committee to make regulations as to their own procedure.

15. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Rules, the Executive Committee may, from time to time, make regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, management, and adjournment of their meetings.

Power of Executive Committee to dispose of certain business.

16. The Executive Committee shall have power to dispose finally of all matters referred to it by general or special order of the Board for final disposal and of such questions as may be brought before it by the Chairman, provided that, in that case, if a majority of the members of the Executive Committee consider that a question should be referred to all the members of the Board, it shall be so referred.

Powers and duties of the Chairman.

17. The Chairman shall be the principal executive officer of the Board and, in addition to the powers and duties conferred upon him by these Rules, shall—

(a) present all important papers and matters to the Board or the Executive Committee as early as practicable,
(b) issue orders as to the method of carrying out the decisions of the Board or the Executive Committee,
(c) sign, or authorise some other person to sign, cheques issued on behalf of the Board,
(d) grant, or authorise some other person to grant, receipts on behalf of the Board for all moneys received under the Act,
(e) maintain an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board, and
(f) draft an annual report on the working of the Board.

Disposal of business.

18. All questions which the Board or the Executive Committee is required to take into consideration by the Act or these Rules shall be referred to the members of the Board or the Executive Committee, either at meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee or by circulation of the papers:

Provided that, when a question is referred by circulation of papers, any member of the Board or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, may require that the question be referred at a meeting.

List of business.

19. (1) The Chairman shall cause to be prepared and circulated among the members, at least ten days before a meeting of the Board or three days before a meeting of the Executive Committee, a list of business to be disposed of at that meeting.

(2) No business not on the list shall be considered without the sanction of the Chairman.

Decision by majority

20. (1) Every question at a meeting of the Board or Executive Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question. Provided that at a meeting of the Board votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(2) In the case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Disposal of urgent and unimportant business

21. (1) All business which is considered by the Chairman to be too urgent to be postponed till the next meeting of the Board, or not to be of such importance as to require consideration by the Board in the first instance, shall, subject to the provisions of rule 16, be disposed of by the Executive Committee.

(2) The proceedings of all meetings of the Executive Committee shall, after previous circulation, be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

Board's establishment.

22. (1) The Board shall, from time to time, fix the number, salaries and allowances of the establishment to be employed by it.

(2) Subject to the scale of establishment fixed under section (1), the Chairman shall have power to appoint, dismiss, grant leave to, fine, suspend or reduce any person in the service of the Board:

Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or dismissed from, an office the salary of which is one hundred and fifty rupees or upwards without the sanction of the Board at a meeting.

Procedure for regulating the rate of cess, payable under section 116-E of the Act.

23. The procedure regulating the rate at which the cess referred to in section 116-E of the Act shall be levied from the 1st July 1916 shall be as follows:—

At the meeting of the Board to be held, under the provisions of rule 7, in March of each year (or as near thereto as may be convenient), the Chairman shall lay before the Board an estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the Board for the year beginning on the 1st July next following, together with proposals regarding the rate at which the cess shall be payable during the year. The estimates and the proposals as to the rate at which the cess shall be levied, after such revision, if any, as the Board may direct, shall be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, for sanction. The rate at which the cess shall be levied, as sanctioned by the Government of India, shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*.

Recovery of cess.

24. (1) The cess shall be payable in the following manner:—

(a) The cess payable on a Garden Sardar shall be deposited by the employer in the Local Treasury or Sub-Treasury in Assam prior to the counter-signature of the license of such Garden Sardar by the Inspector of Labourers or Magistrate under the provisions of section 59 of the Act. The total amount of the cess so deposited in each month shall be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner within the first week of the succeeding month by Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Chairman of the Board. When the cess at the prescribed rate has been deposited in the Treasury in respect of all the Garden Sardars, whose licenses have been countersigned under section 59 of the Act during the month covered

by the remittance, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when making the remittance, furnish the said Chairman with a certificate to that effect. When the cess has not been so deposited in respect of all or any of such Garden Sardars, the Deputy Commissioner shall, within the first seven days of the succeeding month, furnish the said Chairman with a list of the Garden Sardars in respect of whom the full cess has not been deposited. The names and addresses of the employers of the said Sardars shall also be entered in the said list.

Provided, firstly, that the cess payable on a Garden Sardar who has been deputed to a recruiting district after the passing of the Act and who has not, before this rule comes into force, returned to the estate on which he has been engaged to labour, shall be remitted, where his employer has appointed a local agent, through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where his employer has not appointed a local agent, by such employer direct to the said Chairman within one month of the date on which this rule comes into force. The Superintendent of Emigration in each recruiting district shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a statement giving the names of the Sardars in respect of whom cess is payable under this proviso, together with the names and addresses of their employers or the names of the gardens for which they recruit and of the local agents, if any, under whom they work.

Provided, secondly, that the cess payable in the case of a Sardar in respect of whom the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act except sections 56 (*1*) and 57 have been relaxed, shall be payable within one month of the date on which such Sardar arrives in the recruiting district. The cess shall be remitted through the local agent to the Chairman of the Board. Within the first week of each month the local agent shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a statement showing the names of the Sardars who have arrived in the recruiting district during the preceding month, together with the names and addresses of their employers.

(*b*) The cess payable on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act shall be payable within the month following that in which such person has been despatched from the recruiting district to the labour district. Where an employer has appointed a local agent, the cess shall be remitted through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where a local agent has not been so appointed, the employer shall remit the sum due as cess direct to the said Chairman.

(*2*) If default in payment of the cess be made, the Chairman of the Board may—

(*a*) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in clause 1 (*a*) of this rule, on receipt of list of Garden Sardars in respect of whom cess has not been paid,

(*b*) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in the first proviso to clause 1 (*a*) of this rule, after expiry of two months from the date on which this rule comes into force,

(*c*) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in the second proviso to clause 1 (*a*) of this rule, after the expiry of one month from the date on which the Sardar arrives in the recruiting district,

(*d*) in the case of a person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act, on the expiry of the month following that in which such person was despatched from the recruiting district to the labour district,

send a demand by registered letter to the defaulting employer for the amount due, and if, within a period of a month after the postal receipt for the registered letter has reached the Chairman, payment is still in arrears, the Chairman may proceed to recover the amount due by making application under section 215 of the Act to the Magistrate of the District in which the defaulter resides.

(3) In each recruiting district the Superintendent of Emigration shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a monthly statement showing, in respect of each local agent and of each employer who has not appointed a local agent, the total number of persons recruited or engaged as labourers or assisted to emigrate by such local agent or employer during the month to which the return relates, and the number of persons as aforesaid despatched to each tea garden in the labour districts by each such local agent or employer.

Deposit of moneys received on behalf of the Board.

25. All moneys received on behalf of the Board shall be deposited in the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Board, provided that the Board may, from time to time, authorise the retention in the charge of the Chairman of such sums as it thinks fit as petty cash to meet contingent expenditure.

Audit of accounts

26. The account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board shall be audited annually in the month of August by an officer to be deputed by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Accounts and report to be considered at meeting.

27. At the first meeting held after the audit has been completed, the business shall include the consideration and adoption of the annual report and the accounts for the year ending on 30th June preceding.

Submission of report and accounts.

28. The Chairman shall submit the annual report, together with the audited statement of receipts and expenditure, to the Governor General in Council not later than October in each year.

Publication of report and abstract statement of expenditure

29. The report and an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditure shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power of Board and Supervisors to inspect places of accommodation and registers or records

30. Any member of the Board and any Supervisor appointed under section 116C shall have authority to enter into and inspect any place of accommodation established under the provisions of section 62 of the Act, and to call for and inspect any register or other record maintained by a local agent under the provisions of the Act or of any rule prescribed thereunder.

No. 13755-IV.—The following regulations respecting certificates of origin for foreign goods imported into Russia are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PROOF OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN GOODS.

I. The following will be accepted as proof of the origin of goods subject to Customs duty at the rates of the "Conventional," or, as the case may be, "General" Tariff for European trade :—

1. Certificates of origin issued by (*a*) Russian diplomatic and consular officers, with the official seal affixed; (*b*) Chambers of Commerce, Municipal or Police Authorities, with the official seal affixed; (*c*) Customs houses discharging the goods from the country whose products are assessed in Russia at "Conventional" rates, or, as the case may be, "General" rates of the Tariff:
2. Accounts, invoices, or letters of manufacturers, wholesale stores, merchants, commission offices and traders.

II. The documents enumerated in point 1 (letters *b* and *c*) and point 2 of Section I will be recognised as sufficient proof of origin only when the said documents have been attested by Russian diplomatic or consular officers, if there be such in the country of origin. Not only the signatures in the documents must be so attested, but also the accuracy of the statements regarding the origin of the goods indicated. In the case of accounts, invoices, and letters of foreign manufacturers, etc. (point 2 of Section I), the above officials must also certify that the persons submitting these documents do in fact possess the commercial or industrial undertakings in the name of which the documents are submitted.

Note.—In countries where there are no Russian diplomatic or consular representatives, the documents may be attested by English, French, or Belgian diplomatic or consular officials, according to a list sanctioned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

III. Should (Russian) Customs establishments experience any difficulties in interpreting the foreign text of documents presented, the owner of the goods must, on demand, submit a translation in Russian, certifying the correctness of the same with his signature.

IV. The documents referred to in Section I will be accepted only if issued by persons residing, or institutions established in the country of origin of the goods, and not in countries through which they are being conveyed in transit.

V. These documents must contain information as to the quantity of packages, their marks and numbers, gross and net weight, and a description of the goods by their technical or trade name, the following exceptions being admitted :—

(a) In proof of origin of articles assessed in the Tariff not by weight but by piece, documents will be accepted without indication of the net and gross weight.

(b) In documents concerning vessels (ships), the dimensions may be indicated by gross capacity in tons.

(c) The net weight need not be given in the case of the following: all goods assessed in the Tariff by gross weight, and all goods allowed a deduction for tare if imported in packing specifically named in the Tare Table sanctioned by the Minister of Finance.

(d) Slight disparities in the marks and numbers of goods' packages, as compared with the entries in the documents, need not disqualify the documents if the Customs authorities have no doubt that the documents refer to the goods imported.

VI. It is sufficient to present one of the documents indicated in Section I if the goods come to Russia direct from the country of origin.

VII. By direct importation of goods from the country of origin is to be understood:

(a) the carriage of goods from a port of the country of origin to a Russian port without transhipment and without discharge at a port of a third country;

(b) the carriage of goods by rail or by a mixed route, by rail and by steamer, with through waybills or bills of lading, if the place of despatch indicated in these documents is situated within the boundaries of the country of origin, and the place of destination is any interior or frontier point of Russia, even if the goods have to be conveyed *vid* other countries to the products of which favourable tariff rates are applied.

VIII. The conveyance of goods through German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish territories, as also the transhipment or discharge of goods at ports of these countries, shall deprive the goods of any right to favourable tariff rates.

IX. On the delivery of goods imported indirectly from the country of origin the following will be required :—

1. For goods coming from Customs warehouses, in addition to one of the documents indicated in Section I, a certificate of a Custom house of the country from which the goods are imported into Russia to the effect that the packages indicated in the said documents were not released from the warehouses of that Custom house, and indicating by what waybills or bills of lading they were despatched directly to Russia. This certificate must be attested by Russian diplomatic or consular officials; and

2. For goods acquired in a foreign interior market, a certificate of origin from Russian diplomatic or consular officials, indicating that the goods, on delivery into that country, did not pass in transit through German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish territory, and were not transhipped or discharged at ports of those countries.

X. Goods specified in the appended list, on direct import into Russia from the country of origin, do not require certificates of origin. If these goods are imported indirectly from the country of origin, they require a certificate of the Custom house of the country from which they were despatched direct to Russia, this certificate indicating the country of origin, the point whence the goods were received at the place where the Custom house issuing the certificate is situated, and the routes by which the goods were proceeding to Russia. This certificate must be attested by a Russian diplomatic or consular officer.

Note.—At the desire of the owners of the goods, instead of the Customs certificate mentioned in this Section, documents mentioned in Sections I and IX may be presented.

XI. Asiatic goods, imported by Persian, Afghan, Mongolian and overland Chinese frontiers, do not require certificates of origin.

XII. In goods' declarations, when the amount of the duty depends on the country of origin, the owner must indicate the country of origin, otherwise the declaration will be returned for the insertion of this information.

XIII. Documents showing the origin or place of despatch of goods (Sections I to X) may be presented at Custom houses at the time of import of the goods together with the lading docoments, or on delivery of the declaration, or afterwards with a separate statement handed in previous to the discharge of the goods from the Custom house, but in any case, not later than six months from the date of arrival of the goods at the Custom house.

XIV. On inspection of the goods, the Customs authorities must see that the proofs of origin presented correspond with the goods, and in cases of reasonable doubt, must verify the proofs, apart from the documents referred to above, and make an expert examination of the goods.

XV. If the number of packages of goods presented for inspection should be found to be less than that entered in the documents of origin, this circumstance alone should not be a reason for refusing to recognise the goods as subject to assessment under the "Conventional" or, as the case may be, "General" Tariff, and the documents of origin must not be returned to the owner of the goods. If the latter declares that the missing packages will be delivered later, the Custom house must, on his written request, deliver to him a copy of these documents with a note on the same explaining the cirscumstances.

XVI. The documents indicated in sections I to X of these regulations delivered at Custom houses with postal declarations, will be recognised as proof of origin of goods imported in postal parcels. For goods received in parcels, delivered to addressees direct from Custom houses (section 617 of the Customs Code, 1912, Supplement), proof or origin may also be presented by the receivers on the same basis as is established for the presentation of proof of origin of goods inspected according to declaration.

XVII. For goods inspected without inspection documents in the cases provided for in sections 197, 198, 257, 391, 399 and 417 of the Customs Code, proof of origin will be accepted on the same basis as is established for goods inspected according to declarations.

XVIII. Documents of origin, as also other documents, after payment of Customs duties on the goods, shall be sent to the competent Control Chambers with the inspection documents.

XIX. In the absence of proofs of origin, or non-compliance of the same with these regulations, the goods will be assessed for duty according to the rates established for goods of German, Austrian, and Turkish origin.

XX. Exemptions from the stipulations of these regulations may be made in exceptional cases on the special authorization, in each separate case of the Minister of Finance.

APPENDIX TO SECTION X.

List of Foreign Goods for which, on direct importation from the Country of Origin, Certificates of Origin are not required.

Tariff No.	Articles.
2 (2)	Rice unhusked.
15 (1), (2), and (3)	Pepper, unground, ginger, cloves, and other exotic spices.

Tariff No.	Articles.
18 (1) and (2)	Coffee.
19 (1) and (2)	Cocoa.
20 (1)	Tea.
32, Note 1	Medicinal mineral waters from allied and neutral countries.
41 (1)	Thomas' slag, unground.
58 (2)	Cedar wood.
62 (3)	Copra.
83 (1) and (2)	Asphalt.
85	Liquid products from the distillation of naphtha.
87 (2)	Rubber and gutta-percha, crude.
87 (5a)	Camphor, crude.
91 (1)	Sulphur, unrefined.
103 (1)	Chile saltpetre.
112 (1)	Iodine.
121 (1), Note	Quebracho wood and mimosa bark.
179 (1) and (2)	Raw cotton and raw jute.

CUSTOMS.

The 21st August, 1915.

No. 13811-W.—In supersession of the Notifications in this Department Nos. 2894-W., dated the 20th March 1915; 3358-W., dated the 3rd April 1915; 3957-W., dated the 17th April 1915; 6314-W., dated the 15th May 1915; 7073-W, dated the 22nd May 1915; 7616-W., dated the 29th May 1915; 8256-W., dated the 12th June 1915; 9149-W., dated the 19th June 1915; 10806-W., dated the 10th July 1915; 11680-W., dated the 17th July 1915; 13106-W., dated the 7th August 1915, and 13597-W., dated the 14th August 1915, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION) RESTRICTION ACT 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS by Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by proclamation Prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

AND WHEREAS by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in

Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section one of the "Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act 1914," that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS a Proclamation, dated the 3rd February 1915, and various Orders, dated, respectively, the 2nd and the 18th March, the 15th, the 21st and the 26th April, the 6th and the 20th May, the 2nd and the 24th June, the 8th and the 19th July, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked:

AND WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

NOW THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the abovementioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

AND WE have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships and balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, including:—non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; aeroplane engines and parts;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;
Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;
Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum;
Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
Celluloid;
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—

Aceto-celluloses;
Acetone;
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);
Alcohol-methylic;
Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
Amyl acetate;
Anthracene oil and green oil;
Antipyrine (phenazone);
Anti-tetanus serum;
Belladona, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladona plaster;
Benzol;
Caffeine and its salts;
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;

Cantharides and its preparations;
Carbolic acid;
Carbon disulphide;
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic;
Coal tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol;
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt;
Collodion;
Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol);
Cyanamide;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
Dimethylaniline;
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products;
Emetin and its salts;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot;
Eucaine hydrochlor;
Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
Gentian and its preparations;
Glycerine, crude and refined;
Henbane and its preparations;
Hydroquinone;
Indigo, natural;
Ipecacuanha root;
Manganese, peroxide of;
Methylaniline;
Neo-salvarsan;
Nitric acid;
Nitrotoluol;
Novocain;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;
Paraldehyde;
"Peptone Witte";
Phenacetin;
Picric acid and its components;
Potash, caustic;
Potassium cyanide;
Potassium permanganate;
Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
Pyridine;
Saccharin (including "saxin");
Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and theobromine-sodium salicylate;
Salol;
Salvarsan;
Santonin and its preparations;
Sulphonal;
Sulphur, and spent oxide of sulphur;
Sulphur dioxide liquefied;
Sulphuric acid;
Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—
Chestnut;
Oakwood extract;
Thorium, oxide and salts of;
Thymol and its preparations;
Toluol and mixtures containing toluol;
Trephenyl phosphate;
Trional;
Valonia;
Coal tar, crude;
Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft;

Cotton waste of all descriptions;
Explosives of all kinds;
Field glasses and telescopes;
Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;
Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
Flax, raw;
Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
Brewers' and distillers' grains;
Brewers' dried yeast;
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Cocoanut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;

Hay;
Lentils;

Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Offals of corn and grain, including:—

Bran and pollard;
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
Sharps and middlings;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
Straw;

Glass for optical instruments;
Gold beaters' skin;
Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
Heel tips;
Heel tip nails,
Hobnails of all descriptions;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery;
Heliographs;
Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;
Hosiery needles;
Iron pyrites;
Jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute;
Jute yarns;
Khaki woolen cloth;
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;
Magnetos;
Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
Oats;
Periscopes;
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
Range finders and parts thereof;
Sheep gut;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges

Silk noils;
Silk, Shantung, in the piece;
Spirits, methylated;
Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;
Tarpaulins and waggon covers;
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;
Wood, namely :—

Ash;
Ash three-ply wood;
Spruce;
Walnut wood;

Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter, and spelter dross).

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
Alunite;
Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool;
Bone ash;
Boots, heavy, for men;
Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;
Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt or over, and their component parts;
Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely :—

Acetanilide;
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;
Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
Ammonia, liquefied;
Ammonia, liquor;
Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
Bromine and alkaline bromides;
Calcium carbide;
Carbon tetrachloride;
Chloride of tin;
Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine);
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;
Copper iodide;
Copper suboxide of;
Copper sulphate;
Cresol (saponified);
Formic aldehyde;
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;
Hydrobromic acid;
Hydrochloric acid;
Magnesium chloride and sulphate;
Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury);
Oxalic acid;
Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates) of the following metals :—

Aluminium;
Cobalt;
Nickel;
Tungsten;

Phosphorus and its compounds;
Potash salt [except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate];
Prussiate of soda;
Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate);

Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates ;
Urea and its compounds ;
Zinc chloride and sulphate ;
Coal sacks :
Deer skins, dressed and undressed ;
Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein ;
Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony and copper ;
Ferro alloys, including :—
Ferro-chrome ;
Ferro-manganese ;
Ferro-molybdenum ;
Ferro-nickel ;
Ferro-titanium ;
Ferro-tungsten ;
Ferro-vanadium ;
Spiegeleisen ;

Ferro-silicon ;
Forges, portable ;
Goat skins, dressed and undressed ;
Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating ;
Guanos ;
Hemp, the following manufactures of :—
Cloth ;
Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine ;
Horse shoes ;
Jute, raw and carded ;
Lubricants ;
Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch, or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans ;
Metals and ores, namely :—
Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium ;
Antimony and alloys of antimony, including anti-friction metal ;
Bauxite ;
Chrome ore ;
Cobalt ;
Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, brass, ingots, scarp, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions :—
Copper and brass pipes, sheets, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil ;

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead) ;
Lead ore ;
Manganese and manganese ore ;
Mercury ;
Molybdenum and molybdenite ;
Nickel and nickel ore ;
Scheelite ;
Selenium ;
Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel ;
Tin and tin ore ;
Tungsten ;
Vanadium ;
Wolframite ;
Wulfenite ;
Zinc ore ;
Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite

Mineral jellies;
Mines and parts thereof;
Oil, blast furnance (except creosote and creosote oil):
Oil fuel, shale;
Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils;
Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely:—

Castor beans:
Coconuts:
Copra;
Cotton seed;
Ground nuts, earth nuts or pea nuts (Arachides);
Hempseed;
Linseed;
Palm nuts and palm kernels;
Poppy seeds;
Rape or colza seed;
Sesame seed;
Soya beans;
Sunflower seed;

Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper;
Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);
Petroleum, gas oil;
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
Phosphate rock, *viz.*:—

Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina;
Pigskins, dressed or undressed;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Animals, living, for food;
Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley:
Butter;
Cheese;
Eggs in shells;
Lard and imitation lard:
Malt;
Margarine;
Milk, condensed, sweetened or not;
Oatmeal and rolled oats;
Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;
Sugar, refined and candy;
Sugar, unrefined:

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;
Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubbler, and also including balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz*:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
Search-lights;
Sheepskins, tanned;
Sheepskins, whether woolled or not;
Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code and component parts of such lamps;
Submarine sound signalling apparatus;
Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth);
Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia;
Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;

Torpedo nets;
Torpedo tubes;
Torpedoes and parts thereof;
Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
Turpentine (oil and spirit);
Uniform clothing and military equipmen.,
Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts;
Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their component parts;
Wax, mineral and vegetable, except Carnauba wax;
Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting);
Wire, steel, for all kinds;
Wood tar, and Wood tar oil;
Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');
Wool tops;
Wool noils;
Wool waste;
Woolen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
Woolen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
Woolen and worsted yarns;
Woolen jerseys cardigan jackets, woolen gloves, woolen socks, and men s woolen underwear of all kinds;

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal;—

Anchors and chain cables;
Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
Asbestos;
Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags);
Bicycles, and their component parts;
Binder twine;
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;
Camphor;
Carnauba wax;
Chemicals, drugs. etc.:—

Arsenic and its compounds;
Bichromate of soda;
Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
Iodine and its preparations and compounds;
Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;
Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;
Cotton, raw;
Cotton yarn and thread;
Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;
Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;
Kitbag canvas;
Merchant Navy canvas;
Royal Navy canvas;
Tent canvas;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Buckwheat:
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal;
Calf meal;
Fish meal and concentrated fish;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

Hempseed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Locust bean meal;
Meat meal;
Palmnut cake and meal;
Poppyseed cake and meal;
Raposeed or colza seed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol;
Dari;
Millet;
Molasses for cattle feeding;
Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels;
Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc;
Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair;
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, *viz.*:—
Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gauges for shells or cartridges;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;
Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching:
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye;
Lignum vitæ;
Linen close canvas;
Linen duck cloth;
Machinery, metal-working;
Mahogany;
Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;
Metals and ores, namely:—
Copper ore;
Iron ore;
Iron, hæmatite pig;
Monazite sand;
Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—
Cassava powder and tapioca;
Cocoa powder;
Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;
Mandioca or tapioca flour;
Onions;
Potatoes;
Rice and rice flour;
Rye, rye flour and meal;
Sago and sago meal and flour;
Soups, compressed and dessicated;
Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat;
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;
Rattans;
Seeds, clover and grass;

Shipbuilding materials, namely:—
Boiler tubes;
Condenser tubes;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;
Marine engines, and parts thereof;
Ships' auxiliary machinery;
Sounding machines and gear;
Telegraphs, wireless telegraph and telephones, material for;
Terneplates;
Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(D) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries:—

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 13812-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gun-powder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And Whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of unset diamonds should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the fourth day of August, 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all unset diamonds shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to unset diamonds imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 13879-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry

shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W.-Customs, dated the 17th October 1914.

SCHEDULE.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Dyes and Dyestuffs. Manufactured from coal tar products	......

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 21st August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 20th August 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 785.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement dated the 6th July 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 2nd July 1915.

From the General Commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

To the Secretary of State for War, War Office, London, S. W.

General Headquarters,
Mediterranean Expeditionary Force,
20th May 1915.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to submit my report on the operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula up to and including the 5th May.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions I left London on 13th March with my General Staff by special train to Marseilles, and thence in H.M.S. "Phæton" to the scene of the naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, reaching Tenedos on the 17th March shortly after noon.

Immediately on arrival I conferred with Vice-Admiral de Robeck, Commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Fleet; General d'Amade, Commanding the French Corps Expéditionnaire; and Contre Amiral Guepratte, in command of the French Squadron. At this conference past difficulties were explained to me, and the intention to make a fresh attack on the morrow was announced. The amphibious battle between warships and land fortresses took place next day, the 18th of March. I witnessed these stupendous events, and thereupon cabled your Lordship my reluctant deduction that the co-operation of the whole of the force under my command would be required to enable the Fleet effectively to force the Dardanelles.

By that time I had already carried out a preliminary reconnaissance of the north-western shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula, from its isthmus, where it is spanned by the Bulair fortified lines, to Cape Helles, at its extremest point. From Bulair this singular feature runs in a south-westerly direction for 52 miles, attaining near its centre a breadth of 12 miles. The northern coast of the northern half of the promontory slopes downwards steeply to the Gulf of Xeros, in a chain of hills, which extend as far as Cape Suvla. The precipitous fall of these hills precludes landing, except at a few narrow

gullies, far too restricted for any serious military movements. The southern half of the peninsula is shaped like a badly-worn boot. The ankle lies between Kaba Tepe and Kalkmaz Dagh; beneath the heel lie the cluster of forts at Kilid Bahr, whilst the toe is that promontory, five miles in width, stretching from Tekke Burnu to Sedd-el-Bahr.

The three dominating features in this southern section seemed to me to be:—

(1) Saribair Mountain, running up in a succession of almost perpendicular escarpments to 970 feet. The whole mountain seemed to be a network of ravines and covered with thick jungle.

(2) Kilid Bahr plateau, which rises, a natural fortification artificially fortified, to a height of 700 feet to cover the forts of the Narrows from an attack from the Ægean.

(3) Achi Babi, a hill 600 feet in height, dominating at long field gun range what I have described as being the toe of the peninsula.

A peculiarity to be noted as regards this last southern sector is that from Achi Babi to Cape Helles the ground is hollowed out like a spoon, presenting only its outer edges to direct fire from the sea. The inside of the spoon appears to be open and undulating, but actually it is full of spurs, nullahs and confused underfeatures.

Generally speaking the coast is precipitous, and good landing places are few. Just south of Tekke Burnu is a small sandy bay (W),* and half a mile north of it is another small break in the cliffs (X).* Two miles further up the coast the mouth of a stream indents these same cliffs (Y2),* and yet another mile and a half up a scrub-covered gully looked as if active infantry might be able to scramble up it on to heights not altogether dissimilar to those of Abraham, by Quebec (Y).* Inside Sedd-el-Bahr is a sandy beach (V),* about 300 yards across, facing a semi-circle of steeply-rising ground, as the flat bottom of a half-saucer faces the rim, a rim flanked on one side by an old castle, on the other by a modern fort. By Eski Hissarlik, on the east of Morto Bay (S)* was another small beach, which was however dominated by the big guns from Asia. Turning northwards again, there are two good landing places on either side of Kaba Tepe. Farther to the north of that promontory the beach was supposed to be dangerous and difficult. In most of these landing-places the trenches and lines of wire entanglements were plainly visible from on board ship. What seemed to begun emplacements and infantry redoubts could also be made out through a telescope, but of the full extent of these defences and of the forces available to man them there was no possibility of judging except by practical test.

Altogether the result of this and subsequent reconnaissances was to convince me that nothing but a thorough and systematic scheme for flinging the whole of the troops under my command very rapidly ashore could be expected to meet with success; whereas, on the other hand, a tentative or piecemeal programme was bound to lead to disaster. The landing of an army upon the theatre of operations I have described—a theatre strongly garrisoned throughout, and prepared for any such attempt—involved difficulties for which no precedent was forthcoming in military history except possibly in the sinister legends of Xerxes. The beaches were either so well defended by works and guns, or else so restricted by nature that it did not seem possible, even by two or three simultaneous landings, to pass the troops ashore quickly enough to enable them to maintain themselves against the rapid concentration and counter-attack which the enemy was bound in such case to attempt. It became necessary, therefore, not only to land simultaneously at as many points as possible, but to threaten to land at other points as well. The first of these necessities involved another unavoidable if awkward contingency, the separation by considerable intervals of the force.

The weather was also bound to play a vital part in my landing. Had it been British weather there would have been no alternative but instantly to give up the adventure. To land two or three thousand men, and to then to have to break off and leave them exposed for a week to the attacks of 34,000 regular troops, with a hundred guns at their back, was not an eventuality to be lightly envisaged. Whatever happened the weather must always remain an incalculable factor, but at least by delay till the end of April we had a fair chance of several days of consecutive calm.

* In map (not reproduced)

Before doing anything else I had to redistribute the troops on the transports to suit the order of their disembarkation. The bulk of the forces at my disposal had, perforce, been embarked without its having been possible to pay due attention to the operation upon which I now proposed that they should be launched.

Owing to lack of facilities at Mudros redistribution in that harbour was out of the question. With your Lordship's approval, therefore, I ordered all the transports, except those of the Australian Infantry Brigade and the details encamped at Lemnos Island, to the Egyptian ports. On the 24th March I myself, together with the General Staff, proceeded to Alexandria, where I remained until 7th April, working out the allocation of troops to transports in minutest detail as a prelude to the forthcoming disembarkation. General d'Amade did likewise.

On the 1st April the remainder of the General Headquarters, which had not been mobilised when I left England, arrived at Alexandria.

Apart from the rearrangements of the troops, my visit to Egypt was not without profit, since it afforded me opportunities of conferring with the G. O. C. Egypt and of making myself acquainted with the troops, drawn from all parts of the French Republic and of the British Empire, which it was to be my privilege to command.

By the 7th April my preparations were sufficiently advanced to enable me to return with my General Staff to Lemnos, so as to put the finishing touches to my plan in close co-ordination with the Vice-Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Fleet.

The covering force of the 29th Division left Mudros Harbour on the evening of 23rd April for the five beaches, S, V, W, X, and Y.* Of these V, W, and X were to be main landings, the landings at S and Y being made mainly to protect the flanks, to disseminate the forces of the enemy, and to interrupt the arrival of his reinforcements. The landings at S and Y were to take place at dawn, whilst it was planned that the first troops for V, W, and X beaches should reach the shore simultaneously at 5-30 A.M. after half an hour's bombardment from the fleet.

The transports conveying the covering force arrived off Tenedos on the morning of the 24th, and during the afternoon the troops were transferred to the warships and fleet-sweepers in which they were to approach the shore. About midnight these ships, each towing a number of cutters and other small boats, silently slipped their cables, and escorted by the 3rd Squadron of the fleet, steamed slowly towards their final rendezvous at Cape Helles. The rendezvous was reached just before dawn on the 25th. The morning was absolutely still; there was no sign of life on the shore; a thin veil of mist hung motionless over the promontory; the surface of the sea was as smooth as glass. The four battleships and four cruisers which formed the 3rd Squadron at once took up the positions that had been allotted to them, and at 5 A.M., it being then light enough to fire, a violent bombardment of the enemy's defences was begun. Meanwhile the troops were being rapidly transferred to the small boats in which they were to be towed ashore. Not a move on the part of the enemy; except for shells thrown from the Asiatic side of the Straits the guns of the Fleet remained unanswered.

The detachment detailed in S beach * (Eski Hissarlik Point) consisted of the 2nd South Wales Borderers (less one company) under Lieutenant-Colonel Casson. Their landing was delayed by the current, but by 7-30 A.M. it had been successfully effected at the cost of some 50 casualties, and Lieutenant-Colonel Casson was able to establish his small force on the high ground near De Totts Battery. Here he maintained himself until the general advance on the 27th brought him into touch with the main body.

The landing on Y beach* was entrusted to the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Plymouth (Marine) Battalion, Royal Naval Division, specially attached to the 29th Division for this task, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Koe. The beach at this point consisted merely of a narrow strip of sand at the foot of a crumbling scrub-covered cliff some 200 feet high immediately to the west of Krithia.

A number of small gullies running down the face of the cliff facilitated the climb to the summit, and so impracticable had these precipices appeared to the Turks that no steps had been taken to defend them. Very different would it have been had we, as was at one time intended, taken Y 2* for this

* In map (not reproduced.)

landing. There a large force of infantry, entrenched up to their necks, and supported by machine and Hotchkiss guns, were awaiting an attempt which could hardly have made good its footing. But at Y* both battalions were able in the first instance to establish themselves on the heights, reserves of food, water and ammunition were hauled up to the top of the cliff, and, in accordance with the plan of operations, an endeavour was immediately made to gain touch with the troops landing at X* beach. Unfortunately, the enemy's strong detachment from Y 2* interposed, our troops landing at X* were fully occupied in attacking the Turks immediately to their front, and the attempt to join hands was not persevered with.

Later in the day a large force of Turks were seen to be advancing upon the cliffs above Y* beach from the direction of Krithia, and Colonel Koe was obliged to entrench. From this time onward his small force was subjected to strong and repeated attacks, supported by field artillery, and owing to the configuration of the ground, which here drops inland from the edge of the cliff, the guns of the supporting ships could render him little assistance Throughout the afternoon and all through the night the Turks made assault after assault upon the British line. They threw bombs into the trenches. and, favoured by darkness, actually led a pony with machine gun on its back, over the defences and were proceeding to come into action in the middle of our position when they were bayonetted. The British repeatedly countercharged with the bayonet, and always drove off the enemy for the moment, but the Turks were in a vast superiority and fresh troops took the place of those who temporarily fell back. Colonel Koe (since died of wounds) had become a casualty early in the day, and the number of officers and men killed and wounded during the incessant fighting was very heavy. By 7 A.M., on the 26th only about half of the King's Own Scottish Borderers remained to man the entrenchment made for four times their number. These brave fellows were absolutely worn out with continuous fighting; it was doubtful if reinforcements could reach them in time, and orders were issued for them to be re-embarked. Thanks to H.M.S. "Goliath," "Dublin," "Amethyst," and "Sapphire," thanks also to the devotion of a small rearguard of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, which kept off the enemy from lining the cliff, the re-embarkation of the whole of the troops together with the wounded, stores and ammunition, was safely accomplished, and both battalions were brought round the southern end of the peninsula. Deplorable as the heavy losses had been, and unfortunate as was the tactical failure to make good so much ground at the outset, yet, taking the operation as it stood, there can be no doubt it has contributed greatly to the success of the main attack, seeing that the plucky stand made at Y* beach had detained heavy columns of the enemy from arriving at the southern end of the peninsula during what it will be seen was a very touch-and-go struggle.

The landing-place known at X beach* consists of a strip of sand some 200 yards long by 8 yards wide at the foot of a low cliff. The troops to be landed here were the 1st Royal Fusiliers, who were to be towed ashore from H.M.S. "Implacable" in two parties, half a battalion at a time, together with a beach working party found by the Anson Battalion Royal Naval Division. About 6 A.M., H.M.S. "Implacable," with a boldness much admired by the Army, stood quite close in to the beach, firing very rapidly with every gun she could bring to bear. Thus seconded, the Royal Fusiliers made good their landing with but little loss. The Battalion then advanced to attack the Turkish trenches on the Hill 114, situated between V and W beaches,* but were heavily counter-attacked and forced to give ground. Two more battalions of the 87th Brigade soon followed them, and by evening the troops had established themselves in an entrenched position extending from half a mile round the landing place and as far south as Hill 114. Here they were in touch with the Lancashire Fusiliers, who had landed on W beach.* Brigadier-General Marshall, commanding the 87th Brigade, had been wounded during the day's fighting, but continued in command of the brigade.

The landing on V beach* was planned to take place on the following lines:—

As soon as the enemy's defences have been heavily bombarded by the fleet, three companies of the Dublin Fusiliers were to be towed ashore. They were to be closely followed by the collier "River Clyde" (Commander

* In map (not reproduced).

Unwin, R.N.), carrying between decks the balance of the Dublin Fusiliers, the Munster Fusiliers, half a battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, the West Riding Field Company, and other details.

The "River Clyde" had been specially prepared for the rapid disembarkation of her complement, and large openings for the exit of the troops had been cut in her sides, giving on to a wide gang-plank by which the men could pass rapidly into lighters which she had in tow. As soon as the first tows had reached land the "River Clyde" was to be run straight ashore. Her lighters were to be placed in position to form a gangway between the ship and the beach, and by this means it was hoped that 2,000 men could be thrown ashore with the utmost rapidity. Further, to assist in covering the landing, a battery of machine guns, protected by sandbags, had been mounted in her bows.

The remainder of the covering force detailed for this beach was then to follow in tows from the attendant battleships.

V beach* is situated immediately to the west of Sedd-el-Bahr. Between the bluff on which stands Sedd-el-Bahr Village and that which is crowned by No. 1 Fort the ground forms a very regular amphitheatre of three or four hundred yards radius. The slopes down to the beach are slightly concave, so that the whole area contained within the limits of this natural amphitheatre, whose grassy terraces rise gently to a height of a hundred feet above the shore, can be swept by the fire of a defender. The beach itself is a sandy strip some 10 yards wide and 350 yards long, backed along almost the whole of its extent by a low sandy escarpment about 4 feet high, were the ground falls nearly sheer down to the beach. The slight shelter afforded by this escarpment played no small part in the operations of the succeeding thirty-two hours.

At the south-eastern extremity of the beach, between the shore and the village, stands the old fort of Sedd-el-Bahr, a battered ruin with wide breaches in its walls and mounds of fallen masonry within and around it. On the ridge to the north, overlooking the amphitheatre, stands a ruined barrack. Both of these buildings, as well as No. 1 Fort, had been long bombarded by the fleet, and the guns of the forts had been put out of action; but their crumbled walls and the ruined outskirts of the village afforded cover for riflemen, while from the terraced slopes already described the defenders were able to command the open beach, as a stage is overlooked from the balconies of a theatre. On the very margin of the beach a strong barbed-wire entanglement, made of heavier metal and longer barbs than I have ever seen elsewhere, ran right across from the old fort of Sedd-el-Bah to the foot of the north-western headland. Two-thirds of the way up the ridge a second and even stronger entanglement crossed the amphitheatre, passing in front of the old barrack and ending in the outskirts of the village. A third transverse entanglement, joining these two, ran up the hill near the eastern end of the beach, and almost at right angles to it. Above the upper entanglement the ground was scored with the enemy's trenches in one of which four pom-poms were emplaced; in others were dummy pom-poms to draw fire, while the debris of the shattered buildings on either flank afforded cover and concealment for a number of machine guns, which brought a cross-fire to bear on the ground already swept by rifle fire from the ridge.

Needless to say, the difficulties in the way of previous reconnaissance had rendered it impossible to obtain detailed information with regard either to the locality or to the enemy's preparations.

As often happens in war, the actual course of events did not quite correspond with the intentions of the Commander. The "River Clyde" came into position off Sedd-el-Bahr in advance of the tows, and, just as the latter reached the shore, Commander Unwin beached his ship also. Whilst the boats and the collier were approaching the landing place the Turks made no sign. Up to the very last moment it appeared as if the landing was to be unopposed. But the moment the first boat touched bottom the storm broke. A tornado of fire swept over the beach, the incoming boats, and the collier. The Dublin Fusiliers and the naval boats' crews suffered exceedingly heavy losses while still in the boats. Those who succeeded in landing and in crossing the strip of sand managed to gain some cover when they reached the low escarpment on the further side. None of the boats, however, were able to get off again and they and their crews were destroyed upon the beach.

Now came the moment for the "River Clyde" to pour forth her living freight; but grievous delay was caused here by the difficulty of placing the

lighters in position between the slip and the shore. A strong current hindered the work and the enemy's fire was so intense that almost every man engaged upon it was immediately shot. Owing, however, to the splendid gallantry of the naval working party, the lighters were eventually placed in position, and then the disembarkation began.

A company of the Munster Fusiliers led the way; but, short as was the distance, few of the men ever reached the further side of the beach through the hail of bullets which poured down upon them from both flanks and the front. As the second company followed, the extemporised pier of lighters gave way in the current. The end nearest to the shore drifted into deep water, and many men who had escaped being shot were drowned by the weight of their equipment in trying to swim from the lighter to the beach. Undaunted workers were still forthcoming, the lighters were again brought into position, and the third company of the Munster Fusiliers rushed ashore, suffering heaviest loss this time from shrapnel as well as from rifle, pom-pom, and machine gun fire.

For a space the attempt to land was discontinued. When it was resumed the lighters again drifted into deep water, with Brigadier-General Napier, Captain Costeker, his Brigade Major, and a number of men of the Hampshire Regiment on board. There was nothing for them all but to lie down on the lighters, and it was here that General Napier and Captain Costeker were killed. At this time, between 10 and 11 A.M., about 1,000 men had left the collier, and of these nearly half had been killed or wounded before they could reach the little cover afforded by the steep, sandy bank at the top of the beach. Further attempts to disemark were now given up. Had the troops all in open boats but few of them would have lived to tell the tale. But, most fortunately, the collier was so constructed as to afford fairly efficient protection to the men who were still on board, and, so long as they made no attempt to land, they suffered comparatively little loss.

Throughout the remainder of the day there was practically no change in the position of affairs. The situation was probably saved by the machine guns on the "River Clyde" which did valuable service in keeping down the enemy's fire and in preventing any attempt on their part to launch a counter-attack. One half-company of the Dublin Fusiliers, which had been landed at a camber just east of Sedd-el-Bahr village, was unable to work its way across to V beach,* and by mid-day had only twenty-five men left. It was proposed to divert to Y beach* that part of the main body which had been intended to land on V beach;* but this would have involved cosiderable delay owing to the distance, and the main body was diverted to W beach,* where the Lancashire Fusiliers had already effected a landing.

Late in the afternoon part of the Worcestershire Regiment and the Lancashire Fusiliers worked across the high ground from W beach,* and seemed likely to relieve the situation by taking the defenders of V beach* in flank. The pressure on their own front, however, and the numerous barbed-wire entanglements which intervened, checked this advance, and at nightfall the Turkish garrison still held their ground. Just before dark some small parties of our men made their way along the shore to the outer walls of the Old Fort, and when night had fallen the remainder of the infantry from the collier were landed. A good force was now available for attack, but our troops were at such a cruel disadvantage as to position, and the fire of the enemy was still so accurate in the bright moonlight that all attempts to clear the fort and the outskrits of the village during the night failed one after the other. The wounded who were able to do so without support returned to the collier under cover of darkness; but otherwise the situation at daybreak on the 26th was the same as it had been on the previous day except that the troops first landed were becoming very exhausted.

Twenty-four hours after the disembarkation began there were ashore on V beach* the survivors of the Dublin and Munster Fusiliers and of two companies of the Hampshire Regiment. The Brigadier and his Brigade-Major had been killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington Smith, commanding the Hampshire Regiment, had been killed and the Adjutant had been wounded. The Adjutant of the Munster Fusiliers was wounded, and the great majority of the senior officers were either wounded or killed. The remnant of the landing-party still crouched on the beach beneath the shelter of the sandy escarpment which had saved so many lives. With them were two officers of my General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty-Wylie and Lieutenant-Colonel

* In map (not reproduced).

Williams. These two officers, who had landed from the "River Clyde" had been striving with conspicuous contempt for danger, to keep all their comrades in good heart during this day and night of ceaseless imminent peril.

Now that it was daylight once more, Lieutenant-Colonels Doughty-Wylie and Williams set to work to organise an attack on the hill above the beach. Any soldier who has endeavoured to pull scattered units together after they have been dominated for many consecutive hours by close and continuous fire will be able to take the measure of their difficulties. Fortunately, General Hunter Weston had arranged with Rear-Admiral Wemyss about this same time for a heavy bombardment to be opened by the ships upon the Old Fort, Sedd-el-Bahr Village, the Old Castle north of the village, and on the ground leading up from the beach. Under cover of this bombardment, and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty-Wylie and Captain Walford, Brigade-Major, R. A., the troops gained a footing in the village by 10 A.M. They encountered a most stubborn opposition and suffered heavy losses from the fire of well-concealed riflemen and machine guns. Undeterred by the resistance, and supported by the naval gunfire, they pushed forward, and soon after midday they penetrated to the northern edge of the village, whence they were in a position to attack the Old Castle and Hill 141. During this advance Captain Walford was killed Lieutenant-Colonel Doughty-Wylie had most gallantly led the attack all the way up from the beach through the west side of the village under a galling fire. And now, when, owing so largely to his own inspiring example and intrepid courage, the position had almost been gained, he was killed while leading the last assault. But the attack was pushed forward without wavering, and, fighting their way across the open with great dash, the troops gained the summit and occupied the Old Castle and Hill 141 before 2 P.M.

W. beach* consists of a strip of deep, powdery sand some 350 yards long and from 15 to 40 yards wide, situated immediately south of Tekke Burnu, where a sm ll gully running down to the sea opens out a break in the cliffs. On either flank of the beach the ground rises precipitously but, in the centre, a number of sand dunes afford a more gradual access to the ridge overlooking the sea. Much time and ingenuity had been employed by the Turks in turning this landing place into a death trap. Close to the water's edge, broad wire entanglement extended the whole length of the shore, and a supplementary barbed network lay concealed under the surface of the sea in the shallows. Land mines and sea mines had been laid. The high ground overlooking the beach was strongly fortified with trenches to which the gully afforded a natural covered approach. A number of machine guns also were cunningly tucked away into holes in the cliff so as to be immune from a naval bombardment whilst they were converging their fire on the wire entanglements. The crest of the hill overlooking the beach was in its turn commanded by high ground to the north-west and south-east, and especially by two strong infantry redoubts near point 138. Both these redoubts were protected by wire entanglements about 20 feet broad, and could be approached only by a bare glacislike slope leading up from the high ground above W beach* or from the Cape Helles lighthouse. In addition, another separate entanglement ran down from these two redoubts to the edge of the cliff near the lighthouse, making intercommunication between V and W beaches* impossible until these redoubts had been captured.

So strong, in fact, were the defences of W beach* that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier—or any other soldier—than the storming of these trenches from open boats on the morning of 25th April.

The landing at W* had been entrusted to the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers (Major Bishop), and it was to the complete lack of the senses of danger or of fear of this daring battalion that we owed our astonishing success. As in the case of the landing at X,* the disembarkation had been delayed for half an hour, but at 6 A.M. the whole battalion approached the shore together, towed by eight picket boats in line abreast, each picket boat pulling four ship's cutters. As soon as shallow water was reached, the tows were cast off and the boats were at once rowed to the shore. Three companies headed for the beach and a company on the left of the line made for a small ledge of rock immediately under the cliff at Tekke Burnu. Brigadier-General Hare, commanding the 88th Brigade, accompained this latter party, which escaped

*In map (not reproduced).

the cross-fire brought to bear upon the beach, and was also in a better position than the rest of the battalion to turn the wire entanglements.

While the troops were approaching the shore no shot had been fired from the enemy's trenches, but as soon as the first boat touched the ground a hurricane of lead swept over the battalion. Gallantly led by their officers, the Fusiliers literally hurled themselves ashore and, fired at from right, left and centre, commenced hacking their way through the wire. A long line of men was at once mown down as by a scythe, but the remainder were not to be denied. Covered by the fire of the warships, which had now closed right into the shore and helped by the flanking fire of the company on the extreme left, they broke through the entanglements and collected under the cliffs on either side of the beach. Here the companies were rapidly reformed, and set forth to storm the enemy's entrenchments wherever they could find them.

In making these attacks the bulk of the battalion moved up towards Hill 114, whilst a small party worked down towards the trenches on the Cape Helles side of the landing-place.

Several land mines were exploded by the Turks during the advance, but the determination of the troops was in no way affected. By 10 A.M. three lines of hostile trenches were in our hands, and our hold on the beach was assured.

About 9-30 A.M more infantry had begun to disembark, and two hours later a junction was effected on Hill 114 with the troops who had landed on X beach.*

On the right, owing to the strength of the redoubt on Hill 138, little progress could be made. The small party of Lancashire Fusiliers which had advanced in this direction succeeded in reaching the edge of the wire entanglements, but were not strong enough to do more, and it was here that Major Frankland, Brigade-Major of the 86th Infantry Brigade, who had gone forward to make a personal reconnaissance, was unfortunately killed. Brigadier-General Hare had been wounded earlier in the day, and Colonel Woolly-Dod, General Staff, 29th Division, was now sent ashore to take command at W beach* and organise a further advance.

At 2 P.M. after the ground near Hill 138 had been subjected to a heavy bombardment, the Worcester Regiment advanced to the assault. Several men of this battalion rushed forward with great spirit to cut passages through the entanglement; some were killed, others persevered, and by 4 p.m. the hill and redoubt were captured.

An attempt was now made to join hands with the troops on V beach,* who could make no headway at all against the dominating defences of the enemy. To help them out, the 86th Brigade pushed forward in an easterly direction along the cliff. There is a limit however to the storming of barbed wire entanglements. More of these barred the way. Again the heroic wire-cutters came out. Through glasses they could be seen quitely snipping away under a hellish fire as if they were pruning a vineyard. Again some of them fell. The fire pouring out of No. 1 Fort grew hotter and hotter, until the troops, now thoroughly exhausted by a sleepless night and by the long day's fighting under a hot sun, had to rest on their laurels for a while.

When night fell, the British position in front of W beach* extended from just east of Cape Helles lighthouse, through Hill 138, to Hill 114. Practically every man had to be thrown into the trenches to hold this line, and the only available reserves on this part of our front were the 2nd London Field Company, R. E., and a platoon of the Anson Battalion, which had been landed as a beach working party.

During the night several strong and determined counter-attacks were made, all successfully repulsed without loss of ground. Meanwhile the disembarkation of the remainder of the division was proceeding on W and X beaches.*

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps sailed out of Mudros Bay on the afternoon of April 24th, escorted by the 2nd Squadron of the Fleet, under Rear-Admiral Thursby. The rendezvous was reached just after half-past one in the morning of the 25th, and there the 1,500 men who had been placed on board H. M. ships before leaving Mudros were transferred to their boats. This operation was carried out with remarkable expedition,

* In map (not reproduced).

and in absolute silence. Simultaneously the remaining 2,500 men of the covering force were transferred from their transports to six destroyers. At 2-30 A.M. H. M. ships, together with the tows and the destroyers, proceeded to within some four miles of the coast, H. M. S. "Queen" (flying Rear-Admiral Thursby's flag) directing on a point about a mile north of Kaba Tepe. At 3-30 a.m. orders to go ahead and land were given to the tows, and at 4-10 A.M. the destroyers were ordered to follow.

All these arrangements worked without a hitch, and were carried out in complete orderliness and silence. No breath of wind ruffled the surface of the sea, and every condition was favourable save for the moon, which, sinking behind the ships, may have silhouetted them against its orb, betraying them thus to watchers on the shore.

A rugged and difficult part of the coast had been selected for the landing, so difficult and rugged that I considered the Turks were not at all likely to anticipate such a descent. Indeed, owing to the tows having failed to maintain their exact direction the actual point of disembarkation was rather more than a mile north of that which I had selected, and was more closely overhung by steeper cliffs. Although this accident increased the initial difficulty of driving the enemy off the heights inland, it has since proved itself to have been a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as the actual base of the force of occupation has been much better defiladed from shell fire.

The beach on which the landing was actually effected is a very narrow strip of sand, about 1,000 yards in length, bounded on the north and the south by two small promontories. At its southern extremity a deep ravine, with exceedingly steep, scrub-clad sides, runs inland in a north-easterly direction. Near the northern end of the beach a small but steep gully runs up into the hills at right angles to the shore. Between the ravine and the gully the whole of the beach is backed by the seaward face of the spur which forms the north-western side of the ravine. From the top of the spur the ground falls almost sheer, except near the southern limit of the beach, where gentler slopes give access to the mouth of the ravine behind. Further inland lie in a tangled knot the under-features of Saribair, separated by deep ravines which take a most confusing diversity of direction. Sharp spurs, covered with denese scrub and falling away in many places in precipitous sandy cliffs, radiate from the principal mass of the mountain, from which they run north-west, west, south-west, and south to the coast.

The boats approached the land in the silence and the darkness, and they were close to the shore before the enemy stirred. Then about one Battalion of Turks was seen running along the beach to intercept the lines of boats. At this so critical a moment the conduct of all ranks was most praiseworthy. Not a word was spoken—everyone remained perfectly orderly and quiet awaiting the enemy's fire, which sure enough opened, causing many casualties. The moment the boats touched land the Australian's turn had come. Like lightning they leapt ashore, and each man as he did so went straight as his bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught that the Turks made no attempt to withstand it and fled from ridge to ridge pursued by the Australian infantry.

This attack was carried out by the 3rd Australian Brigade, under Major (temporary Colonel) Sinclair Maclagan, D.S.O. The 1st and 2nd Brigades followed promptly, and were all disembarked by 2 P.M., by which time 12,000 men and two Batteries of Indian Mountain Artillery had been landed. The disembarkation of further artillery was delayed owing to the act that the enemy's heavy guns opened on the anchorage and forced the transports, which had been subjected to continuous shelling from his field guns, to stand further out to sea.

The broken ground, the thick scrub, the necessity for sending any formed detachments post haste as they landed to the critical point of the moment, the headlong valour of scattered groups of the men who had pressed far further into the peninsula than had been intended—all these led to confusion and mixing up of units. Eventually the mixed crowd of fighting men, some advancing from the beach, others falling back before the oncoming Turkish supports, solidified into a semi-circular position with its right about a mile north of Kaba Tepe and its left on the high ground over Fisherman's Hut. During this period parties of the 9th and 10th Battalions charged and put out of action three of the enemy's Krupp guns. During this period also the disembarkation of the Australian Division was being followed by that of the New Zealand and Australian Division (two brigades only).

From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. the enemy, now reinforced to a strength of 20,000 men, attacked the whole line, making a specially strong effort against the 3rd Brigade and the left of the 2nd Brigade. This counter-attack was, however, handsomely repulsed with the help of the guns of H. M. ships. Between 5 and 6-30 P M. a third most determined counter-attack was made against the 3rd Brigade, who held their ground with more than equivalent stubbornness. During the night again the Turks made constant attacks, and the 8th Battalion repelled a bayonet charge; but in spite of all the line held firm. The troops had had practically no rest on the night of the 24-25th; they had been fighting hard all day over most difficult country, and they had been subjected to heavy shrapnel fire in the open. Their casualties had been deplorably heavy. But, despite their losses and in spite of their fatigue, the morning of the 26th found them still in good heart and as full of fight as ever.

It is a consolation to know that the Turks suffered still more seriously. Several times our machine guns got on to them in close formation, and the whole surrounding country is still strewn with their dead of this date.

The reorganisation of units and formations was impossible during the 26th and 27th owing to persistent attacks. An advance was impossible until a reorganisation could be effected, and it only remained to entrench the position gained and to perfect the arrangements for bringing up ammunition, water, and supplies to the ridges—in itself a most difficult undertaking. Four Battalions of the Royal Naval Division were sent up to reinforce the Army Corps on the 28th and 29th April.

On the night of May 2nd a bold effort was made to seize a commanding knoll in front of the centre of the line. The enemy's enfilading machine guns were too scientifically posted, and 800 men were lost without advantage beyond the infliction of a corresponding loss to the enemy. On May 4th an attempt to seize Kaba Tepe was also unsuccessful, the barbed-wire here being something beyond belief. But a number of minor operations have been carried out, such as the taking of a Turkish observing station; the strengthening of entrenchments; the reorganisation of units; and the perfecting of communication with the landing place. Also a constant strain has been placed upon some of the best troops of the enemy who, to the number of 24,000, are constantly kept fighting and being killed and wounded freely, as the Turkish sniper is no match for the Kangaroo shooter, even at his own game.

The assistance of the Royal Navy, here as elsewhere, has been invaluable. The whole of the arrangements have been in Admiral Thursby's hands, and I trust I may be permitted to say what a trusty and powerful friend he has proved himself to be to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

Concurrently with the British landings a regiment of the French Corps was successfully disembarked at Kum Kale under the guns of the French fleet, and remained ashore till the morning of the 26th, when they were re-embarked. 500 prisoners were captured by the French on this day.

This operation drew the fire of the Asiatic guns from Morto Bay and V beach * on to Kum Kale, and contributed largely to the success of the British landings.

On the evening of the 26th the main disembarkation of the French Corps was begun, V beach* being allotted to our Allies for this purpose, and it was arranged that the French should hold the portion of the front between the telegraph wire and the sea.

The following day I ordered a general advance to a line streching from Hill 236 near Eski Hissarlik Point to the mouth of the stream two miles north of Tekke Burnu. This advance which was commenced at midday was completed without opposition, and the troops at once consolidated their new line. The forward movement relieved the growing congestion on the beaches, and by giving us possession of several new wells afforded a temporary solution to the water poblem, which had hitherto been causing me much anxiety.

By the evening of the 27th the Allied forces had established themselves on a line some three miles long, which streched from the mouth of the nullah, 3,200 yards north-east of Tekke Burnu, to Eski Hissarlik Point, the three Brigades of the 29th Division less two battalions on the left and in the centre, with four French Battalions on the right, and beyond them again the South Wales Borderers on the extreme right.

* In map (not reproduced).

Owing to casualties this line was somewhat thinly held. Still, it was so vital to make what headway we could before the enemy recovered himself and received fresh reinforcements, that it was decided to push on as quickly as possible. Orders were therefore issued for a general advance to commence at 8 A. M., next day.

The 29th Division were to march on Krithia, with their left brigade leading, the French were directed to extend their left in conformity with the British movements and to retain their right on the coast-line south of the Kereves Dere.

The advance commenced at 8 A.M. on the 28th, and was carried out with commendable vigour, despite the fact that from the moment of landing the troops had been unable to obtain any proper rest.

The 87th Brigade, with which had been incorporated the Drake Battalion, Royal Naval Division, in the place of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and South Wales Borderers, pushed on rapidly, and by 10 A.M., had advanced some two miles. Here the further progress of the Border Regiment was barred by a strong work on the left flank. They halted to concentrate and make dispositions to attack it, and at the moment had to withstand a determined counter-attack by the Turks. Aided by heavy gun fire from H. M. S. "Queen Elizabeth," they succeeded in beating off the attack, but they made no further progress that day and when night fell entrenched themselves on the ground they had gained in the morning.

The Inniskilling Fusiliers, who advanced with their right on the Krithia ravine, reached a point about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Krithia. This was, however, the farthest limit attained, and later on in the day they fell back into line with other corps.

The 88th Brigade on the right of the 87th progressed steadily until about 11-30 A.M., when the stubbornness of the opposition, coupled with a dearth of ammunition, brought their advance to a standstill. The 86th Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Casson, which had been held in reserve, were thereupon ordered to push forward through the 88th Brigade in the direction of Krithia.

The movement commenced at about 1 P.M., but though small reconnoitring parties got to within a few hundred yards of Krithia, the main body of the brigade did not get beyond the line held by the 88th Brigade. Meanwhile, the French had also pushed on in the face of strong opposition along the spurs on the western bank of Kereves Dere, and had got to within a mile off Krithia with their right thrown back and their left in touch with the 88th Brigade. Here they were unable to make further progress: gradually the strength of the resistance made itself felt, and our Allies were forced during the afternoon to give ground.

By 2 P.M, the whole of the troops with the exception of the Drake Battalion had been absorbed into the firing line. The men were exhausted, and the few guns landed at the time were unable to afford them adequate artillery support. The small amount of transport available did not suffice to maintain the supply of munitions, and cartridges were running short despite all efforts to push them up from the landing places.

Hopes of getting a footing on Achi Babi had now perforce to be abandoned—at least for this occasion. The best that could be expected was that we should be able to maintain what we had won and when at 3 P.M.. the Turks made a determined counter-attack with the bayonet against the centre and right of our line, even this seemed exceedingly doubtful. Actually a partial retirement did take place. The French were also forced back, and at 6 P.M., orders were issued for our troops to entrench themselves as best as they could in the positions they then held, with their right flank thrown back so as to maintain connection with our Allies. In this retirement the right flank of the 88th Bridade was temporarily uncovered and the Worcester Regiment suffered severely.

Had it been possible to push in reinforcements in men, artillery and munitions during the day, Krithia should have fallen, and much subsequent fighting for its capture would have been avoided.

Two days later this would have been feasible, but I had to reckon with the certainty that the enemy would, in that same time, have received proportionately greater support. I was faced by the usual choice of evils, and although the result was not what I had hoped, I have no reason to believe that hesitation and delay would better have answered my purpose.

For, after all, we had pushed forward quite appreciably on the whole. The line eventually held by our troops on the night of the 28th ran from a

point on the coast three miles north-west of Tekke Burnu to a point one mile north of Eski Hissarlik, whence it was continued by the French south-east to the coast.

Much inevitable mixing of units of the 86th and 88th Brigades had occurred during the day's fighting, and there was a dangerous re-entrant in the line at the junction of the 87th and 88th Brigades near the Krithia nullah. The French had lost heavily, especially in officers, and required time to re-organise.

The 29th April was consequently spent in straightening the line, and in consolidating and strengthening the positions gained. There was a certain amount of artillery and musketry fire, but nothing serious.

Similarly, on the 30th, no advance was made, nor was any attack delivered by the enemy. The landing of the bulk of the artillery was completed, and a readjustment of the line took place, the portion held by the French being somewhat increased.

Two more Battalions of the Royal Naval Division has been disembarked, and these, together with three Battalions of the 88th Brigade withdrawn from the line, were formed into a reserve.

This reserve was increased on the 1st May by the addition of the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, which released the three Battalions of the 88th Brigade to return to the trenches The Corps Expéditionnaire d'Orient had disembarked the whole of their infantry and all but two of their batteries by the same evening.

At 10 P.M. the Turks opened a hot shell fire upon our position, and half an hour later, just before the rise of the moon, they delivered a series of desperate attacks. Their formation was in three solid lines, the men in the front rank being deprived of ammunition to make them rely only upon the bayonet. The officers were served out with coloured Bengal lights to fire from their pistols, red indicating to the Turkish guns that they were to lengthen their range; white that our front trenches had been stormed; green that our main position had been carried. The Turkish attack was to crawl on hands and knees until the time came for the final rush to be made.

The first momentum of this ponderous onslaught fell upon the right of the 86th Brigade, an unlucky spot, seeing all the officers thereabouts had already been killed or wounded. So when the Turks came right on without firing and charged into the trenches with the bayonet they made an ugly gap in the line. This gap was instantly filled by the 5th Royal Scots (Territorials), who faced to their flank and executed a brilliant bayonet charge against the enemy, and by the Essex Regiment detached for the purpose by the Officer Commanding 88th Brigade. The rest of the British line held its own with comparative ease, and it was not found necessary to employ any portion of the reserve. The storm next broke in fullest violence against the French left, which was held by the Senegalese. Behind them were two British Field Artillery Brigades and a Howitzer Battery. After several charges and counter-charges the Senegalese began to give ground and a company of the Worcester Regiment and some gunners were sent forward to hold the gap. Later, a second company of the Worcester Regiment was also sent up, and the position was then maintained for the remainder of the night, although, about 2 A.M., it was found necessary to despatch one Battalion Royal Naval Division to strengthen the extreme right of the French.

About 5 A.M. a counter-offensive was ordered, and the whole line began to advance. By 7-30 A.M. the British left had gained some 500 yards, and the centre had pushed the enemy back and inflicted heavy losses. The right also had gained some ground in conjunction with the French left, but the remainder of the French line was unable to progress. As the British centre and left were now subjected to heavy cross fire from concealed machine guns, it was found impossible to maintain the ground gained, and therefore, about 11 A.M., the whole line withdrew to its former trenches.

The net result of the operations was the repulse of the Turks and the infliction upon them of very heavy losses. At first we had them fairly on the run, and had it not been for those inventions of the devil—machine guns and barbed wire—which suit the Turkish character and tactics to perfection, we should not have stopped short of the crest of Achi Babi. As it was, all brigades reported great numbers of dead Turks in front of their lines, and 350 prisoners were left in our hands.

On the 2nd, during the day, the enemy remained quiet, burying his dead under a red crescent flag, a work with which we did not interfere.

Shortly after 9 P.M., however, they made another attack against the whole allied line, their chief effort being made against the French front, where the ground favoured their approach. The attack was repulsed with loss.

During the night 3rd-4th the French front was again subjected to a heavy attack, which they were able to repulse without assistance from my general reserve.

The day of the 4th was spent in reorganisation, and a portion of the line held by the French, who had lost heavily during the previous night's fighting, was taken over by the 2nd Naval Brigade. The night passed quietly.

During the 5th the Lancashire Fusilier Brigade of the East Lancashire Division was disembarked and placed in reserve behind the British left.

Orders were issued for an advance to be carried out next day, and these and the three days' battle which ensued, will be dealt with in my next despatch.

The losses, exclusive of the French, during the period covered by this despatch were, I regret to say, very severe, numbering:—

177 Officers and 1,990 other ranks killed,
412 Officers and 7,807 other ranks wounded,
13 Officers and 3,580 other ranks missing.

From a technical point of view it is interesting to note that my Administrative Staff had not reached Mudros by the time when the landing were finally arranged. All the highly elaborate work involved by these landings was put through by my General Staff working in collaboration with Commodore Roger Kayes, C.B., M.V.O., and the Naval Transport Officers allotted for the purpose by Vice-Admiral de Robeck. Navy and Army carried out these combined duties with that perfect harmony which was indeed absolutely essential to success.

Throughout the events I have chronicled the Royal Navy has been father and mother to the Army. Not one of us but realises how much he owes to Vice-Admiral de Robeck; to the warships, French and British; to the destroyers, mine sweepers, picket boats, and to all their dauntless crews, who took no thought of themselves, but risked everything to give their soldier comrades a fair run in at the enemy.

Throughout these preparations and operations Monsieur le Général d' Amade has given me the benefit of his wide experiences of war, and has afforded me, always, the most loyal and energetic support. The landing of Kum Kale planned by me as a mere diversion to distract the attention of the enemy was transformed by the Commander of the Corps Expenditionnaire de l'Orient into a brilliant operation, which secured some substantial results. During the fighting which followed the landing of the French Division at Sedd-el-Bahr no troops could have acquitted themselves more creditably under very trying circumstances, and under very heavy losses, than those working under the orders of Monsieur le Général d' Amade.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., was in command of the detached landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps above Kaba Tepe, as well as during the subsequent fighting. The fact of his having been responsible for the execution of these difficult and hazardous operations—operations which were crowned with a very remarkable success—speaks, I think, for itself.

Major-General A. G. Hunter-Weston, C.B., D.S.O., was tried very highly not only during the landings, but more especially in the day and night attacks and counter-attacks which ensued. Untiring, resourceful and even more cheerful as the outlook (on occasion) grew darker, he possesses, in my opinion, very special qualifications as a Commander of troops in the field.

Major-General W. P. Braithwaite, C.B., is the best Chief of the General Staff it has ever been my fortune to encounter in war. I will not pile epithets upon him. I can say no more than what I have said, and I can certainly say, no less.

I have many other names to bring to notice for the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

IAN HAMILTON, General,

Commanding Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 796.—In Army Department Notification No. 287, dated the 19th March 1915, *for* "Eward Stanley Deane" *read* "Edward Stanley Deane."

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 799.—Surgeon-Captain Alexander Smith Allan, M.B., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 1st July 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 805.—Second Lieutenant Frederic Percy Walker resigns his commission. Dated the 26th July 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1287-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
Assessed Taxes.
Income Tax.

Simla, the 11th August 1915.

RESOLUTION.

AT a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 24th of January 1914, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar moved a Resolution recommending that local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of establishing Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing income-tax. After some discussion, in the course of which certain *prima facie* objections to the policy advocated by the Hon'ble Mover were stated, the Resolution was accepted on the ground that it was advisable to consult local Governments and through them public opinion as to the practicability and expediency of adopting the proposed method of assessment.

2. The Government of India have now received the views of all local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and it is found that the proposal has been widely canvassed and unhesitatingly condemned by practically all who were consulted. The general conclusion arrived at is that the creation of formal Advisory Boards would not improve the accuracy of assessment and would tend to make the tax more unpopular.

3. The objections advanced by local Governments and the public bodies and individuals whom they consulted confirm generally the criticism to

which the proposal was subjected in the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council. The more important arguments are summarised below:—

I. It is widely felt that business men would have the strongest objection to the disclosure of their accounts, and consequently of important information regarding their financial credit and methods of business, to a Board composed of their neighbours and possibly including trade rivals. It is an accepted principle of Income Tax law that information of this kind, while necessary for purposes of assessment, should be regarded as absolutely confidential as between the State and the taxpayer, and the maintenance of this principle would be seriously endangered by the proposed system of assessment.

II. The principal utility of the proposed Boards would by hypothesis lie in their local and personal knowledge. It would therefore be necessary to appoint a special Board in each area of assessment and the authorities consulted anticipate the utmost difficulty in obtaining men possessing the requisite standing and sense of public responsibility. This difficulty would be specially great in rural areas. It is also urged that apart from other considerations the frequent prevalence of local factions would enhance the difficulty of securing a Board which would command the confidence both of Government and the assessees.

III. The proposed Advisory Boards would be exposed to conflicting influences, the sense of their duty to Government on the one hand and, on the other, pressure implied or expressed on the part of the assessees, with many of whom they would necessarily have some personal or business relations. The position would be most difficult to sustain, and it is generally believed that qualified men would be reluctant to undertake the task.

IV It is represented that private individuals are often found by experience to be unwilling to take the responsibility of tendering advice in a formal and public way, and that influential and representative citizens who may at present be relied upon to give the Collector of Income-tax the benefit of their personal knowledge would thus be of diminished utility if identified with membership of an official committee.

V. The introduction of Advisory Boards would tend to weaken the sense of responsibility of the official Income-tax Collector. The duties which he performs are necessarily of an inquisitorial and somewhat distasteful nature, and it would not be an altogether unnatural result if he should display a tendency to throw as much responsibility as possible on the shoulders of the Advisory Boards.

4. These opinions appear to the Government of India to be conclusive; and they do not therefore propose to take any further steps in the direction of requiring local Governments to constitute formal Advisory Boards for the assessment of the tax.

5. The Government of India, however, do not desire to interfere with the existing practice by which non-official agency is widely employed in an informal manner in connection with income-tax assessments. It appears from the recent correspondence with local Governments that in every province the assessing officer is required to seek information from persons likely to be acquainted with the circumstances of those already on the assessment roll, or who might be brought on it. In towns municipal commissioners and leading representatives of the different communities and of commercial and industrial interests are consulted; and in rural areas headmen, ziladars, and village panchayats where these exist. In one or two provinces small committees consisting of influential citizens, representative traders and manufacturers, are *informally* associated with Government officials in the work of assessment. The information thus collected is recorded confidentially by the Government assessing officer, and a further feature of the arrangements generally obtaining is that in each case efforts are made to obtain information from a number

of independent sources with the object of correcting or eliminating as far as possible biassed or inaccurate statements. Or, again, where questions of accounts are concerned, the assessee may be permitted, if he so desires, to have his books examined by a non-official commission and care is taken to select for such commissions gentlemen well qualified by their knowledge of business, their familiarity with systems of accounts and by a reputation for trustworthiness.

These expedients are legitimate and suitable, and it is understood that they have proved of material assistance in the work of assessing the tax. The matter, however, is one with which Provincial Governments are competent to deal, and it is unnecessary for the Government of India to do more than indicate their general approval of the methods employed, leaving it to local Governments to maintain and develop the existing procedure on practical lines suited to the varying circumstances of the communities with whom the assessing officer has to deal.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations (except Baluchistan) and to all Chambers of Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th August 1915.

No. 1367-G.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1606-G., dated the 29th July 1910, the following revised section of the Political Department Memorial Rules is published for general information :—

II.—MEMORIALS, ETC., ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N. B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments. Administrations, and Political* Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be) and received the decision of the Governor-General (or Governor) in Council upon it.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

(7) When the memorial is in effect an appeal in a boundary case between Native States in which the decision, original or appellate, of the Political Officer has been passed after enquiry on the spot and confirmed on appeal by the Local Government, Local Administration or the Government of India as the case may be.

(8) Cases which turn entirely on questions of fact, where the Political Officer and Local Government or Local Administration are in agreement.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor-General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be) in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:

†(1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras, Bombay or Bengal (as the case may be), as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

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* Political Officers who are not Heads of Local Administrations may not exercise discretionary power to withhold memorials of the kind referred to in clauses (7) and (8) of Rule 6.

† *Note to Rule 7 (1) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 20 – 1408-18, dated the 14th October 1885, as modified by Foreign Department Circular letter No. 3289-I.B., dated the 30th August 1901.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the Paramount Power would be called upon to interfere.

N. B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons,* in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

*E. g., petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—

(*a*) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(*b*) Giras cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(*c*) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay, in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(*b*) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the rules published with Home Department Notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905;

(*c*) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 25th August 1915.

No. 1241.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Messrs. Payne and Band, *ex*-soldiers at present residing at Jhansi.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th August 1915.

No. 1896-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Law to regulate the import, transport, sale and possession of morphia, coca, cocaine and cocaine substitutes in the areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Law may be called the Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1915.

(2) It extends to the areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad (hereinafter called the Resident).

Definitions.

2. In this Law—

(*i*) "Coca" means the dried or green leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*), and includes the plant itself.

(*ii*) "Cocaine" means the alkaloid obtained from the coca plant, and includes all preparations and admixtures thereof.

(*iii*) "Cocaine substitute" means any such synthetic preparation as has a physiological action similar to that of cocaine.

(*iv*) "Intoxicating drug" means morphia, coca, cocaine and cocaine substitutes.

(*v*) "Licensed druggists" means a druggist who has been licensed under this Law to sell morphia, cocaine and cocaine substitutes, or any of them.

(*vi*) "Medical practitioner" means—

(*a*) any person possessed of qualifications which render him eligible for registration under the Medical Act, 1858, and any Act of Parliament amending the same, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

. 90.

(*b*) any dentist possessed of qualifications which render him eligible for registration as a dentist under the Dentists' Act, 1878, and any Act of Parliament amending the same, or

. 33.

(*c*) any other person engaged in medical practice, licensed as a medical practitioner for the purposes of this Law by the prescribed Authority.

(*vii*) "Morphia" means the alkaloid of opium known as morphia or morphine, and includes all preparations and admixtures thereof.

(*viii*) "Notification" means a notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders.

(*ix*) "Place" includes building, house, shop, tent, booth, enclosure vessel, raft and vehicle.

(*x*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rule under this Law.

Prohibition as to coca.

3. No coca shall be imported, transported, possessed or sold.

Prohibition as to import and transport by post.

4. No intoxicating drug shall be imported or transported by means of the post.

Import.

5. No morphia, cocaine or cocaine substitute shall be imported, except under a permit granted by the prescribed Authority, by a medical practitioner or licensed druggist.

Transport.

6. No morphia, cocaine or cocaine substitute shall be transported, except—

(a) under a permit granted by the prescribed Authority, by a medical practitioner or licensed druggist, or

(b) in quantities not exceeding those which any person other than a medical practitioner or licensed druggist as such is authorised to possess under the provisions of this Law.

Possession.

7. No morphia, cocaine or cocaine substitute shall be possessed, except—

(a) when purchased in accordance with the prescription of a medical practitioner, in quantities not exceeding the terms of such prescription ;

(b) by a medical practitioner as such, in quantities not exceeding half an ounce in the aggregate of morphia, cocaine and cocaine substitutes, or such greater quantity as the prescribed Authority may, by general or special permit, authorise, or

(c) by a licensed druggist as such, in quantities not exceeding those which may be specified in his license.

Sale

8. (1) No morphia, cocaine or cocaine substitute shall be sold, except by a medical practitioner or licensed druggist—and

(a) to a medical practitioner or a licensed druggist, in quantities not exceeding those which the purchaser is authorised under this Law to possess, or

(b) in accordance with the prescription of a medical practitioner :

Provided that not more than one sale shall be made on the same prescription, except under the written direction of a medical practitioner.

(2) A written record shall be made of every sale in the prescribed manner.

Major offences

9. Whoever, in contravention of this Law or of any rule made thereunder, imports, transports, possesses or sells any intoxicating drug, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Minor offences.

10. Whoever breaks any condition of a license or permit granted under this Law, for the breach of which no other penalty is imposed, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall be liable to the forfeiture of his license or permit.

Attempt, abetment and possession of illicit drug.

11. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Law, or abets the commission of any such offence, or receives or retains any intoxicating drug in respect of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such offence has been committed, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for such offence.

Enhanced punishment after previous conviction.

12. Whoever, having been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 9, or under section 10 read with section 9, subsequently commits any such offence, shall be liable to twice the punishment which might be imposed on a first conviction.

Confiscation.

13. Any intoxicating drug in respect of which any offence punishable under section 9 has been committed, shall be liable to confiscation, whether the accused is, or is not, convicted.

Arrest and seizure without warrant.

14. Any officer of Police, subject to the prescribed restrictions, may—

(a) seize and detain any intoxicating drug which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Law; and

(b) detain and search, and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence under section 9, or under section 11 read with section 9.

Warrants of arrest and search.

15. (1) Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe—

(a) that any person has committed an offence under section 9, or under section 11 read with section 9, or

(b) that any intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence is being, or is likely to be committed, is kept or sold in any place, such Magistrate may issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, or for the search of such place by day or by night.

(2) A Magistrate issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person under this section may, by endorsement on the warrant, direct that, if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Magistrate, the person to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security, and shall release the person arrested from custody; and the person executing such warrant shall in such a case give effect to such direction.

(3) The person executing a warrant under this section may exercise any or all of the powers specified in section 14, and shall forward anything seized, and, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), any person arrested, to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

Search without warrant.

16. Whenever a Police-officer, not below the rank of Head Constable, has reason to believe that any intoxicating drug in respect of which an offence under section 9, or under section 11 read with section 9, has been, is being, or is likely to be, committed, is kept or concealed in any place, and that a search warrant cannot be obtained without affording the offender an opportunity of escape or of concealing evidence of the offence, he may, after recording the grounds of his belief, enter and search such place by day or by night, and may exercise therein all or any of the powers specified in section 14.

Application of Criminal Procedure Code.

17. Save as in this Law otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to searches, arrests and warrants shall apply, so far as may be, to all searches and arrests made, and warrants issued, under this Law.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

18. (1) Whenever any officer makes an arrest or seizure under section 14 or section 16, he shall, without delay, take or send any person arrested or thing seized to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, together with a report of the particulars of such seizure or arrest.

(2) An officer in charge of a police-station, to whom any person arrested or thing seized is made over, shall forthwith forward such person or thing to a Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless he considers further inquiry necessary, in which case he shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

Provided that such officer may, instead of forwarding a person arrested to the Magistrate, take a bond with such sureties as he may think sufficient, for the attendance of such person before the Magistrate on a date to be specified; and in such a case, he shall forward the bond taken to the Magistrate.

Exemptions.

19. (1) Nothing in this Law shall apply to—

(a) the import, transport, possession or sale of intoxicating drugs on behalf of the British Government, or the Government of His Highness the Nizam, or

(b) intoxicating drugs in transit to or from British India in accordance with the law of British India.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification, either wholly or partially, and subject to such conditions, if any, as he may

think fit, exempt any medicinal preparations containing intoxicating drugs, or any class of such preparations, from all or any of the provisions of this Law.

Rules. 20. The Resident may, by notification, make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(1) to provide for the registration of sales and for the endorsement of sales on prescriptions;

(2) to determine the authority by which, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any licence or permit may be granted; and may, by such rules, among other matters—

(a) fix the period of validity of such licence or permit;
(b) fix the fee, if any, payable for such licence or permit, and the time, place and manner of payment of such fee; and
(c) provide for the production of such licence or permit, on the demand of any officer empowered in this behalf:

(3) to regulate the disposal of things confiscated or seized as liable to confiscation under this Law;

(4) to regulate the powers and duties of officers under this Law; and

(5) generally to carry out the provisions of this Law.

Repeal. 21. (1) The Hyderabad Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1911, is hereby repealed.

(2) The provisions of sections 6 and 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the interpretation of sub-section (1).

The 26th August 1915.

No. 1465-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Preston Doughten as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 28th August 1915.

No. 14105-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 3rd day of August, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in

recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportatien of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in the same:—

That on and after the 13th day of August 1915, the exportation of "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke,' which is at present permitted to British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 14106-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 30th day of July, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of "copper and brass solid drawn tubes," which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Charcoal and peat.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely :—

Green forage;

Lupin seeds.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Bacon, ham and pork;

Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate;

Coffee;

Vegetables, fresh, except peas.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 14119-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Coffee to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal;

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown; and

(*ii*) Goods shipped for use during the voyage.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 27th August 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

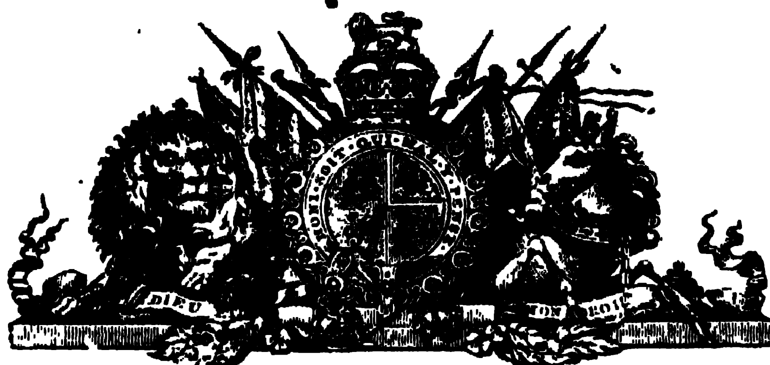
No. 823.—Sub-Lieutenant Norman McLeod Ross to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. A. Starkey, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st May 1915.

Reginald Alfred Gottlieb Towler to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* N. M. Ross, promoted. Dated the 1st May 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 827.—Thomas Patrick Campbell to be Captain, *vice* F. A. Wilson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 22nd July 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1915.

No. 56.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Evan Ebenezer Biss, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. James Donald, resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 30th August 1915.

No. 1284.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to John Carr, a resident of Bombay.

The 3rd September 1915.

No. 1323.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 568 (Police), dated the 28th March 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) to create a general police district embracing the whole of the waters, beds, channels, shores, banks and towpaths of the undermentioned rivers and portions of rivers, including any places within 10 yards of the edge of the permanent bank on either side of such rivers, namely, firstly, all rivers and portions of river situate within the Presidency of Bengal excluding those specified in Schedule A hereto annexed, and secondly, the portion of the river specified in Schedule B hereto annexed, and situate in the province of Assam;

(*b*) to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein ; and

(*c*) to appoint the Governor of Bengal in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the rivers aforesaid or in any part thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

1. So much of the Dhaleswari river above Astagram as is situate within the Mymensingh district in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. So much of the Surma, Bheramona and Barak rivers as is situate within the Mymensingh district in the Presidency of Bengal.

SCHEDULE B.

1. So much of the Brahmaputra river commencing from the northernmost point at which it enters the Rangpur district as is situate within the Goalpara and Garo Hills districts in the province of Assam.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd September 1915.

No. 1502-G.—With reference to Notification No. 126-G., dated the 3rd February 1915, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 30th July 1915, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 28th day of July 1915.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT. LORD COLEBROOKE.
VISCOUNT KNOLLYS. MR. SECRETARY BONAR LAW.
SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

WHEREAS by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has jurisdiction in Bahrein :

AND WHEREAS by "The Bahrein Order in Council, 1913," provision was made for the exercise of such jurisdiction :

AND WHEREAS by article 79 (*1*) of the said Order it is provided that the said Order shall come into force on such day within six months of its publication in the *Gazette of India* as the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the said *Gazette*, appoint in that behalf :

AND WHEREAS the said Order was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 3rd February 1915, but it is desirable further to postpone the coming into force of the said Order :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. This Order may be cited as "The Bahrein (Amendment) Order in Council, 1915," and shall be read as one with the Bahrein Order in Council, 1913, hereinafter called the Principal Order.

2. The words "one year" are substituted for the words "six months" in article 79 (*1*) of the Principal Order :

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, by notice given under his hand, to extend the said period of one year for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be prescribed in the said notice. Such notice shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

3. This Order shall come into force from the date hereof.

AND the Right Honourable Sir E. Grey, Baronet, K.G., and the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric Fitzroy.

A. H. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1915.

No. 14348-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Hessian cloth and bags to all countries other than the United Kingdom.

The 4th September 1915.

No. 14381-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10930-W., dated the 10th July 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of hides and skins (raw) to all countries other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th September 1915.

No. 14357-1.—Mr A E Boyd, an Assistant Collector in class III (officiating in class II) of the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class I of Assistant Collectors, with effect from the 23rd August 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 3rd September 1915

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 840—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels

29th July 1915.

* * * *

William Wesley Clemesha, M.D.

* * * *

Roger Parker Wilson, F.R.C.S

* * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles

No. 854.—Second Lieutenant William Macduff Berchmans Showers resigns his commission. Dated the 29th July 1915

James Henry Gardner Archibald to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. M. B. Showers resigned. Dated the 29th July 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 855.—Lieutenant Douglas Knox-Ord to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th July 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No 861.—Major John Henry Bullen to be Second-in-Command, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Lieutenant Godfrey Thomas Benedict Harvey to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1915.

Second Lieutenant William McMillan to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1915.

JUDICIAL.

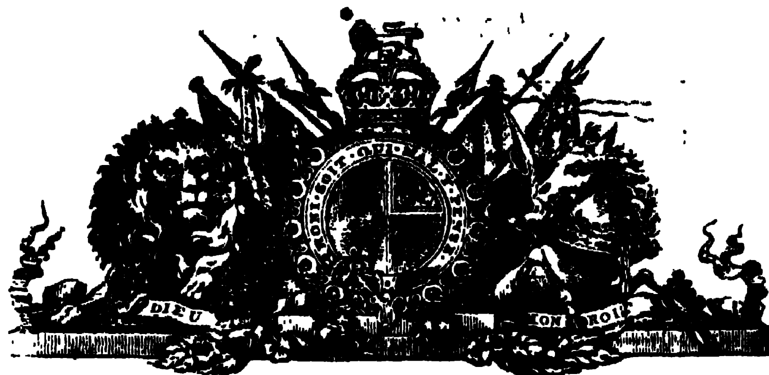
No. 863.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), and in supersession of the Army Department Notification No. 447, dated the 7th May 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as follows:—

In rule 161—

After clause (C), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(D) Each depôt of Indian Cavalry and each depôt of Indian Infantry shall be a "corps" for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 76 of the said Act"

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mymensingh.

No. 2133M.—The 4th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Kishorganj Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Girish Chandra Chakrabatti to be their Chairman.

Dacca.

No. 2135M.—The 4th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality, in the district of Dacca, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Pyari Lal Das to be their Chairman.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 2143M.—The 6th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 (*1*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. G. Hallifax to be Chairman of the Jalpaiguri Municipality in the district of Jalpaiguri.

Birbhum.

No. 2145M.—The 6th September 1915.—In pursuance of section 37F of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), it is hereby notified for general information that the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality for providing drainage to a portion of that Municipality has been approved by the Governor in Council, and that the particulars of the said scheme are as follows:—

(*a*) The scheme provides for the construction of main and branch drains in the more thickly populated parts of the town of Suri. All the outfalls will be into the rice-fields at some distance from habitations. Existing pucca drains will be remodelled and in some places the roads will be raised. Provision has been made for flushing of drains by means of water-carts.

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 33,000.

(c) The estimated cost of the maintenance is Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(d) The sum of Rs. 33,000 on account of the cost of the scheme will be met as follows:—

		Rs.
Loan to be taken by the municipality from the Government	...	22,000
Contribution from Government	...	11,000
Total	...	33,000

(e) The loan of Rs. 22,000 will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum and will be repaid in 15 years by 30 equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 982-4-9 each.

Birbhum.

No. 2146M.—The 6th September 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality for a loan of Rs. 22,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and repayable in thirty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 982-4-9 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the municipality.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application from the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality for a loan of Rs. 22,000.

The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The dates proposed for receiving each such instalment.	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	(g) Amount of each instalment.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rupees 22,000.	Municipal Fund.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Fifteen years.	4 per cent. per annum.	Two instalments.	Rupees 11,000.	Rupees 11,000 on the 25th October 1915. " 11,000 on 1st October 1916.	In thirty equal half-yearly instalments each payable on the 1st April and 1st October of every year commencing from the 1st April 1917 till the loan is paid off, simple interest being paid on the first instalment up to the 30th September 1916.	Rupees 983-4-9.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Sources from which the revenue is derived.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Municipal rates and taxes ...	12,512	13,587	13,668
(B) Realizations under Special Acts	653	643	634
(C) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	1,323	1,751	1,797
(D) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes (ordinary).	2,399	2,905	2,925
(E) Miscellaneous	23	97	228
Total ordinary income ...	16,910	18,983	18,552
(F) Extraordinary and debt	1,418	2,062	1,526
(G) Receipts of abnormal character	......	......	......
Total ...	18,328	21,045	20,078
Opening balance ...	2,973	4,665	5,166
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,301	25,710	25,244

EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Objects on which the expenditure is incurred.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges.	1,471	1,642	1,740
2. Public safety	830	1,335	793
3. Public health and convenience (excluding expenditure from loan funds and from grants other than ordinary).	11,792	15,411	13,356
4. Public instruction	797	676	675
5. Miscellaneous	468	419	658
6. Repayment of loan	......	......	......
Total ordinary expenditure ...	15,358	19,483	17,222
7. Extraordinary and debt (excluding repayment of loan).	1,278	1,061	2,464
8. Expenditure from loan funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	......	... ..	......
Total ...	16,636	20,544	19,686
Closing balance ...	4,665	5,166	5,558
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,301	25,710	25,244

The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure, calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively.	REMARKS.
20	21
Rupees 794.	

In addition to the details shown on the reverse, information is given below under the following heads:—

(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the municipality has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.	The Municipal taxes have been revised with effect from the beginning of the year 1914-15 and the cart-fees have been raised to the maximum rate of Rs. 4 per annum.
(b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the municipality.	Nil.
(c) A statement of all outstanding loans specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved and the amount still payable.	Nil.
(d) Any explanations in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.	The Municipal taxes and rates have been revised with effect from the beginning of the year 1914-15 with the result of an increase of Rs. 1,380 and the cart-fees have been raised to the maximum rate of Rs. 4 per annum, whence an increase of Rs. 400 is expected. Rupees 500 are kept under head "Capital outlay on drainage" for the purpose of repairing the existing drains, which sum will be saved when the drains will be constructed. Hence the normal surplus will be increased by Rs. 2,280.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

PART IA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3370Com.—The 6th September 1915.—The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, together with the accounts, balance sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents published therewith, relating to Life Assurance Companies, which have their principal place of business within the Presidency of Bengal, is republished for general information.

J. DONALD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

INSURANCE.

Simla, the 28th August 1915.

No. 14060-90.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish herewith the accounts, balance sheets, abstracts, statements and other documents deposited with him by Life Assurance Companies under the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Act and relating to periods not later than the 30th June 1914, together with a note by the Actuary to the Government of India, thereon.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY

The Actuary to the Government of India.

The accompanying accounts and valuation particulars of Indian, British, Colonial and Foreign life assurance companies doing business in British India were due for submission to Government not later than 31st December 1914. The accounts now published comply with the prescribed forms more fully than those contained in the first returns made under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act which were published in the early part of 1914, and it has consequently been possible to publish, as an appendix to this note, summaries of the ordinary accounts of the Indian companies, while the financial position of many of those companies may now be ascertained from the abstracts of their actuarial valuation reports which are contained in this

and in the previous publication. Although the summaries of the accounts are fairly complete they fail to disclose many of the special features of the smaller companies as they are almost entirely hidden when amalgamated with the larger totals of the older and larger companies.

Actuarial valuations.

During the year actuarial valuation reports, each of which disclosed a divisible surplus, were received from the following five companies:—The Bharat of Lahore, the India Equitable of Calcutta, the Indian Life of Karachi, the National Insurance of Calcutta, and the Indian Empire Branch of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

The valuation of the General Assurance Society of Ajmer only shows a surplus when paid-up capital is taken credit for. The solvency of the company is thereby demonstrated, but a surplus thus obtained does not admit of payment of bonus as it is laid down in the Life Assurance Companies Rules that paid-up capital shall not be treated as part of a company's assets for the purpose of showing a divisible surplus at the time of any actuarial investigation into its financial position.

The valuation of the Mangalore Roman Catholic Provident Fund shows the society to be insolvent. As it is a mutual society and has no subscribed capital which could be utilised to make up the deficiency in the funds, it became necessary to reduce the benefits payable under existing policies and to increase the rates of premium for new ones. Of the three methods of reduction of existing contracts suggested by the consulting actuary as a means to restore solvency the society decided to adopt that by which the sum assured payable at death is reduced by one-third.

The valuation as at 30th April 1912 of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society of Calcutta was not finally completed and submitted to Government until after three years from that date. It presented many difficult questions for solution, but, fortunately, it had been made by one of the senior British actuaries from whom the society received much valuable advice which should enable it to remedy the errors made in past years. For the purposes of valuation the business was divided into three sections. The ordinary life assurance section was found to be solvent, but with no surplus available for distribution. The combined investment life assurance section disclosed a deficit of from about 4 to 7 lakhs depending on the proportion of premium income at which shareholders are willing to conduct this branch of the company's business. The annuities certain and capital redemption section showed a small deficit. Part of the deficit in the combined investment section has now been made good and is shown in the accounts up to 30th April 1914 and the balance falls to be restored as at 30th April 1915. The company must now be careful to keep expenditure at a much lower rate, so that the concern as a whole may be worked at a profit which will justify the assumption of a 7 per cent. dividend on the combined investment business and permit of reduction of the capital expenditure.

Actuarial valuations of the financial position of 14 Indian Companies have now been received. In the following summary of these valuations the particulars have been arranged according to the magnitude of Life Assurance Funds.

Name of Company.	Name of Actuary by whom valuation was made.	Date as at which Valuation was made.	Age of Company at Valuation date.	Interval since date of previous valuation which resulted in a divisible surplus.	Amount of Life Assurance Fund at valuation date.	Results of Valuation. Surplus.	Resulting rate of reversionary Bonuses in respect of each year's premium paid in valuation period.	Deficit.
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Oriental ...	Thomas Wallace ...	31st Dec. 1912	38	3 years ...	3,92,54,589	22,22,985	1½ % to whole life and limited payment policies. 1¼ % to endowment Assurances	....
Empire of India ...	Sir George F. Hardy ...	29th Feb. 1912	16	5 " ...	48,15,962	3,75,071	½ %	......
Bharat ...	T. G. Ackland ...	31st Dec. 1913	17	......	17,68,702	95,800	Sufficient to pay 1 % if no dividend be payable to shareholders.	......
Indian Life ...	L. C. Duarte ...	31st May 1912	20	5 years ...	7,99,246	1,02,435	1¼ %	......
					6,17,600 (Ordinary assurances.)	This section was found solvent but with no surplus available for distribution.		......
Hindusthan Co-operative ...	T. E. Young ...	30th April 1912	5	......	30,412 (Annuities certain and Capital Redemption.)	......	......	4,600*
					30,140 (Combined Investment system Insurance.)	......	......	7,31,279†
National Insurance of Calcutta	W. G. Walton ...	29th Feb. 1912	5	......	3,91,104	1,474	No distribution of bonus ...	......
Bombay Mutual ...	Duncan Fraser ...	31st Dec. 1908	37	5 years ...	3,62,215	82,407	1 %	......
Mangalore Roman Catholic Provident Fund.	H. E. Jones ...	31st Dec. 1913	26	......	1,70,989	......	......	2,52,834‡
Rechabites ...	H. Wells-Smith ...	31st Dec. 1910	17	......	1,08,165	28,170 (Funeral Fund.) 25,695 (Sick Fund.)	According to Rules of the Society the valuation surplus is carried forward without any portion being distributed.	......
National Indian ..	A. T. Winter ...	31st Dec. 1911	5	......	1,03,264	......	......	60,601*
India Equitable ...	George King ...	30th June 1913	5	......	77,943	6,484	1¼ %	......
General ...	H. E. W. Lutt ...	31st Mar. 1913	5	......	47,276	......	......	50,219*
Bombay Life ...	George King ...	31st Dec. 1912	5	......	34,332	......	......	50,453*
United India ...	Vyvyan Marr ...	31st Dec. 1911	5	......	31,056	......	......	2,611*

* These deficits are covered by the amount of paid-up capital.
† If the charge of the shareholders upon the fund as compensation for sustaining the whole of the expenses be restricted to 10 per cent., instead of the 25 per cent. they were entitled to, the deficit will be reduced to Rs. 3,94,895.
‡ Solvency was obtained in this case by reducing the sums assured by one-third.

Liquidation.

The Pioneer Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay, which was established towards the end of 1913, evidently expected to be exempt from compliance with the Life Act as the sum assured under its policies was said to be restricted to Rs. 500. The company, however, rendered itself subject to the provisions of that Act by undertaking that "the heirs of the first claimant would receive Rs. 25,000, those of the second Rs. 15,000, and so on, until the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been divided among 10,000 claimants, each claim being in addition to the sum assured." The company was ordered to be wound up by the Civil Court in January 1914.

The Crown Life Insurance Company of Bombay, which was established a year ago, decided in view of the banking crises not to commence the issue of policies and is being voluntarily wound up.

The following nine companies which had been carrying on Life Assurance business since the passing of the Life Act are now under process of voluntary liquidation. Such a step was rendered necessary in the majority of these cases by financial difficulties brought about by insurance business having been transacted on the Dividing Society principle.

Name of company.	Place of Head Office.	Date of resolution to go into voluntary liquidation.
Indian Mutual Provident Fund ...	Bombay ...	April 1913.
Catholic Death Benefit ...	Do. ...	8th June 1913.
National Relief Corporation ...	Shikarpur ...	8th June 1913.
Mutual Beneficial	Rangpur ...	1st December 1913.
Doaba	Jullundar ...	14th December 1913.
All India Banking and Insurance	Lahore ...	March 1914.
Aswini	Bimlipatam ...	4th April 1914.
Imperial Guaranteed	Calcutta ...	November 1914.
Capital	Do. ...	12th March 1915.

The financial position of the Coromandel of Bimlipatam disclosed by the audited accounts up to 31st December 1913 made it desirable that the company should be wound up. A meeting convened for this purpose at Bimlipatam adopted the accounts and agreed to the Directors' proposals to wind up the company. The shareholders at a subsequent meeting held at Vizagapatam suspended the Manager and the Secretary and removed the Directors on the ground that the accounts were false; they adopted a resolution disapproving of the Directors' recommendation to wind up the company, and resolved to transfer the company's registered office from Bimlipatam to Vizagapatam. A lawsuit and a counter suit filed by the rival parties are still pending. It has been decided to await the result of those suits.

The New Bombay Presidency Assurance Society, Limited, was registered on the 1st February 1910 and took over the business of the Bombay Presidency Assurance Society, Limited, which went into voluntary liquidation on the 31st March 1910. No life assurance policies have been issued by the new company.

New Companies.

One ordinary life assurance company, viz., the British Indian Insurance Company, Limited, of Lahore, was established in India, during the year 1914. It has complied with the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act. Two other companies, viz., the Gujarat Zoroastrian of Surat and the Mutual Help Association of Simla, which were previously working as Provident Insurance Societies, became subject to the Life Act during 1914. The United Assurance Company, Limited, Calcutta, which also had been doing provident fund business, lodged during 1914 the initial security deposit under the Act with a view to transacting ordinary life assurance business. It did not, however, issue any policy under the latter class and has subsequently been refunded the amount of the security deposit.

In Southern India, there are several funds managed by Missionary Societies which have petitioned Government for exemption from compliance with some of the provisions of the Life Act and whose accounts are not included in these returns. The matter is under consideration.

In the following list the names of the existing Indian Life Assurance Companies have been arranged according to the date of establishment under the Province in which their Head Office is now situated.

Year.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Punjab.	United Provinces, Assam. Ajmer-Merwara.
1829 ...	Madras Equitable (exempted under Section 41).	......	......	......	......
1833 ...	Madras Widows ...	......	......	......	......
1847 ...	......	......	......	Christian Mutual ...	......
1849 ...	Tinnevelly C. M. S. Widows.	......	......	......	......
1871 ...	......	Bombay Mutual ...	......	......	......
1874 ...	......	Oriental ...	......	......	......
1876 ...	......	Bombay Widows ...	......	......	......
1885 ...	......	Goanese Mutual ...	......	......	......
1886 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1887 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1888 ...	Mangalore Roman Catholic.	B. B. and C. I. Zoroastrian.	......	......	......
1889 ...	......	Bombay Zoroastrian...	......	......	......
1890 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1891 ...	......	Gujarat Zoroastrian...	Hindu Provident Fund	......	......
1892 ...	......	Indian Life ...	......	......	......
1893 ...	......	......	......	......	Rechabites (United Provinces).
1894 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1895 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1896 ...	......	Empire of India ...	......	Bharat	......
1897 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1898 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1899 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1900 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1901 ...	......	......	......	Mutual Help ...	......
1902 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1903 ...	......	......	Northern Circars† ...	......	......
1904 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1905 ...	......	......	......	......	......
1906 ...	Coromandel; United India.	All India United ...	National Indian; National Insurance.	Co-operative ...	......
1907 ...	......	......	Hindustan Co-operative	National Insurance and Banking.	......
1908 ...	......	Bombay Life ...	Eastern; India Equitable.	Hindustan of Gujranwala.	General (Ajmer-Merwara).
1909 ...	......	......	Chittagong ...	......	......
1910 ...	......	......	Bengal Provident ...	Popular ...	Aryya (Assam).
1911 ...	......	Asian Commercial ...	Star of India; Universal.	......	......
1912 ...	......	......	Unique; Victoria ...	......	......
1913 ...	......	Industrial and Prudential; Western India; East and West.	Light of Asia; Provincial.	......	......
1914 ...	......	......	......	British Indian ...	......

†The Head Office of the Northern Circars was transferred from Vizagapatam to Calcutta in 1914.

Mutual Societies.

Of the companies shown as established prior to 1896, thirteen were mutual and only two proprietary. None of these mutual societies have large funds and it is found that in many cases payment of the full deposit prescribed in section 4 of the Life Act presses unduly on their resources. Payment of the full deposit also interferes with the formation of new mutual societies. In such cases Government will favourably consider any application from an Indian mutual society for permission to pay a smaller deposit. Another privilege which Government have recently decided to extend to such societies is with regard to the audit of their accounts. While life assurance companies having a share capital may employ as an auditor only the holder of an unrestricted certificate, or the member of one of the six exempted societies of accountants, mutual life assurance companies may, in addition, employ as an auditor the holder of a restricted certificate or an Associate either of the Institute or of the Faculty of Actuaries.

Life Annuities.

Only three Indian companies grant ordinary annuities, viz., the Bharat, Empire of India and the Oriental, the annuity payments made last year by each of these companies, respectively, being Rs. 505, 1,029 and 21,526.

Business other than Life Assurance.

There has been a considerable reduction during the year in the number of Indian companies which transact other business in addition to life assurance, the number having decreased from twenty-one to the nine noted below:—

1. All Indian United, which transacts Fire Insurance.		
2. Bharat 3. Empire 4. National of Calcutta	,,	Fidelity Guarantee Insurance.
5. Rechabites	,,	Sickness Insurance.
6. Bengal Provident 7. Hindustan of Gujranwala 8. Victoria	,,	Marriage Insurance.
9. Christian Mutual	,,	Capital Redemption business.

The classes of business other than Life Assurance which were discontinued may be summarised as follows:—

Policies payable on Marriage	have been discontinued by 10 Companies.
,, ,, at Birth	,, ,, ,, 2 ,,
,, ,, at Upanayan ceremony	,, ,, ,, 2 ,,
Capital Redemption policies	,, ,, ,, 1 Company.
Personal Accident ,,	,, ,, ,, 1 ,,

Dividing Insurance business.

The following 13 companies have ceased to issue policies on the dividing principle:—

1. Eastern, which issued policies payable at Death.
2. Capital
3. Coromandel
4. Doaba
5. Indian Equitable
6. Northern Circars
7. Popular
8. Star of India
9. Universal

(Nos. 2–9) which issued policies payable at Death and on Marriage.

10. Aryya, which issued policies payable at Death, on Marriage and at Upanayan ceremony.
11. National of Amritsar, which issued policies payable at Death, on Marriage and at Birth.
12. Unique, which issued policies payable at Death, on Marriage, at Birth and at Upanayan ceremony.
13. Imperial Guaranteed, which issued policies payable on Personal Accidents.

Many of the abovementioned companies must regret that they ever transacted such business. Life assurance policies on the dividing principle can now be obtained only from the following four companies:—

1. Bengal Provident.
2. Chittagong.
3. Hindustan of Gujranwala.
4. Victoria.

In every case where any of these 17 companies has guaranteed a minimum benefit in respect of each policy that minimum amount is all that is now being paid. Although this is very much less than many policyholders were originally led to expect, it is more than some of the companies can now afford to pay. Where no minimum benefit is guaranteed the sum payable on a claim occurring is, as was to be expected, steadily decreasing. In the Introductory Note to last year's issue of the Returns, I referred to the mistakes made by many companies transacting life insurance on the dividing principle in supposing that such business never entails more than a liability for the period to which the premiums paid relate and in supposing that it is unnecessary to build up a reserve on actuarial principles to ensure payment of the benefit guaranteed at death or survivance. Such mistakes if continued can only end in the insolvency of the company. Those Indian life offices, which have not yet appointed an actuary on their staff and which can afford to do so, might with advantage to themselves procure the services of some of those Indians who have passed the examination of Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London. These companies could then have expert advice which would help them to build up a business on sound lines and avoid all crude and unsound systems such as the Combined Investment endowment of the Hindusthan Co-operative of Calcutta and the Dividing Insurance business previously referred to. At present only one of the Indian Companies is known to have a whole-time actuary employed on its staff. The Institute of Actuaries holds examinations in April each year in Calcutta and Bombay.

Surrender Values.

Some of the companies which have not yet undergone an actuarial valuation are noticed to be allowing surrender values at a rate which it is quite likely they cannot very well afford. The question of what would be a safe surrender value to allow is much more difficult to answer than is generally believed and should not be decided without actuarial advice. It depends on the rates of premium charged, the benefits promised and on the company's experience in regard to the rates of mortality, interest and expenditure.

Policy conditions and power to alter them.

In the Introductory Note to last year's Returns, I referred to the desirability of companies stating clearly the procedure to be adopted in making new rules or in altering or repealing existing ones, and prescribing that no such amendment or repeal should detrimentally affect the terms of contracts then existing. Instances have occurred during the year of the need of such rules, as well as of the desirability of such policy containing a full statement of the conditions to which it is subject.

Statistical information.

The new sums assured by Indian companies under ordinary life assurance policies have remained constant during each of the past two years and amounted to about 3 crores and 20 lakhs each year.

Whole Life policies were issued last year for		40	lakhs.	This is	12·5 °/o	of the total.
Limited Payment policies	,,	22	,,	,,	7·0	,,
Endowment Assurance policies	,,	246	,,	,,	76·8	,,
Children's Endowments and other classes of policies	,,	12	,,	,,	3·7	,,
	Total	300	lakhs			

The total sums assured, including bonus additions, under ordinary life assurance policies in force at the end of the year under review was nearly 22¼ crores of rupees This is about 1¼ crores in excess of the corresponding amount at the end of the previous year. The total amount for which policies are issued each year in India by all companies cannot be stated as no particulars of this nature are submitted by the British companies and the other companies which transact business both in the United Kingdom and in India.

The average rate of annual premium payable under the policies issued by Indian Companies is nearly equal to 5½ per cent. of the sum assured. The corresponding rate deduced from the returns to the British Board of Trade is about 4 per cent. The higher rates of premium payable for residence in India have less to do with this difference in the average rate of premium than the fact that more than three-quarters of the sums insured by Indian companies is under the endowment assurance system, while in the United Kingdom such policies do not constitute half such a large proportion of the total business.

It will be seen from the summary of new business that some of the smaller companies have been issuing policies for sums which bear a dangerously high ratio to the total amount of their assets; this should be carefully guarded against in future.

The summary of dividend rates shows that notwithstanding an increase in the dividends of some of the older companies the average rate of the Indian companies as a whole has fallen to less than half of what it was two years previously. This is greatly due to the fact that no dividend was paid in the year under review by thirteen companies which formerly had paid dividends, several of those thirteen having been persuaded to forego payment of dividend until after completion of an actuarial valuation of their assets and liabilities.

The total income shown in the life assurance revenue accounts of Indian Companies was 1 crore and 42 lakhs—

Of this	1,17 lakhs or 82·4 per cent. of the total was derived from	Premiums.
"	23 " or 16·3 " " "	interest and rents (less tax).
"	2 " or 1·3 " " "	other items.
	1,42 "	

This total income was disposed of as follows:—

49	lakhs or 84·4 per cent. of the total went in payment of	Claims by Death.
13	" 9·3 " "	Claims by Survivance.
2	" 1·4 " "	Surrenders.
1	" ·7 " "	Annuities.
0·4	" ·3 " "	Bonus in cash and reduction of premium.
0·7	" ·5 " "	Dividends to shareholders.
28	" 19·7 " "	Expenses.
2	" 1·3 " "	Depreciation, transfer to Investment Reserve Fund, etc.
46	" 32·4 " "	Increase to Funds.
142 lakhs		

The total expenses in connection with life assurance business amounted to 24 per cent. of the premium income. If the expenditure applicable to new business be assumed to be equal to the new annual premium income it will be found that the balance of the life assurance expenditure comes to about 10 per cent. of the renewal premium income.

The life assurance funds of the Indian companies amounted to over 5¾ crores. During the year these funds earned interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. on the average, after deduction of income-tax; this is about ½ per cent. higher than the average rate earned in the United Kingdom by life assurance companies

The total assets of the Indian companies have increased during the year by over two-thirds of a crore and now amount to nearly 6⅔ crores, made up as follows :—

Mortgages on property in India	13	lakhs.
Loans on Companies' policies within their surrender values	37	"
Loans on personal security, etc.	5	"
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes at approximate cost price	3,69	"
3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes at approximate cost price	32	"
Indian Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures	1,09	"
Indian Railway Company shares	1	"
House Property	37	"
Other Indian Investments	11	"
Colonial stock	1	"
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and outstanding interests	21	"
Accrued interest	6	"
Deposits, Cash, Stamps, etc.	17	"
Stationery, Furniture, etc.	2	"
Sundry Debtors and other miscellaneous assets	2	"
Total ...	6,63	"

Capital outlay for preliminary and organisation expenses, restoration of valuation deficits, etc., is not included in the above statement; it amounted to 15½ lakhs, due mainly to the capital expenditure of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society. The total amount of the paid-up capital of the Indian Companies exceeded 37 lakhs of rupees.

British, Colonial and Foreign Companies.

In the last portion of this publication will be found the accounts and valuation particulars relating to 20 companies, of which 15 are constituted in Britain, 2 in Canada, 1 in Australia, 1 in the United States of America and 1 in Shanghai, and which are partially exempt from the Indian Act on the ground that they carry on business in the United Kingdom and comply with provisions of the English Assurance Companies Act of 1909.

The classes of business, in addition to ordinary life assurance, transacted by those 20 companies are shown in the following statement :—

	Name of Company.	Place of Head Office.	Life Annuities.	Annuities certain Capital redemption, etc	Fire.	Life.	Personal Accident and Sickness.	Employers' Liability.	Burglary and Fidelity Guarantee, etc.
1.	Alliance	London ...	■	C	F	M	P	E	G
2.	Atlas	Do. ...	■	C	F	...	P	E	G
3.	Commercial Union ...	Do ...	■	C	F	M	P	E	G
4.	Gresham	Do. ...	■	C	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Law Union and Rock ...	Do. ...	■	C	F	...	P	E	G
6.	Liverpool and London and Globe.	Liverpool ...	■	C	F	M	P	E	G
7.	National Mutual	London ...	■	C	...	...	...	...	...
8.	North British and Mercantile ...	Edinburgh ...	■	C	F	...	...	...	...
9.	Northern	Aberdeen ...	■	C	F	...	P	E	G
10	Norwich Union	Norwich ...	■	C	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Phœnix	London ...	■	C	F	M	P	E	G
12.	Royal	Liverpool ...	■	C	F	M	P	E	G
13.	Royal Exchange	London ...	■	C	F	M	P	E	G
14.	Scottish Union and National ...	Edinburgh ...	■	C	F	...	P	E	G
15.	Standard	Ditto ...	■	C	...	...	...	...	...
16	Manufacturers	Canada ...	■	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sun of Canada	Do. ...	■	C	...	...	P	...	...
18.	National Mutual of Australasia	Australia ...	■						
19.	New York	United States	■						
20.	China Mutual	Shanghai ...	■						

The principal effect of the exemptions allowed to these British Colonial and foreign companies is that they are freed from the necessity of making a deposit with the Controller of Currency and may submit their accounts in the form required by the English Assurance Companies Act of 1909. That Act is slightly different from the Indian Act and requires separate revenue accounts for each of certain classes of business other than life assurance, such as, fire, accident, employers' liability, capital redemption, etc. Not many policies of these classes of business are issued in India, and the revenue accounts relating to these classes as published by these non-Indian companies have consequently been omitted from this publication, except in cases in which there are not more than two such accounts in addition to the revenue accounts of the ordinary life assurance and annuity business. Similarly, many of the valuation statements furnished by these companies have been omitted where they do not relate to Indian business. Although the particulars are thus reduced by nearly two-thirds, yet nothing of importance has been omitted which either gives details relating to Indian policies or shows the position of a company as a whole.

Exemptions.

During the year complete exemption from compliance with the Act was granted to the National Mutual, London, and to the Sun Life Assurance Society, London, as they no longer issue policies in India, while the City of Glasgow and the Liverpool Victoria life assurance companies no longer submit returns under the Act as they are now incorporated in the Scottish Union and National and Commercial Union Companies, respectively.

The following companies and pension funds have been granted complete exemption from compliance with the Act, and this publication contains no particulars relating to them—

(a) Companies no longer issuing policies in India—

(1) English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association, Edinburgh.

(2) National Mutual, Life Assurance Society, London.

(3) London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, London.

(4) Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company, Edinburgh.

(5) Star Assurance Society, London.

(6) Sun Life Assurance Society, London.

(7) Madras Equitable Assurance Society.

This society (No. 7) is governed by a separate Act passed by the Madras Legislature and has not issued any policies since 1910.

(b) Pension Funds connected with Indian Government services—

(1) Postal Insurance Fund.

(2) Bengal Civil Fund.

(3) Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund.

(4) Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

(5) General Family Pension Fund.

(6) Hindu Family Annuity Fund.

(7) Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund.

(8) Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund.

(9) Indian Civil Service Annuity Fund.

(10) Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund.

(11) Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

(12) Madras Civil Fund.

(13) Madras Military Assistant Surgeons' Fund.

SIMLA;
1st May 1915.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
Actuary to the Government of India.

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

BENGAL PROVIDENT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1910.

Directors for the year ending June 1913.

1. Piyush Kanti Ghose, Managing Editor, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika. Limited.*
2. Kali Prosanna Das Gupta, M.A., Author and Professor, National College, Calcutta.
3. J. C. Sen, Chief Engineer (Tokyo).
4. Prokash Chandra Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
5. S. C. Sanyal, Calcutta.
6. Debendra Nath Sen, B.L., Pleader. Small Cause Court.
7. Khitish Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court.

(Nos. 1 and 2 nominated by the policy-holders.)

Managing Agents.

The Oriental Agency Company.

Bankers.

National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, Chittagong and Rangoon.

Secretary.

P. N. Das Gupta.

Auditors.

B. Mukherjee and Company, Diplomaed Accountants and Auditors (London).

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue account for the year ended 30th June 1913.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To amount of fund at the beginning of the year	......	34,361 2 4	Dividend in respect of the year ended 30th June 1912 ..	......	561 2 6
Premiums	1,60,140 8 0		Claims paid and outstanding :—		
Less—Refund ...	112 8 0		Life, I Class ...	62,126 0 0	
		1,60,028 0 0	Life, II ...	9,242 0 0	
Admission fees, fines, etc.	......	19,163 10 6	Marriage ...	21,552 0 0	
Interest received and due	......	2,972 1 2	Marriage Bonus ...	5,388 0 0	
					98,308 0 0
			Expenses of management :—		
			Office Establishment ...	3,961 9 9	
			Travelling charges ...	817 11 6	
			Rent	264 0 0	
			Advertisements ...	736 10 6	
			Printing and stationery ...	2,944 3 3	
			Postage and Telegram	771 5 9	
			Trade License ...	100 0 0	
			Sundry charges ...	202 1 3	
			Law charges ...	635 6 0	
			Agency Allowances ...	1,775 7 0	
			Directors' and Auditors' fees ...	1,127 0 0	
					13,335 7 0
			Managing Agents' commission for the half-year ended 30-6-13 as per agreement ...	......	30,501 14 6
			Commission :—		
			To Agents ...	14,776 13 3	
			To Managing Director for the 1st half year	1,405 0 0	
					16,181 13 3
			Promoters' Bonus ...	......	275 0 0
			Depreciation to furniture	......	60 0 0
			Balance at credit carried over to balance-sheet	......	57,301 8 9
Total ...		2,16,524 14 0	Total ...		2,16,524 14 0

Examined and found correct.

B. MUKHERJEE & Co,
Auditors.

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet as on the 30th June 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nominal Capital 5,000 shares of Rs. 20 each	10,000	0	0			
Subscribed Capital 294 shares of Rs. 20 each	5,880	0	0			
Paid-up Capital—						
294 shares at Rs. 10 per share called up	2,940	0	0			
Calls paid in advance	57	0	0			
	2,997	0	0			
Less—Calls in arrear ...	87	12	9			
				2,909	3	3
Claim deposits—						
Outstanding for previous year ...	2,918	0	0			
Marriage claim this year ...	856	0	0			
Marriage bonus ...	5,388	0	0			
				9,162	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	......			14,862	7	9
Other sums owing by the Company—						
Commission ...	2,809	4	3			
Agents' allowances ...	25	0	0			
Advertisements ...	42	0	0			
				2,876	4	3
Sundry Liabilities ...	......			196	14	0
Balance as per Revenue account ...	......			57,301	8	9
Total ...				87,308	3	0

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Investments—						
3 and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 55,000 at cost	49,757	2	0			
4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures for Rs 7,500 at cost ...	7,838	6	0			
Other loans on security bearing interest ...	6,840	0	0			
				64,435	8	0
Cash and Bank—						
Cash with Bankers ...	17,308	11	3			
Cash in hand ...	472	6	1			
				17,781	1	4
Furniture less depreciation	......			927	0	0
Outstanding interest ...	......			2,247	11	8
Advance to Agents ...	......			976	4	11
Balance with Agents ...	......			645	9	0
Due by Managing Agents	......			295	0	6
Total ...				87,308	3	0

REPORT.—We certify we have examined the Books of The Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 30th June 1913 and subject to our report of even date we are of opinion that the above Balance Sheet contains a true and proper view of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company on that date as shown by the Books of the Company. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

B. MUKHERJEE & CO.,

The 13th August 1913. *Diplomaed Accountants and Auditors (London).*

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

To

THE SHARE-HOLDERS,

THE BENGAL PROVIDENT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEAR GENTLEMEN,

IN submitting the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913, we beg to enclose the following report as mentioned in the Balance Sheet:—

1. We have not audited the accounts for the half year ended 31st December 1912 and had to take the figures as correct as certified by other auditors, adopted by the Directors.

2. *Managing Agents' commission, Rs. 30,501-14-6.*—This sum which is calculated at 33¼ per cent. on collections for the half year ended 30th June 1913 includes expenses of management and the Managing Agents' commission as per agreement entered into by the Company and the Managing Agents.

3. No liabilities of life claim accounts were shown this year.

4. *Depreciation to furniture, Rs. 140-1-9.*—Out of this sum Rs. 60 has been charged to the Company and Rs. 80-1-9 has been charged to Managing Agents' account as per agreement.

5. *Life claim.*—Rupees 5,000 paid on life claim 1st class last year and Rs. 2,000 for life claim 2nd class was recovered and adjusted in claim accounts.

Yours faithfully,

B. MUKHERJEE AND COMPANY.

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Directors for the year ending on the 30th June 1914.

1. Piyush Kanti Ghose, Managing Editor, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika.*
2. Kali Prasanna Das Gupta, M.A., Professor National College, Calcutta.
3. Prokash Chandra Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
4. J. C. Sen, Esq., Chief Engineer (Tokyo).
5. Khitish Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
6. Debendra Nath Sen, B.L., Pleader, Small Cause Court.
7. S. C. Sanyal, Esq.

Managing Agents.

The Oriental Agency Company.

Secretary.

P. N. Das Gupta.

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Life Assurance Account (Ordinary Branch).

Revenue Account for the year ending 30th June 1914.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	OUTGO	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Premiums	...	5,457 14 0	Expenses of management—		
			Management expenses including Managing Agents' Commission, Establishment, Agents' Commission, Rent, Postage, Telegram, Printing, Stationery, etc., at 85 per cent. on the 1st year's Premiums received	838 11 9	
			Ditto on outstanding premiums ...	3,800 1 0	4,638 12 9
			Medical fees	...	617 8 0
			Balance of ordinary Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet ...	...	201 9 3
Total ...	...	5,457 14 0	Total ...	...	5,457 14 0

Revenue Account of the Provident Life Branch for the year ending 30th June 1914.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year ...	...	19,796 8 0	*Claims Account*—		
Premiums	...	81,176 0 0	,, Paid	50,210 0 0	
Interest	...	791 14 0	,, admitted or intimated but not paid ...	5,322 0 0	55,532 0 0
			Expenses of Management—		
			(a) Management expenses, including Managing Agents' Commission, Agency Commission, Establishment, Rent, Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc. ...	26,098 2 9	
			(b) Other expenses not included above— (Rs. A. P.) Directors' Fee ... 491 0 0; Auditors' Fee ... 150 0 0; Law Charges ... 789 3 3; Municipal License ... 50 0 0	1,480 3 3	27,578 6 0
			Reserve for outstanding Premiums	...	1,504 10 6
			Peserve Fund	...	3,583 10 0
			Balance of Provident Life Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	...	13,565 11 6
Total ...	...	1,01,764 6 0	Total ...	...	1,01,764 6 0

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue account of the Provident Marriage Branch for the year ending 30th June 1914.

Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Outgo.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year ...	......	11,879 7 0	Claims Account		......	32,289 8 0
Premiums	......	63,637 0 0	,, paid		27,530 8 0	
Interest	......	475 2 0	,, admitted or intimated but not paid		4,759 0 0	
			Expenses of Management—			21,826 9 0
			(a) Management expenses including Managing Agents' Commission, Agency Commission, Establishment, Rent, Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc		20,755 0 0	
			(b) Other expenses not included above—			
			Directors' Fees	391 0 0		
			Auditors' Fees	150 0 0		
			Law Charges	500 9 0		
			Municipal License	30 0 0	1,071 9 0	
			Reserve for outstanding Premiums ...		......	910 12 9
			Reserve Fund		......	2,836 7 0
			Balance of Provident Marriage Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.		......	18,128 4 3
Total ...	......	75,991 9 0	Total ...		......	75,991 9 0

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1914.

Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Outgo.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of last account	......	12,171 4 2	Expenses of management –			4,794 3 6
Admission Fee, Fine, etc. realized during the year ...	......	13,261 0 9	(a) Management expenses including Agency Commission Managing Agents, Establishment, Rent, Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc., not charged to other accounts		4,342 8 6	
			Directors' Fees	100 0 0		
			Law Charges	219 11 0		
			Municipal License	20 0 0		
			Managing Agents' Commission on shares sold.	112 0 0	451 11 0	
			Promoters' Bonus			220 0 0
			Dividend payable in 1913-14 ...			572 8 6
			Balance transferred to Balance Sheet ...			19,845 8 11
Total ...	......	25,432 4 11	Total ...		......	25,432 4 11

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of Life Assurance Fund as at 30th June 1914. (Ordinary Branch.)

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary Life Assurance Fund ...	...	201 9 3	Outstanding premiums	...	4,471 2 0
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid...	...	*Nil*	Cash in hand	...	689 6 0
Liability account—					
(*a*) Due to Managing Agents ...	4,580 6 9				
(*b*) Medical fees	360 8 0	4,940 14 9			
Premium deposit	...	10 0 0			
Advance	...	8 0 0			
Total ...	...	5,160 8 0	Total ...	...	5,160 8 0

We beg to report that we have audited the above Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund of the Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited, with the Books and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required in connection therewith. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law and exhibits a proper view of the Company's affairs as on that date according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

P. N. DAS GUPTA,
Secretary.
for *Managing Agents.*

PIYUSH KANTI GHOSH,
Chairman.
P. C. MOZUMDAR, }
S. C. SANYAL, } *Directors.*

CALCUTTA.
Dated the 15th September 1914.

B. MUKHERJEE & CO.,
Registered Accountants,
Auditors.

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

Classified Statement of New Business done up to 30th June 1914.

Serial No.	Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending 30th June 1914.			Portion thereof re-assured.			Remarks.
		Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.	Sum assured.	Annual premium	Single premium.	
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	A Whole life ...	17,900	567 10 0	...	...	...	...	
	B Ditto ...	5,700	195 9 0	...	...	...	...	
2	A Whole life by limited payment.	3,900	158 8 0	...	...	...	...	
	B Ditto ...	5,500	259 9 0	...	...	...	...	
3	A Endowment Assurances.	27,400	1,978 2 0	...	...	...	...	
	B Ditto ...	25,500	1,929 15 0	...	...	...	...	
4	Pure Endowments	...	......	...	...	...	...	
5	Term Assurances ...	...	......	...	...	...	...	
6	Other assurances—							
	A Investment policies.	2,500	104 15 0	...	...		...	
	B Ditto ...	3,500	263 10 0	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	91,000	5,457 14 0	...	...	...	...	

The "class of policy" has been divided into A and B. A indicates cases for which policies were issued during the year ending 30th June 1914. B stands for cases accepted, but for which policies were not issued up to 30th June 1914.

NOTES :—

1. No Annuities were sold by the Company during the year ending 30th June 1914.
2. Total amount assured and remaining in force on 30th June 1914 was Rs. 88,000. No bonuses were declared up to 30th June 1914.
3. The one largest sum of assurance which the Company granted during the year ending 30th June 1914 is Rs. 5,000 only, of which no portion was re-assured.
4. The whole of the life assurance fund, viz., Rs. 201-9-3, is invested in India.

Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited.

General Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary Life Assurance Fund ...	201 9 3	
Outstanding Liabilities of Ordinary Life Assurance Fund.	4,958 14 9	5,160 8 0
Provident Life Fund ...	13,565 11 6	
Outstanding liabilities of Provident Life Fund ...	5,322 0 0	18,887 11 6
Provident Marriage Fund ..	18,128 4 3	
Outstanding liabilities of Provident Marriage Fund ...	8,535 8 0	26,663 12 3
General Reserve Fund ...	......	39,148 15 4
Shareholders' capital—5,000 shares at Rs. 20 each ...	1,00,000 0 0	
Issued and subscribed capital—406 shares at Rs. 20 each.	8,120 0 0	
Paid-up capital as detailed below—		
406 shares at Rs. 10 each per share called up ...	4,060 0 0	
Less calls in arrears	312 6 3	
Balance ...	3,747 9 9	
Add calls paid in advance ...	57 0 0	3,804 9 9
Profit and loss account ...	......	19,845 8 11
Other sums owing by the Company—		
(a) For expenses ...	260 0 0	
(b) Due to Managing Agents ...	1,787 15 0	2,047 15 0
Reserve for outstanding premiums ...		
(a) Provident Life ...	1,504 10 6	
(b) Provident Marriage ...	910 12 9	2,415 7 3
Premiums in suspense ...	......	513 4 0
Total ...		1,18,487 12 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assets of Ordinary Life Assurance Fund as per Balance Sheet.	......	5,160 8 0
Investments—		
(a) 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs 52,000 at cost	50,162 2 6	
(b) 4 per cent. P. T. Debentures for Rs. 7,500 at cost.	7,838 6 0	58,000 8 6
Security deposit account—3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 25,000 deposited with the Comptroller-General at cost.	20,594 15 0	20,594 15 6
Loan account—		
(a) On personal security considered good ...	2,700 0 0	
(b) On collateral security considered good ...	8,934 0 0	
(c) On mortgage ...	2,450 0 0	
(d) On mortgage to a Director ...	725 0 0	14,809 0 0
Advance to Agents ...	......	211 2 6
Outstanding with Agent ...	......	563 3 0
Outstanding premiums—		
(a) Provident Life ..	3,271 0 0	
(b) Provident Marriage	1,980 0 0	5,251 0 0
Interest accrued but not paid ...	......	304 12 3
Furniture (less depreciation) ...	......	3,223 14 0
Cash Account—		
(a) With bankers on current account ...	7,300 0 6	
(b) In hand ...	2,568 11 9	9,868 12 3
Total ...		1,18,487 12 0

We beg to report that we have audited the Palance Sheet of the Bengal Provident and Insurance Company, Limited, dated 30th June 1914 and as above set forth and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We further certify that we have seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General for the India Government Securities lodged with him.

PIYUSH KANTI GHOSH, *Chairman*

P. N. DAS GUPTA, *Secretary, for Managing Agents.*

P. C. MOZUMDAR, S. C. SANYAL, } *Directors*

CALCUTTA, *15th September 1914.*

B. MUKHERJEE, *Registered Accountants. Auditors.*

Capital Assurance Company, Limited.

CAPITAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

Established—1910.

Directors.

Mr. A. C. Roy.

Dr. K. L. Mukerjee.

Mr. K. B. Roy Chowdhuri.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. J. C. Ghose & (

Capital Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December 1913.

Ordinary Life Assurance Account.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Ordinary Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	......	1,806 15 1	Claims under Policies outstanding—		
Premiums	......	4,321 1 0	By death	......	1,500 0 0
Interest on Investment	804 13 10	......	Expenses of Management:—		
Less Income Tax thereon	19 3 10	785 10 0	Commission, etc.	477 4 11	......
Fines	......	4 10 0	Medical Fees	935 0 0	......
			Policy Stamp	28 14 0	1,441 2 11
			Amount of Ordinary Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year or as per Balance Sheet.	......	3,977 1 2
Total ...	......	6,918 4 1	Total ...	......	6,918 4 1

Examined and found correct.

B. CHOWDRI, A.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

15th August 1914.

Capital Assurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

PROVIDENT LIFE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year ...	......	7,791 6 2
Premiums	......	53,266 8 0
Other receipts—		
Admission Fees	456 4 0	
Intimation Fees	183 13 0	
Annual Fees	3,456 0 0	
Amendment and Fine Fees	97 8 0	
		4,193 9 0
Balance—		
Loss resulting from Provident Life business ...	......	60 398 5 4
Total ...	......	1,25,649 12 6

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Claims under policies paid and outstanding—		
Claims admitted and paid	50,978 4 0	
Do. intimated	46,090 0 0	97,068 4 0
Expenses of Management—		
Commission	13,665 5 3	
Policy Stamps	14 13 0	
Establishment	[illegible],946 9 0	
Rent, Tax and Agency Allowances	2,344 0 2	
Printing and Stationery...	1,194 2 0	
Postage and Telegrams	187 12 0	
Charges, General	1,767 13 10	
Advertisement	445 11 0	
Directors' Fees	313 14 11	
Auditors' Fees	200 0 0	
Interest and Discount	1,382 15 1	
Law Charges	1,676 14 0	
General Manager's Gharry Hire	187 8 0	28,327 6 3
Losses—		
Depreciation in furniture	......	254 2 3
Total ...	......	1,25,649 12 6

Examined and found correct.

B. CHOWDRI, A.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

15th August 1914.

Capital Assurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

PROVIDENT MARRIAGE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Claims under Policies paid and outstanding—		
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year ...	......	10,980 15 8	Claims admitted and paid	46,223 8 0	
			Claims intimated	23,154 0 0	69,377 8 0
Premiums	......	70,922 8 0			
			Expenses of Management—		
Other Receipts—			Commission	17,775 14 11	
			Policy Stamp	20 7 0	
Admission Fees	638 12 0		Establishment	6,925 2 0	
Intimation Fees	257 4 0		Rent, Tax and Agency Allowance	3,281 10 5	
			Printing and Stationery	1,671 12 0	
Annual Fees	4,838 0 0		Postage and Telegrams	262 14 0	
Amendment and Fine Fees	136 7 0		Charges, General	2,475 0 4	
		5,870 7 0	Advertisement	624 1 6	
			Directors' Fees	439 8 3	
Balance—			Auditors' Fees	200 0 0	
Loss resulting from Provident Marriage Business ...	......	20,182 1 6	Interest and Discount	[illegible],936 2 0	
			Law charges	2,347 11 0	
			General Manager's Gharry Hire	262 8 0	38,222 11 5
			Losses—		
			Depreciation in furniture	......	35[illegible] 12 9
Total ...	......	1,07,956 0 2	Total ...	......	1,07,956 0 2

Examined and found correct.

B. CHOWDRI, A.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

15th August 1914.

Capital Assurance Company, Limited.

Classified Statement of New Business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913.			Portion thereof reassured.		
	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Whole Life	18,000 0	579 8	......	......	......	......
Whole Life by Limited Payment ...	5,500 0	254 12	......	......	......	......
Endowment Assurances ...	46,000 0	2,372 14	......	......	......	......
Pure Endowment	*Nil*	*Nil*	......	......	......	......
Term Assurance	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other classes	2,44,442 0	16,296 0	......	......	......	......
Total ...	3,03,942 0	19,503 2	......	......	......	......

State also :—New annuities (state number and annual amount)—*Nil.*

Total sum Assured and Bonuses (less reassurances) remaining in force at the end of year 1913 on lives of Residents in India :—Rs. 3,02,942.

Number and amount of Annuities (less reassurances) remaining in force at the end of year 1913 on lives of Residents in India :—*Nil.*

Largest sum on which the Company has granted an Assurance on any one life during the year after deduction of any portion reassured is Rs. 2,000.

Statement of the total investments in India of the Life Assurance and Annuity Funds is Rs. 24,691-10-9.

K. B. Roy Chowdhri,
Managing Agent

Capital Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet at 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund	3,977 1 2	
Outstanding Claims	1,500 0 0	
Outstanding Commission Agency, allowance and Medical Fees.	365 2 2	5,842 3 4
Shareholders' Capital paid up	......	2,100 0 0
Share forfeited	......	2,800 0 0
Profit and Loss Account (Balance from last account)	......	63 7 9
Outstanding Liabilities of Provident Life Account—		
Claims admitted but not paid	28,496 8 0	
Claims intimated	46,090 0 0	
Commission due	1,269 10 0	75,856 2 0
Outstanding Liabilities of Provident Marriage Account—		
Claims admitted but not paid	16,945 0 0	
Claims intimated	23,154 0 0	
Commission due	1,121 4 0	41,220 4 0
Other sums owing by the Company—		
Employees' security deposit	6,600 0 0	
Loan account	4,095 0 0	
Amount due to Bank	2,71[illegible] 4 0	
Suspense account	1,400 11 8	
Sundry creditors	18,332 7 10	33,147 7 6
Total ...	......	1,61,029 8 7

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investments—			
Deposit with the Comptroller-General—			
$3\frac{1}{2}$% Government Promissory Notes for	8,500		
3% Government Promissory Notes for	16,500		
	25,000 at cost	21,791 0 9	
$3\frac{1}{2}$% Government Promissory Notes for	3,000 at cost	2,900 10 0	24,691 10 9
Agents' balances		......	19,008 5 2
Outstanding premiums—			
Life Assurance Account		284 4 0	
Provident Life Account		5,078 8 0	
Provident Marriage Account		4,485 0 0	9,847 12 0
Outstanding Annual Fees—			
Provident Life Account		1,073 0 0	
Provident Marriage Account		1,502 0 0	2,575 0 0
Outstanding interest		......	352 8 0
Other sums owing to the Company—			
W. C. May		5,108 4 0	
L. Ghosal		7,209 1 0	
Deposit account		1,050 0 0	
Sundry debtors		4,963 2 6	18,330 7 6
Losses—			
Loss resulting from Provident Life Business as per Revenue Account.		40,398 5 4	
Loss resulting from Provident Marriage Business as per Revenue Account.		20,182 1 6	60,580 6 10
Furniture—Less written off		......	5,489 14 3
Cash—			
In Current Account		119 14 4	
In hand		33 9 9	153 8 1
Total ...		......	1,61,029 8 7

Directors { A. C. ROY.
KISSORY LAL MOOKERJEE.
K. B. ROY CHOWDHURY.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1914.

The Capital Assurance Company, Limited,
East India Agency, *per*
J. C. GHOSH & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Certified to be correct and in conformity with Law subject to my report of even date.

B. CHOWDRI, A.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

CHITTAGONG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Chittagong.

ESTABLISHED—1909.

The names of the Directors and Office-bearers for the year ending May 1913.

Babu Mohim Chandra Das, B.L., Pleader.
„ Rasik Chandra Hazari, „
„ Pulin Chandra Das, „
„ Ramesh Chandra Sen, B.L., „
„ Jagat Chandra Acharjee, Zaminder.
„ Purna Chandra Sen, Mukhtiar.
„ Charu Chandra Sen, Vakil.
„ Jogendra Lal Das, Pleader.
„ Barada Kumar Nandi, „
„ Ram Kanu Sarma, Zaminder.
„ Rasik Chandra Acharjee, „
„ Ramesh Charan Rakshit, Pleader.

Managing Director

Babu Narendra Kumar Das, Vakil.

Auditor.

Babu Iswar Chandra Das Gupta, Pleader.

Secretary.

Babu Girish Chandra Acharjee.

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ending the 31st May 1913.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance fund at the beginning of the year.	...	67,916 14 2	Claims under policies paid and outstanding	......	56,573 0 0
			EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT:—		
			Agents' Commission	......	7,071 14 9
PREMIUMS	...	60,201 10 9	Salaries of officers and peons	......	2,905 12 6
			Travelling expenses	......	19 8 0
INTERESTS:—			M. Directors' fees	......	600 0 0
(1) For overdue premiums	1,671 6 0		Auditors' fees	......	200 0 0
(2) On investments	1,020 0 6		Rent for the office occupied by the Company.	......	300 0 0
(3) From loans	2,391 7 9				
(4) From Bank deposits	197 9 0		Rent for an agent's office	......	16 0 0
(5) Outstanding interests on loans and decrees.	1,027 5 3		Law charges	......	1,500 2 6
			Advertising	......	168 9 9
		6,307 12 6	Postage and receipt stamps	......	332 7 0
Costs of suits decreed	...	208 2 3	Income-tax	......	34 8 6
Policy costs realized	...	937 8 0	Establishment costs paid to chief agents.	......	992 0 0
Admission fees realized	...	1,174 0 0			
Amount realized for granting new policies	...	11 0 0	Policy stamps	......	706 8 0
			Safe custody allowance of G. P. Notes paid to National Bank of India, Limited.	......	87 14 0
Amount realized for change of nominees	...	5 0 0			
Received on minor accounts	...	0 12 0			
Price of Hundis realized from debtors.	...	73 8 0	Corporation of Calcutta tax paid for Chief Agency office.	......	25 4 0
Price of cheque forms realized from debtors.	...	0 4 0	Luggage expenses	......	6 13 0
			Carriage hire	......	2 12 0
Share certificate costs realized.	...	3 12 0	Cooli hire	......	3 9 6
			Hundi Stamps	......	73 8 0
Establishment costs realized from debtors.	...	19 14 6	Cheque forms	......	1 5 0
			Depreciation in furniture	......	61 14 11
			Registration fees for filing Government sanction for change of name.	......	5 0 0
			Registration fees for filing annual list.	......	5 0 0
			Sign-board printing	......	14 9 3
			Printing, Stationery and bookbinding.	......	851 7 10½
			Lamp and clock repairs	......	2 11 0
			Last year's outstanding premiums unrealized and written off.	......	1,724 0 0
			Life Assurance fund at the end of the year 31st May 1913.	......	62,573 14 7½
Total ...	...	1,36,860 2 2	Total ...	......	1,36,860 2 2

Statement of subscriptions received from qualified and unqualified subscribers for the year ending 31st May 1913.

—	Subscriptions from qualified subscribers.	Subscriptions from unqualified subscribers	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Section A.			
Class I	12,002 0 0	2,421 0 0	14,423 0 0
Class II	4,520 0 0	1,255 0 0	5,775 0 0
Class III	28,009 9 0	5,069 0 0	33,078 9 0
Class IV	4,698 1 9	837 8 0	5,535 9 9
Section B			
Class I	60 0 0	420 0 0	480 0 0
Class II	3 0 0	48 0 0	51 0 0
Class III	77 0 0	667 0 0	744 0 0
Class IV	11 0 0	103 8 0	114 8 0
Total ...	49,380 10 9	10,821 0 0	60,201 10 9

GIRISH CHANDRA ACHARJEE,
Secretary.

Dated 29th July 1914.

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Classified Statement of New Business.

Class of Policy	Total new Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending the 31st May 1913.			Portion thereof Re-assured.		
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Endowment assurances ...	4,14,500	24,870	......	......	......	......

Total sums assured remaining in force at the end of the year ending the 31st May 1913—Rs. 8,64,600
Largest sum assured is Rs. 400

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet for the year ending the 31st May 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance fund ...	62,573 14 7½	
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid.	15,298 0 0	
Claims outstanding of the last year.	101 15 0	
Deposit on return of last year's claims.	100 5 0	
Auditor's fees unpaid ...	50 0 0	
M. Director's fees unpaid ...	150 0 0	
Unpaid dividends ...	5 15 0	
Unpaid bonus ...	11 11 0	
Unpaid establishment costs of head office.	38 14 0	
Unpaid house rent to an agent.	16 0 0	
Shareholders' Capital paid up.	2,455 0 0	
Deposit of Premiums and penalty.	66 11 9	
Premiums received in advance.	[illegible] 8 0	
Unpaid agent's Commission	4 11 0	
Last year's deposits of premiums and penalty not withdrawn.	163 4 0	
		81,150 13 4½
Total ...	......	81,150 13 4½

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investments :—		
3 per cent. G. P. notes to the value of Rs 35,000 deposited with the Comptroller-General at costs.	......	29,057 12 0
3 per cent G. P. notes purchased during the year to the value Rs. 15,000 at costs	......	12,437 4 0
Purchase of interests with above	......	59 10 6
For purchase of land ...	......	4,000 0 0
Loans :—		
On Hundis ...	21,755 0 0	
To directors and officers of the Company.	2,162 8 0	
		23,917 8 0
Decrees	......	1,540 4 9
Furniture (less depreciation at 5 per cent.)	......	1,176 12 4
Initial costs of the registration of the Company, etc.	......	232 8 9
Cash :—		
In hand	......	317 6 7½
In current deposits with National Bank of India, Limited.	......	3,000 0 1
In current deposits with Hindustan Co-operative Bank, Limited, at Dacca.	......	1,589 1 0
In fixed deposits with Islamabad Town Bank.	......	1,070 13 4
Outstanding interests on Hundis.	......	866 2 9
Outstanding premiums ...	......	1,708 8 0
Advance to chief agents...	......	114 13 6
Advance to Friends & Co., chief agents for establishment cost of June and July 1913.	......	19 15 0
Stock of policy stamps ...	......	17 10 0
Stock of postage and receipt stamps.	......	11 14 9
Stock of Hundis ...	......	12 12 0
Total ...	......	81,150 13 4½

I do hereby certify that I have examined the Balance Sheet and accounts of the Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st May 1913, with the vouchers and that in my opinion the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars required by the Company's regulations and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs.

ISWAR CHANDRA DAS GUPTA,

Auditor.

11-7-13.

Ramesh Chandra Sen, *Chairman of the Directors' Meeting held on 11-7-13.*

Mohim Chandra Das,
Pulin Chandra Das,
Jogendra Lal Das,
Purna Chandra Sen, } *Directors.*

Narendra Kumar Das, *Managing Director.*

GIRISH CHANDRA ACHARJEE,

Secretary.

11-7-13.

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

The names of the Directors and Office-bearers for the year ending on the 31st May 1914.

Babu Mohim Chandra Das, B.L., Pleader
,, Rasik Chandra Hazari, Pleader.
,, Pulin Chandra Das, Pleader.
,, Ramesh Chandra Sen, B.L., Pleader.
,, Jagat Chandra Acharjee, Zamindar.
,, Purna Chandra Sen, Mukhtiar.
,, Charu Chandra Sen, Vakil.
,, Jogendra Lal Das, Pleader.
,, Sachindra Nath Datta, Pleader.
,, Ram Kanu Sarma, Zamindar.
,, Rasik Chandra Acharjee, Zamindar.
,, Ramesh Charan Rakshit, Pleader.
,, Narendra Kumar Das, Vakil, *Managing Director*.

Secretary.

Babu Girish Chandra Acharjee.

Auditor.

Thomas A. Palmer, Esq., F.L.A.A.

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To amount of Life Insurance fund at the beginning of the year.	......	62,573 14 7½	By Claims under policies paid at death.	24,545 0 0	
			" Claims intimated but not paid.	21,730 0 0	
To premium from :—					46,275 0 0
Qualified members ...	36,657 0 0				
Unqualified members ...	8,667 8 0		" Expenses of management.		
		45,324 8 0	Commission ...	5,554 3 6	
To interest on :—			Chief Agency establishment	1,261 0 0	
Investments ...	1,297 7 5				
Bank deposits ...	144 12 11		Agents' rewards ...	15 0 0	
Loans, Deposit and Decrees.	2,429 11 9		Salaries ...	2,343 7 9	
			Travelling expenses ...	17 6 9	
Overdue premiums ...	867 2 0		Managing Director's fees	600 0 0	
		4,739 2 1	Auditor's fees and expenses.	525 4 0	
To Admission fees ...	......	978 0 0			
" Policy stamps ...	......	662 0 0	Rent for offices occupied by the Company.	345 0 0	
" Hundi stamps ...	......	21 12 0			
			Law charges ...	862 4 0	
" Law charges outstanding on decrees.	......	677 12 3	Advertising ...	97 12 0	
" Fees for renewal of policies.	......	12 0 0	Printing and Stationery	529 15 0	
			Postage and Stamps ...	268 1 9	
" Fees for change of nominees.	......	14 0 0	Telegrams ...	1 2 6	
" Share certificate fee ...	......	0 12 0	Policy stamps ...	497 4 0	
			Hundi stamps ...	21 12 0	
			General charges ...	42 0 11	
					12,981 10 2
			" Outstanding premiums of last year written off as irrecoverable.	......	534 0 0
			" Preliminary expenses written off.	......	232 8 9
			" Depreciation on furniture 5 per cent on Rs. 1,199-10-6.	......	59 15 9
			" Amount of Life Insurance Fund at the end of the year.	......	54,920 10 3½
Total ...	......	1,15,003 12 11½	Total ...		1,15,003 12 11½

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Statement of subscriptions received from qualified and unqualified subscribers in the year ending 31st May 1914.

Class.	Subscription from qualified subscribers.	Subscription from unqualified subscribers.			Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
SECTION A.							
Class I	9,490	1,790	0	0	11,280	0	0
" II	3,675	474	8	0	4,149	8	0
" III	19,893	3,140	0	0	23,033	0	0
" IV	2,703	298	8	0	3,001	8	0
SECTION B.							
Class I	302	1,071	0	0	1,373	0	0
" II	6	51	0	0	57	0	0
" III	554	1,714	0	0	2,268	0	0
" IV	34	128	8	0	162	8	0
Total ...	36,657	8,667	8	0	45,324	8	0

GIRISH CHANDRA ACHARJEE,
Secretary,

NARENDRA KUMAR DAS,
Managing Director.

The 19th February 1915.

MOHIM CHANDRA DAS, } *Directors.*
JOGENDRO LAL DAS, }

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Statement showing the amount of Life Assurance business done during the year ending 31st May 1914.

Class of Policy.	Total new Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending the 31st May 1914.			Portion thereof Reassured.		
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Endowment assurances ...	2,20,100	13,206	...	...	...	...

	Rs.
Total sums assured remaining in force at the end of the year ending the 31st May, 1914, is	7,28,300
Largest sum assured is	400

Chittagong Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance sheet on 31st May 1914.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Insurance Fund as per Revenue account.	54,920 10 3½	
Outstanding liability of Life Insurance Fund.	22,314 6 0	
		77,235 0 3½
Subscribed Capital—492 shares at Rs. 50 each.	24,600 0 0	
Paid-up Capital—492 shares at Rs 5 each.	......	2,460 0 0
Premiums received in advance.	47 0 0	
Premiums and Penalty in suspense.	330 12 3	
		377 12 3
Sundry Liabilities—		
Establishment charges ...	174 0 0	
Agents' commission ..	14 1 0	
Managing Director's fee	600 0 0	
Auditor's fee and expenses.	525 4 0	
Dividend unclaimed ...	5 15 0	
Bonus unclaimed ...	11 11 0	
		1,330 15 0
Total ...	......	81,403 11 6½

Assets	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investments—		
Deposit with Comptroller General—		
3 per cent. G. P. Notes, face value Rs. 58,000 at cost	......	48,193 11 0
Indian Government Securities—		
3 per cent. G. P. Notes, face value Rs. 3,500 at cost.	......	2,929 4 5
Agent's balances ...	......	91 0 3
Outstanding Premiums ...	......	2,338 8 0
Deposit for purchase of land	1,000 0 0	
Add—Interest outstanding thereon.	360 0 0	
		1,360 0 0
Loans to Directors and Officers of the Company—		
Babu Rashik Ch. Acharjee, *Director*	982 6 0	
" Ramesh Ch. Rakshit, *Director.*	1,054 13 6	
" Sachindra Nath Datt *Director.*	592 8 0	
" Jogendra Lal Das, *Director.*	346 13 0	
" G. C. Acharjee, *Secretary.*	150 0 0	
" Gyanendra Lal Sen, *Clerk.*	151 5 9	
		3,277 14 3
Bills receivable ...	11,082 4 0	
Add—interest outstanding thereon.	552 13 6	
		11,635 1 6
*Decreed accounts outstanding	......	7,315 6 6
Cash on deposit with the Islamabad Town Bank, Limited.	......	534 6 0
Cash on current account with the National Bank of India, Limited.	51 3 0	
Cash on current account with the Co-operative Hindustan Bank, Limited	1,791 8 6	
In hand	703 1 1½	
		2,545 12 7½
Stamps in stock ...	......	43 0 3
Furniture and Fittings ...	1,199 10 6	
Less—Depreciation at 5 per cent.	59 15 9	
		1,139 10 9
Total ...	......	81,403 11 6½

* Out of this sum, the sum of Rs 484-8-9 is a bad debt.

CHITTAGONG,
20th July 1914.

THOS. PALMER,
Auditor.

NARENDRA KUMAR DAS,
Managing Director.

RASICK CHANDRA HAZARI,
PULIN CHANDRA DAS,
JOGENDRA LAL DAS,
RAMESH CHARAN RAKSHIT,
MOHIM CHANDRA DAS,
} *Directors.*

GIRISH CHANDRA ACHARJEE,
Secretary,—24-7-14.

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

EASTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1908.

Members of the Directorate during the year 1913.

J. N. Mallick, Esq.

Rai Jatindra Nath Chowdhury, M.A., B.L.

N. L. Chowdhury, Esq.

Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Das.

B. B. Sen, Esq.

P. C. Mukherji, Esq.

M. C. Kundu, Esq,

H. K. Roy Chowdhury, Esq.

J. N. Roy Chowdhury, Esq.

M. N. Mukherjee, Esq.

P. K. Das, Esq.

B. B. Palit, Esq.

S. Roy Chowdhury, *Ex-officio.*

Principal Officer of the Company.

S. ROY CHOWDHURY,
General and Finaacial Manager.

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December 1913.

Ordinary Life Assurance.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of life assurance funds at the beginning of the year ...		19,179 8 0	Claims under policies paid and outstanding—		
Premiums ...	35,687 6 3		By Death paid ...	5,000 0 0	
Less Re-insurance ...	98 4 0		" Death outstanding ...	14,400 0 0	
		35,589 2 3			19,400 0 0
Interest, Dividends and Rents	795 0 0		" Surrenders		229 12 0
Less Income Tax thereon ...	20 11 3		Expenses of management—		
		774 4 9	By Commission ...	3,798 11 3	
Other receipts—			" Salaries ...	8,324 15 2	
Policy Loan and premium Interest ...		91 3 3	" Travelling expenses ...	444 11 7	
			" Directors' fees ...	103 10 9	
			" Auditors' fees ...	360 0 0	
			" Medical fees ...	1,860 0 6	
			" Rents of other offices occupied by the company ...	2,095 2 8	
			" Law charges ...	1,743 5 9	
			" Advertising ...	1,045 6 4	
			" Printing and stationery	509 10 1	
			" Policy Stamps ...	60 0 0	
			" Actuary's fee ...	100 0 0	
			" General charges ...	747 2 9	
			" Postage and Telegrams	320 12 4	
			" Interest on calls in advance ...	368 15 4	
					21,882 8 6
			S. Ghosh claim a/c ...		2,160 0 0
			Amount of life assurance funds at the end of the year ...		11,961 13 9
Total ...		55,634 2 3	Total ...		55,634 2 3

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

Provident Fund Life Assurance.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance fund at the beginning of the year.	2,312 11 7	Claims under policies paid and outstanding :—		
Premiums	5,595 15 0	By Death	3,547 0 0	
Miscellaneous receipts :—		„ Death Outstanding ...	3,215 8 0	
				6,762 8 0
Admission fee, amendment fee, etc. ...	175 4 0	„ Surrenders		343 13 0
Balance being deficit of fund ...	6,841 10 3	Expenses of management:—		
		By commission ..	2,315 13 7	
		„ Salaries	1,938 3 0	
		„ Travelling expenses ...	111 12 0	
		„ Directors' fees ...	15 13 5	
		„ Auditors' fees ...	55 0 0	
		„ Rents of other offices occupied by the Company.	312 2 10	
		„ Law Charges ...	1,039 0 11	
		„ Advertising ...	172 9 11	
		„ Printing and Stationery ...	86 10 7	
		„ General Charges ...	178 14 6	
		„ Postage and Telegram ...	67 5 1	
		„ Interest on calls in advance ...	56 5 1	
				6,349 11 10
		S. Ghosh claim a/c		330 0 0
		M. C. Chatterjee claim a/c		1,139 8 0
Total ...	14,925 8 10	Total ...		14,925 8 10

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

Provident Fund Marriage Assurance.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Account of Marriage Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year	3,531	2	5	Claims under policies paid and outstanding :—						
Premium	7,300	3	0	By marriage claims paid ...	6,010	11	0			
Miscelleneous receipt :—				" marriage claims outstanding.	8,145	0	0			
Admission fees	103	8	0					14,155	11	0
Balance being deficit of fund	13,672	12	4	Expenses of management :—						
				By Commission ...	3,069	7	2			
				" Salaries ...	2,602	12	3			
				" Travelling expenses ...	149	0	7			
				" Directors' fees ...	21	9	7			
				" Auditors' fees ...	75	0	0			
				" Rents of other offices occupied by Company	425	11	2			
				" Law charges ...	1,387	9	5			
				" Advertising ...	234	14	0			
				" Printing and Stationery	115	8	6			
				" General charges ...	241	11	11			
				" Postage and Telegrams	91	4	9			
				" Interest on calls in advance ...	76	12	9			
								8,491	6	9
				S. Ghosh claim a/c ...	......			450	0	0
				M. C. Chatterjee claim a/c ...	......			1,510	8	0
Total ...	24,607	9	9	Total ...				24,607	9	9

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT *for the year ending 31st December 1913.*

Industrial Life Assurance.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of life assurance fund at the beginning of the year	174 9 1	By claims paid and outstanding :—		
Premiums	848 8 0	By Death paid	......	25 8 0
		" Death outstanding ...	*Nil.*	
		" Surrenders	......	10 8 0
		Expenses of management :		
		By Commission ...	70 4 0	
		" Salaries ...	164 8 11	
		" Travelling expenses ...	4 9 7	
		" Directors' fees ...	2 14 3	
		" Auditors' fees ...	10 0 0	
		" Rents of other offices occupied by the Company ...	56 12 3	
		" Law charges ...	47 11 11	
		" Advertising ...	29 0 7	
		" Printing and Stationery ...	12 0 4	
		" General charges ...	24 4 5	
		" Postage and Telegram ...	8 14 4	
		" Interest on calls in advance	10 3 10	
				441 4 5
		S. Ghosh claim a/c ...		60 0 0
		Balance of fund at the end of the year ...		485 12 8
Total ...	1,023 1 1	Total ...		1,023 1 1

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Classified statement of New Business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913.			Portion thereof re-assured.		
	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Whole Life	23,000 0	713 2	...	...	...	...
Whole Life by limited payments.	1,500 0	68 0	...	...	...	...
Endowment Assurances ...	88,000 0	7,003 10	...	...	...	...
Pure Endowments	1,02,500 0	4,054 4	...	...	...	...
Term Assurances	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,15,000 0	11,867 0	...	...	...	...

Total sums assured (less re-assurances) remaining in force at the end of year 1913 on lives of residents in India (including Burma)—Rs. 5,88,000.

Largest sum for which the Company has granted an Assurance payable on the death of any one life during the year—Rs. 6,000 under ordinary Endowment Assurance for 25 years.

Statement of the total investments in India of the Life Assurance funds:—

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
(1) Deposit with the Comptroller-General—3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes for ...	9,000	
Deposit with the Comptroller-General—3 per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes for ...	16,000	
	25,000	22,091 14 0
(2) Loans on Company's Policies within their surrender value		1,872 0 0
(3) Loan on Personal Securities		840 0 0
(4) In Current Account (in Bank)		1,557 15 9
		26,361 13 9

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Profit and Loss Account at 31st December 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at 1st January 1913 ...	807	12	6	Deposit Interest	30	7	0
Managing Agency Charges ...	1,200	0	0	Share Stamp	6	4	0
Other receipts	7	3	0	Furniture and fittings written off.	433	0	6
				Business extensions written off.	1,515	4	0
Total ...	2,014	15	6	Total ...	2,014	15	6

Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance sheet as on the 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Life Assurance Funds :—						
Ordinary Life ...	11,961	13	9			
Industrial ...	485	12	8			
				12,447	10	5
Claims intimated or admitted but not paid :—						
Ordinary Life ...	14,400	0	0			
P. F. Life ...	3,215	8	0			
P. F. Marriage ...	8,145	0	0			
				25,760	8	0
Share-holder's Capital paid up	22,128	14	0			
Share Calls paid in advance	5,415	0	0			
				27,543	14	0
Shares Forfeited account ...				11,552	0	0
Other sums owing by the Company :—						
Co-operative Hindustan Bank, Calcutta ...	641	12	9			
Sundry Creditors ...	7,089	1	8			
Employees' Security Deposit ...	4,700	0	0			
Adjusting Accounts, viz., Commission, Establishment, etc., due at 31st December 1913 ...	6,455	1	9			
Sums remaining unidentified and unadjusted ...	5,754	7	0			
				24,640	7	2
Total				1,01,944	7	7

ASSETS.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Loans on Company's policies within their surrender values ...		1,872	0	0			
Loans on personal securities on ordinary Promissory Notes—							
Good ...	3,104 11 6						
Doubtful ...	110 0 0						
		3,214	11	6			
					5,086	11	6
Investments :—							
Deposit with the Comptroller-General —							
3½ per cent G. P. Notes for	9,000 0 0						
3 per cent G. P. Notes for	16,000 0 0						
	25,000 0 0 at cost				22,091	14	0
Agents' Balances :							
Good ...	4,111 2 7						
Doubtful ...	11,397 12 6						
					15,508	15	1
Outstanding Premiums ...					11,018	3	0
Outstanding Interest ...					710	5	6
Cash :—							
In hand ...	149 5 9						
In current account ...	1,641 4 5						
					1,790	10	2
Lodged as security 4 per cent. P. T. Debenture ...	500 0 0						
4 per cent. Municipal Debentures...	500 0 0						
	1,000 0 0 at cost				1,053	3	3
Other assets :—							
By furniture and fittings		4,339	2	0			
Less depreciation at 10 per cent ...		433	0	0			
					3,906	2	0
Sundry debtors :—							
Good ...	1,051 8 0						
Doubtful ...	3,027 6 9						
		...			4,078	14	0
Preliminary expenses ...		...			3,831	8	0
Business extension ...		13,898	13	7			
Amount written off ...		1,545	4	0			
					12,353	9	7
Balance being deficit from P. F. Life Revenue account ...		6,841	10	3			
Balance being deficit from P. F. Marriage Revenue account		13,672	12	4			
					20,514	6	7
Total					1,01,944	7	7

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Eastern Life Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1913 with the vouchers and have found them correct.

We have seen the receipts of the Comptroller-General for the India Government Securities lodged with them.

We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet correctly sets forth the position of the Company as at 31st December 1913.

We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

Examined and found correct.

A. C. RICE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.

T. C. BOSE,

General and Financial Manager.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th June 1914.

NARENDRA LAL CHOWDHURY, *Chairman*,
S. ROY CHOWDHURY,
AMULYA CHANDRA MUKHERJEE,
T. C. BOSE (*ex-officio*),
} *Directors.*

Hindu Provident Fund, Limited.

HINDU PROVIDENT FUND, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1891.

Members of the Directorate during the year ending 31st March 1914.

(1) Babu Ambica Charan Banerjee.

(2) „ Tej Chander Bose.

(3) „ Jogesh Chander Bose, B.L.

(4) „ Jai Gopal Nandi.

(5) „ Pramatha Chander Kar, M.A.

(6) „ Abinash Chandra Banerji, M.A.

(7) „ Priya Brata Bose.

(8) „ Dina Nath Bose, B.L.

(9) „ Surendra Nath Ghosh.

(10) „ Mohendra Nath Ghosh.

(11) „ Kali Krishna Sen, B.L.

Chief Officers of the Fund during the same period

(1) Babu Ambica Charan Banerjee,
Chairman.

(2) „ Jogesh Chander Bose, B.L.,
Hony. Secretary.

(3) „ Tej Chander Bose,
Hony. Jt. Secretary and Treasurer

Hindu Provident Fund, Limited.

Revenue account for the year ending 31st March 1914.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	(a)	1,19,807 4 5	Claims under policies paid and outstanding by death.	......	15,500 0 0
			Expenses of management— Establishment ...	3,105 12 6	
Premiums	......	44,880 10 0	Audit fee ...	200 0 0	
Miscellaneous—			Rent of office building	720 0 0	
Renewal fee ...	18 0 0		Stationery ...	147 15 3	
Transfer „ ...	5 0 0		Printing ...	1,256 1 9	
Fine ...	388 0 0		Postage and Telegrams	654 15 6	
Premium on Debentures.	121 4 0		Medical examination fees	1,744 5 0	
Discount ...	1,186 4 0		Stamping certificate of membership.	117 14 0	
Sundries ...	8 0 0	1,727 0 0	Advertisement charges	1,806 2 3	
Interest— On G. P. Notes, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures 3,137 2 7 *Less* income tax. 70 6 9			Travelling allowances	41 1 3	
			Receipt stamps ...	28 5 0	
			Pension ...	130 0 0	
	3,066 11 10		License ...	100 0 0	
On Bank Deposit ...	416 6 9		Sundries ...	190 0 3	10,242 8 0
On difference of rates of premium for changing terms, etc.	14 4 9		Commission to agents	2,754 5 2	
			„ to Official Trustee of Bengal.	36 11 4	
On arrears of premium ...	361 11 0		Commission to Bank of Bengal.	6 12 7	
On loan granted to members	1,131 2 0	4,990 14 4	Commission to Banks ...	32 8 0	
			„ Comptroller General.	1 3 0	2,831 8 1
			Law charges ...	......	20 0 0
			Surrender value ...	......	2,603 9 1
			Property ...	......	146 8 3
			Actuary's fee ...	......	784 7 0
			Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year.	......	1,39,277 4 4
TOTAL ...	......	1,71,405 12 9	TOTAL ...	......	1,71,405 12 9

Examined and found correct and in conformity with the Law.

CALCUTTA,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Dated the 15th August 1914.

SIDHESSAR BOSE,
K. S. PALIT, } *Auditors.*

(a) The difference between these and last year's balance due to certain figures as follows eliminated from the revenue account as per orders conveyed in Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, letter No. 8691—43, dated 17th October 1913, and this office No. 2669, dated 3rd December 1914.

		Rs. A. P.
Death claims outstanding	...	7,166 10 8
Commission due to Agents	...	788 2 2
Medical examination fees	...	328 6 0
Surrender value	...	164 12 9
Law charges	...	110 0 0
Total	...	8,412 15 7
Further deduction on account of deposit	...	531 5 6
Total	...	8,944 5 1

Hindu Provident Fund, Limited.

Classified Statement of new business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances during the year 1913-14.			Portion thereof re-assured.
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
Whole life	39,250	1,008 14 0	*Nil*	No re-assurance.
Whole life by limited payments	38,500	1,640 10 0	*Nil*	
Endowment Assurance ...	1,38,000	7,278 4 0	*Nil*	
Pure endowment terms assurance and other classes.	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	
Total ...	2,15,750	9,927 12 0	......	

	Rs.
1. Total sums assured and bonuses (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year	11,46,500
2. Largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year	2,000

3. The Investment of the Fund at the end of the year 31st March 1914 were Rs. 1,47,552-2-3 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Government Promissory Notes, and cash with the Official Trustee of Bengal	59,896	14	0
Fixed deposit Reserve Fund in the Allahabad Bank, Limited	2,750	8	6
Fixed deposit Reserve Fund in the Delhi and London Bank, Limited	6,808	14	0
Fixed deposit Reserve Fund with Mercantile Bank, Limited	3,000	0	0
Loan with interest granted to members bearing 6 per cent. compound interest	24,124	9	6
Difference of subscription with interest under the new scheme	12,971	4	3
Comptroller and Auditor-General as per Insurance Act	25,000	0	0
Government Promissory Notes and Port Trust Debentures in the safe custody of Delhi and London Bank, Limited	13,000	0	0
Total ...	1,47,552	2	3

Hindu Provident Fund, Limited.

Balance sheet on the 31st March 1914.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Assets	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund on 31st March 1914 ...	1,39,277	4	4	Loans on Policies within their surrender values	22,446	6	6
Claims admitted but not paid ...	12,666	10	8	Interest on loans on Fund's Policies within their surrender values ...	1,678	3	0
Medical Examination fees	201	4	0	Arrears of Premium with interest due from Policy-holders as per resolution No. 3 of the 11th Annual General Meeting held on 30th November 1902 ...	12,971	4	3
Printing Charges	60	10	0	Commission to agents (recoverable) ...	166	3	2
Advertisement Charges	27	8	0	Investments :—			
Deposits	869	7	0	With the Comptroller-General of India ...	25,000	0	0
				With the Official Trustee of Bengal ...	59,896	14	0
				4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debentures with the Delhi and London Bank, Ld. ... 3,000-0-0			
				3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes with the Delhi and London Bank, Ld. ... 10,000-0-0	13,000	0	0
				Cash :—			
				On Fixed deposit with the Delhi and London Bank, Ld. ...	6,808	14	0
				Allahabad Bank, Ld.	2,750	8	6
				Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	3,000	0	0
				On current account with the Delhi and London Bank, Ld	4,829	4	9
				Cash in hand	555	1	10
Total ...	1,53,102	12	0	Total ...	1,53,102	12	0

Examined and found correct and in conformity with the Law.

CALCUTTA : 15th August 1914.

SIDHESSAR BOSE, K. S. PALIT, } *Auditors.*

A. C. BANERJEE, *Chairman.* J. C. BOSE, *Secretary.* TEJ CHUNDER BOSE, *Jt. Secy. & Treasurer.* SURENDAR NATH GHOSE, PRIYABRATA BOSE, } *Directors*

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1907.

Members of the Directorate during the year ending 30th April 1914.

Mr. Hirendranath Datta, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Manmohan Bhattacharjee, M.A.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kaminikumar Chanda, M.A., B.L.

Mr. Brojendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri, Zemindar, Mymensingh.

The Hon'ble Raja Sasikanta Acharjee Bahadur of Mymensingh.

Mr. Hemantakumar Basu, B.A., L.L.B. (*Cantab.*), *Bar.-at-Law.*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarti, M.A., Bar.-at-Law.

Dr. Prankrishna Acharji, M.A., M.B.

Mr. A. Rasul, M.A., B.C.L., *Bar.-at-Law*

Mr. Promathanath Chaudhuri, M.A., *Bar.-at-Law.*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, M.A., B.L., *Vakil, High Court.*

General Secretary.

Mr. Surendranath Tagore.

Controller.

Mr. Sukumar Sen.

Medical Secretary.

Dr. Surendrakumar Banerji.

Auditor.

A. E. Cama, A. C. A.,

Chartered Accountant.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Shareholders Revenue account for the year ending 30th April 1914.

RECEIPTS.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Funds (other than Policy-holders' Funds) at the beginning of the year—			
Landed property Sinking Fund ...	...	3,905 6 3	...
Profit Fund	...	25,158 3 0	...
			29,063 9 3
2. 25 per cent of Premium Income (to which share-holders are entitled under Article 117).	...	...	1,82,978 12 6
3. Interests and rents earned			1,17,505 15 11
4. Other earnings—			
(a) Share Certificate fees, etc. ...	..	935 6 0	...
(b) Profit on sale of G. P. notes and other securities.	...	241 15 0	...
(c) Appreciation in value of Ballygunge land (realised).	...	3,891 0 1	...
(d) Liquidated damages payable by contractors for non-completion of Hindusthan buildings in the terms of a letter of Agreement dated 29th November 1912.	...	15,923 5 4	...
(e) Agents' commission forfeited ...	...	3,853 5 10	...
			24,845 0 3
5. Loan from capital in accordance with Article 116 to be treated as an asset in the Balance Sheet (being equal to amount of new premiums actually realised).	...	...	1,66,237 1 11
TOTAL RS. ...		...	5,20,630 7 10

Examined and found correct.

A. E. CAMA, A.C.A.,

Chartered Accountant,

Auditor.

CALCUTTA,
9th September 1914.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Shareholders' Revenue Account for the year ending 30th April 1914.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Cost of procuration and management of business (both non-recurring and recurring) :—									
Commission including commission on shares	1,04,087	5	0	......			......		
Agents, and Canvassers' allowances	5,9[illegible]3	10	0	......			......		
Prizes to Agents	610	0	0	......			......		
Agency Inspection charges	150	0	0	......			......		
Salaries, etc., (other than to Agents and Canvassers) ...	51,3[illegible]3	13	3	......			......		
Bonus to Employees	2,3[illegible]	8	0	......			......		
Travelling expenses, etc.	2,388	15	3	......			......		
Directorate Fees	3,568	0	0	......			......		
Auditors' Fees (including Quinquennial audit)	2,000	0	0	......			......		
Medical Fees	25,582	3	6	......			......		
Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Society	7,200	0	0	......			......		
Rents for other offices occupied by the Society ...	......			......			......		
Law charges	4,485	6	3	......			......		
Advertising	3,733	4	4	......			......		
Printing and stationery	8,983	0	4	... .			......		
Branch office charges	39,148	1[illegible]	7	......			......		
Postage and Revenue stamps and Telegrams	6,371	9	6	......			......		
General charges	2,944	13	9	......			......		
Lighting and Fans	1,154	5	0	......			......		
				2,72,075	11	9	......		
Interests	......			2,564	4	4	......		
Income-tax	......			312	8	0	......		
Valuation Expenses (other than Actuary's Fees) ...	......			2,702	15	9	......		
Fire Insurance	......			100	0	0	......		
Donation to Flood Relief Funds	......			550	0	0	......		
							2,78,305	7	10
2. Interest at 5 per cent. transferred to Policyholders' Funds in accordance with Article 117.	......			.....			55,935	3	8
3. Recoupment of Capital outlay (at not less than 5 per cent of the Premium Income as per Article 116) :—									
Ordinary	......			39,711	8	6			
Combined	......			5,844	3	7			
							36,595	12	1
4. Other amounts written off :—									
(a) Depreciation of stock	......			1,585	5	5			
(b) Bad and doubtful debts written off	... .			1,844	5	3			
(c) Renewal Commission purchase written off	......			5,106	10	8			
							8,536	5	4
5. Share of Revenue due to Combined Shareholders amounting to 10 per cent of the Combined paid-up Share Capital as at 30th April 1913 (transferred to Combined Premium account *vide* Policy holders' Revenue Account).	......			......			78,173	15	4
6. Dividends payable to Ordinary Shareholders in respect of previous Financial Year.	... ..			......			20,357	9	0
7. Funds (other than Policyholders' Funds) at the end of the year :—									
(a) Property Sinking Funds	......			20,070	9	7			
(b) Profit Fund (including share of revenue due to Ordinary Shareholders).	......			22,655	9	0	42,726	2	7
Total Rs. ...	......			......			5,20,630	7	10

S. SEN,
Controller.

SURENDRA NATH TAGORE,
General Secretary.

S. K. BANERJI,
Medical Secretary and Treasurer.

B. CHAKRAVARTI,
Chairman.

H. N. DATTA.

A. K. FAZLUL HUQ.

} *Members of the Directorate.*

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Policy-holders' Revenue Account for the year ending 30th April 1914.

RECEIPTS	Ordinary.	Combined	Provident and Term Annuity.	Total	DISBURSEMENT	Ordinary	Combined	Provident and Term Annuity	Total
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Policy-holders' Funds at beginning of year.	8,85,076 15 2	453 4 11	39,653 2 1	9,25,183 6 2	1. 25 per cent of Premium Income allocated to Shareholders as contribution of expenditure of Management, etc., under Art 117 (the expenses of Management actually incurred are stated in detail in the Shareholders' Revenue Account They amount to Rs. 2,72,075-11-9, which is 37·01 per cent of the Premium Income)	1,49,914 2 5	29,421 1 10	3,613 8 3	1,82,978 12 6
2 Premium Income less reinsurance (including share of revenue due to combined shareholders amounting to Rs. 78,173-15-4, *vide* Shareholders' Revenue Account).	5,99,656 9 9	1,17,684 7 3	14,574 0 11	7,31,915 1 11	2 Claims intimated (paid and outstanding).				
3. Interest at 5 per cent on Policy-holders' Funds in terms of Art 117 transferred from Shareholders' Revenue Account (The amount of interest actually earned by the society is stated in the Share holders' Revenue Account It amounts to Rs. 1,17,505-15-11).	52,721 2 7	1,025 7 4	2,188 9 9	55,935 3 8	(a) Death Claims ...	1,02,288 13 9	44,700 0 0	...	1,46,988 13 9
4. Other amounts allocated by Actuary from Profit Funds or otherwise.	...	...	...	...	(b) Annuities	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0
					(c) Matured policies ...	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0
					(d) Surrenders, etc ...	8,760 12 0	3,451 8 0	2,012 5 0	14,224 9 0
					Policy-holders' Funds at end of year	12,76,190 15 4	41,590 9 8	50,079 15 6	13,68,161 8 6
TOTAL ...	15,37,154 11 6	1,19,163 3 6	56,415 12 9	17,13,033 11 9	TOTAL Rs ...	15,37,154 11 6	1,19,163 3 6	56,415 12 9	17,13,033 11 9

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1914.

A. E. CAMA, A.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant,
Auditor.

S. SEN,
Controller.

SURENDRA NATH TAGORE,
General Secretary.

S K. BANERJI,
Medical Secretary and Treasurer.

B. CHAKRAVARTI,
Chairman.

H. N. DATTA,

A. K. FAZLUL HUQ,

Members of the Directorate.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Classified Statement of New Business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 30th April 1914.			Portion thereof reassured.		
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Whole Life	8,57,500	28,424	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Whole Life by limited payments.	2,83,750	14,207	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Endowment Assurances...	25,28,125	1,49,531	*Nil*	11,000	516	*Nil*
Pure Endowments ...	25,000	2,894	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Term Assurances ...	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Other Classes ...	*Nil*	*Nii*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
TOTAL Rs. ...	36,94,375	1,95,056	*Nil*	11,000	516	*Nil*

New annuities ... ... *Nil*

Total sums assured and bonuses (less reassurances) remaining in force on 30th April 1914 on lives of residents in India 1,60,60,874

Number and amount of Annuities (less reassurances) remaining in force on 30th April 1914 on lives of residents in India ... ... One annuity of Rs. 15 per mensem 8 years certain.

Largest sum for which the Society has granted an assurance on any one life during the year after deduction of any portion reassured ... ... Rs. 10,000.

Statement of the total investments in India of the Life Assurance and annuity funds ... ... The Life Assurance fund is not invested in separate investments.

SURENDRA NATH TAGORE, *General Secretary.*
B. CHAKRAVARTI, *Chairman.*

SURENDRA KUMAR BANERJEE. *Medical Secretary.*
A. K. FUZLUL HUQ. H. N. DATTA, } *Members of the Directorate.*

CALCUTTA,
The 12th October 1914.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Balance Sheet on the 30th April 1914 prior to adjustment.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Life Assurance Fund	...			36,68,161	8	6			
Outstanding Liabilities of the Life Assurance Fund.	...			1,41,525	0	0	15,09,686	8	6
2. Shareholders' capital paid up ...	14,92,639	9	7						
Add share calls paid in advance	10,606	0	0	15,03,245	9	7			
Less value of 658 shares forfeited	...			7,393	5	4	14,95,852	4	3
3. Land Appreciation Reserve ...	...			...			20,322	9	11
4. Other sums owing by the Society:—									
Unclaimed dividends ...	5,544	9	3	...			...		
Half dividends [held under Art. 18 (i)].	9,819	1	6	15,363	10	9	...		
Security Deposits	...			5,520	0	0			
Sums remaining unadjusted ...	...			30,368	10	0			
Medical Examiners	...			6,820	2	4			
Hindusthan Building Contractors	...			198	10	6	...		
Sundry Creditors	...			66,104	12	10	...		
Landed Property Sinking Fund	20,070	9	7	...			...		
Profit Fund	22,655	9	0	42,726	2	7	1,67,102	1	0
				TOTAL Rs. ...			31,92,963	7	8

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, for the year ending 30th April 1914, with the vouchers as kept at the Head Office and the certified returns from the Branch and Agency Offices, and have found them correct.

I have seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General for the India Government Securities lodged with him.

I certify that I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and that in my opinion the above Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs as at 30th April 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shewn by the Books of the Society.

I further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law.

A. E. CAMA, A.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant,
Auditor.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1914.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

In accordance with the result of the 1st Quinquennial valuation.

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Mortgages on property in India	......	......	1,91,200 0 0
2. Loans on Society's policies within their surrender value ...	......	99,620 10 3	......
Loans on Personal Securities :—			
With Collaterals	59,359 11 7	......	......
On O/D Promissory notes (including Rs. 1,612-2-8, due by an officer)	42,301 7 4	......	......
		1,01,661 2 11	
3. Investments :—			2,01,281 13 2
Deposit with Comptroller-General Rs. 2,00,000 in G. P. notes at cost	......	1,81,342 2 4	......
Indian Government Securities at cost ...	......	62,563 0 5	......
4% Calcutta Port Trust Debentures and 4% Bombay Port Trust Debentures at cost	......	1,47,340 7 6	......
4% and 5% Bombay Municipal Debentures at cost ...	......	25,088 14 2	......
Ordinary stocks and shares of Railways in India at cost ...	......	21,700 0 0	......
House Property and land in India	......	9,12,112 3 4	
			13,50,146 11 9
4. Agents' Balances	......	29,706 6 0	......
Less Reserved for doubtful debts of previous years ...	......	2,762 15 5	
			26,943 6 7
5. Outstanding premiums	......	......	38,325 6 0
6. Outstanding Interests, dividends and rents	......	......	17,630 6 2
7. Cash :—			
On deposit with Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., Bombay, now in liquidation on the responsibility of the Bombay Board ...	......	40,000 0 0	......
In hand and on current account including Rs. 1,053-13-0 with Indian Specie Bank, Ltd.	......	1,93 718 10 11	......
Deposits of G. P. Notes and Cash	......	5,520 0 0	
			2,39,238 10 11
8. Sundry debtors (including liability of an officer in respect of the journal Co-operator; and unadjusted travelling bills, amounting to Rs. 5,815-1-4)	......	17,619 14 1	......
Less Reserved for doubtful debts in previous years ...	......	4,593 11 2	
			13,026 2 12
9. Other Assets :—			
Library, Furniture and Fixtures	......	23 366 2 10	......
Stock of Stationery, Printed matter and Stamps ...	......	1,925 12 0	......
Cash purchase of Renewal commission Capitalized brought forward	66,723 9 7	......	......
Less written off :—			
From Revenue account ... 5,106 10 8		......	......
By proceeds of forfeited shares ... 7,393 5 4		......	......
	12,500 0 0	24,223 9 7	......
Balance of Capital outlay for ordinary assurance ...	7,41,400 13 6	......	......
Balance of Capital outlay for combined assurance ...	2,94,254 8 3	......	......
		10,35,655 5 9	11,15,170 14 2
TOTAL ...	......	......	31,92,963 7 8

In our belief the above is a true presentation of the Society's Accounts and that the assets set fourth in the Balance Sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value as stated therein.

S. SEN,
Controller.

SURENDRA NATH TAGORE,
General Secretary.

S. K. BANERJI
Medical Secretary & Treasurer.

B. CHAKRAVARTI,
Chairman.

H. N. DATTA.

A. K. FAZLUL HUQ,

} *Members of th Directorate.*

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Hindusthan Co-operative

BALANCE SHEET

Re-adjusted as far as possible in accordance

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Assurance and Insurance Funds :—			
Ordinary Life Fund (as before)	12,76,491 15 4	......	......
Outstanding Liabilities	97,025 0 0	......	......
		13,73,515 15 4	......
Combined Life Fund (with Rs 4,00,000 restored thereto)*	4,41,590 1 8	......	......
Outstanding liabilities	44,500 0 0	......	......
		4,86 090 9 8	......
Provident Insurance Fund (with Rs 5 000 restored)* (no outstanding liabilities).	......	55,079 15 6	......
			19,14,686 8 6
2. Shareholders' capital paid up			
Ordinary	2,98,024 10 5	......	......
Add share calls paid in advance	10,606 0 0	......	......
		3,08,630 10 5	......
Combined	11,94,614 15 2	......	......
Less value of 658 shares forfeited...	7,393 5 4	11,87,221 9 10	......
			14,95,852 4 3
3. Land Appreciation Reserve	......	......	20,322 9 11
4. Other sums owing by the Society :—			
Unclaimed dividends	5,544 9 3	......	......
Half dividends [held under Art. 18 (i)]	9,819 1 6	......	......
		15,363 10 9	......
Security Deposits	......	5,520 0 0	......
Sums remaining unadjusted	......	30,368 10 0	......
Medical Examiners	......	6,820 2 4	......
Hindusthan Building Contractors	......	198 10 6	......
Sundry Creditors	......	66,104 12 10	......
			1,24,375 14 5
5 Other Funds:—			
Landed Property Sinking Fund	......	20,070 9 7	......
Profit Fund	......	22,655 9 0	42,726 2 7
TOTAL ...	......	......	35,97,963 7 8

* Such amount of the deficiencies in these funds disclosed by the Valuation (together with interest additions, etc., thereon) are restored as is found possible while keeping the funds thus increased fully covered by realisable assets computed according to the method indicated by Mr. T. E. Young, the valuing Actuary. The balance of the restoration (a comparatively small amount) will be completed as at the 30th April 1915 in accordance with the directions given at the last General Meeting held on the 12th October 1914 wherewith will be submitted a statement showing how the exact figures of the deficiencies so restored have been arrived at.

Insurance Society, Limited.

AS AT 30TH APRIL 1914.

with the result of the 1st Quinquennial Valuation.

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Mortgages on property in India	......	......	1,91,200 0 0
2. Loans on Society's policies within their surrender value ...	......	99,620 10 3	......
Loans on Personal Securities :—			
With Collaterals	59,359 11 7	......	......
On O-D Promissory notes (including Rs. 1,612-2-8 due by an Officer).	42,301 7 4	1,01,661 2 11	2,01,281 13 2
3. Investments :—			
Deposit with Comptroller-General, Rs. 2,00,000 in G. P. notes at cost.	......	1,81,342 2 4	......
Indian Government Securities at cost	......	62,563 0 5	......
4% Calcutta Port Trust Debentures and 4% Bombay Port Trust Debentures at cost.	......	1,47,340 7 6	......
4% and 5% Bombay Municipal Debentures at cost ...	......	25,088 14 2	......
Ordinary stocks and shares of Railways in India at cost	......	21,700 0 0	......
House property and land in India	......	9,12,112 3 4	......
			13,50,146 11 9
4. Agents' Balances	......	29,706 6 0	......
Less Reserved for doubtful debts in previous years ...	......	2,762 15 5	......
			26,943 6 7
5. Outstanding premiums	......	......	38,325 6 0
6. Outstanding Interest, dividends and rents	......	......	17,630 6 2
7. Cash :—			
On deposit with Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., Bombay, now in liquidation, on the responsibility of the Bombay Board.	......	40,000 0 0	......
In hand and on current account including Rs. 1,053-13-0 with Indian Specie Bank, Ltd.	......	1,93,718 10 11	
Deposits of G. P. notes and Cash	......	5,520 0 0	
			2,39,238 10 11
8. Sundry debtors (including liability of an Officer in respect of the journal "Co-operator" and unadjusted travelling bills, amounting to Rs. 5,815-1-4).	......	17,619 14 1	
Less Reserved for doubtful debts in previous years ...	......	4,593 11 2	13,026 2 11
9. Other Assets :—			
Library, Furniture and Fixtures	......	23,366 2 10	......
Stock of Stationery, Printed matter and Stamps ...	......	1,925 12 0	......
Cash purchases of Renewal commission Capitalised brought forward.	66,723 9 7	......	......
Less written off :—			
From revenue account ... Rs. 5,106 10 8			
By proceeds of forfeited shares ... 7,393 5 4	12,500 0 0	51,223 9 7	79,515 8 5
10. Share capital in the business and recoverable therefrom :—			
Balance of capital outlay for Ordinary assurance ...	7,41,400 13 6		
Balance of capital outlay for Combined assurance ...	2,94,254 8 3	10,35,655 5 9	......
Combined capital earmarked for restoration of Combined life fund deficiency.*	4,00,000 0 0		
Ordinary capital earmarked for restoration of Provident Insurance Fund Deficiency.*	5,000 0 0	4,05,000 0 0	14,40,655 5 9
TOTAL ...	......	......	35,97,963 7 8

* The capital so earmarked will be a charge upon future surpluses in these funds respectively, no part of which latter will be otherwise divisible before such earmarked capital is wholly written off.

S. N. TAGORE,
General Secretary.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Medical Secretary.

B. CHAKRAVARTY,
Chairman.

A. RASUL, P. K. ACHARJI, } *Members of the Directorate.*

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Statement under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, made by Mr. T. E. Young, the Consulting Actuary employed by the Directors of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, to make the first quinquennial valuation of the Society as at the 30th April 1912.

Section 3.—I am a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

Section 4.—The particulars of the policies for valuation were supplied to me on cards, which I myself prepared (with full instructions), and I hold a letter under the Signatures of two of the principal Officers of the Society, stating that the entries on those cards have been checked and re-checked, and that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, they are accurate. Some few discrepancies, as was to be expected in so large a number of entries, were found to exist, and these were referred back for correction : other obvious discrepancies were rectified by me as the work progressed, and these being generally an error in the date of birth or entry were at once rectified by a reference to the tabular premiums entered upon the cards. I have carefully scrutinised the valuation schedules in connexion with the ages at entry, the sums assured and the office premium extracted from cards and, after all discrepancies were rectified as above-mentioned, I was satisfied that the particulars furnished were reasonably correct. Moreover, I found the various particulars upon the cards were consistent so far as I could trace.

Section 5 (a)—All the calculations have been made by my skilled assistants and have been thoroughly checked, and are based upon the principles mentioned in the statement furnished under the Second Heading of the Fourth Schedule of the Act.

(*b*) The principles on which the valuations have been based were devised by me.

(*c*) I have obtained full and adequate information from the Society on all the many questions I have had to submit, and in every case I have been furnished with an attested letter signed by two of the principal Officers of the Society to the effect that the answers given and the special information furnished are correct.

(*d*) The Society accepts all assurances at the nearer-age at entry, and the nearer-age at entry has also been adopted in the valuation : the valuation-ages are the nearer-ages at the date of the valuation, except in a very few cases where the nearer-age at valuation would bring out a "Zero Value," and here the valuation-age has been assumed to be the nearer-age at entry increased by the number of premiums paid.

(*f*) The table of mortality employed was the Om table of the "British Offices' Life Tables," 1893, with an addition of 6 years to each age. This table has been published, and where the valuation has been based upon a 3⅝ per cent. rate of interest, the monetary functions have been ascertained by interpolating between the 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. values published.

(*g*) Every Negative Value and every Zero Value have been excluded from the valuation, and the method of valuation has secured that every policy upon the Books has a definite positive liability attached to it.

(*h*) The following are specimens of reserve values under policies for the whole-term of life with premiums payable throughout the duration of life :—

NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.	EFFECTED AT AGE : 20	30	40
1 ...	2·5	3·9	6·2
2 ...	17·7	24·5	35·4
3 ...	28·0	38·6	55·5
4 ...	38·4	52·9	75·8
5 ...	49·0	67·5	96·4

The premiums under whole-life policies subject to a limited number of payments, and the sums assured and premiums under endowment assurances were valued in groups, according to the fact whether they were effected before or after the 30th of April in the calendar year of entry, and in further accordance with the calendar year of maturity (or

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

cessation of payment of premiums as the case might be), and it is therefore not possible to give specimens of the reserve values of individual policies.

Further reserves have in all cases been made on account of (i) early payment of claims, (ii) suspended mortality, (iii) for loading after the whole of the premiums have been paid up in the case of whole-life policies subject to a limited number of premiums and endowment assurances effected with premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years contained in the endowment assurance period, and (iv) as mentioned and explained under heading two of the Fourth Schedule of the Act, a large additional reserve has been made to secure that in no case shall the future net premiums valued exceed 75 per cent. of the office premiums, while in those cases where the reverse obtains the values given by the net premiums have been allowed to stand. A reserve has also been introduced for the cost of the valuation.

Sections 6 and 7.—The "Ordinary" section of the business calls for no further comment than that it is solvent in itself with a surplus, and with careful future management should yield a sound profit to the policy-holders in the future, although I do not consider that on the present occasion any portion of this surplus should be divided. This Fund therefore stands on a sound financial basis, and in my great concern to preserve it, and my earnest desire not to prejudice its future in the mind of the public I offer the following remarks on the deficiencies in the other two Funds.

The "Provident Endowment and Annuity-Certain" Fund.—It is sufficient to say that this fund is insolvent (but only to a small extent at present) owing to the fact that the balance of the office premiums remaining after the deduction of the 25 per cent. towards the management expenses, falls short of the 5 per cent. net premiums required. There will be a further deficiency disclosed at the next valuation, but the Directors could relieve this by crediting each year the balance required to make the 75 per cent. of the office premiums received equal to the true premiums required and accumulate these extra credits at the guaranteed rate of 5 per cent.

The "Combined Investment Assurance System" Fund.—I now deal with this fund :—On a 5 per cent. valuation the deficiency amounts to Rs. 7,31,279 : 3/2*, and it is of course covered by the Capital yet uncalled which in the Accounts of 1911-12 is stated to be about Rs. 77,00,000. In order that a fair judgment may be formed upon the subject of the deficiency, I call special attention to the following remarks :—

(i) The deficiency is consequent on the insufficiency at present (compared with the usual endowment assurance premiums of the dividends upon the successive Calls of Capital involved in the scheme—the scheme is described under heading one of the Fifth Schedule of the Act—these are naturally very small at first owing to the mode of making the calls, and can only increase as the required Calls are paid-up and as earned augmented dividends can be applied as premiums to increase the fund. There are also to be noted the future dividends to be required beyond the term of 25 years if the policy becomes a claim by death, which it has been impossible to insert in the valuation, as the present value cannot be assessed, but which nevertheless exists as an additional reserve.

(ii) There are two obvious modes of restoring the deficiency :—(*a*) The calling up of sufficient Capital to meet the deficiency. The difficulty of this course lies in the fact that such called up capital would so materially increase the total Capital paid-up that it might be practically impossible to provide the assumed *earned* divided of 7 per cent. in the valuation, for such additional Capital would be producing no profit, by investment, to the Shareholders' Profit Fund, but on the contrary, on being transferred to the Assurance Fund would itself require to be accumulated at the guaranteed rate of 5 per cent. interest. Even the saving on reduced expenses (which I have earnestly insisted upon in my report to the Directors) would probably at all events for a considerable period, fail to aid the profits sufficiently to maintain the necessary 7 per cent. dividend as premium.

(*b*) But another mode is feasible, which I have recommended to the Directors. This fund being now closed none of the special expenses incidental to new business are entailed, and the cost is limited to that demanded for the conduct of a business already acquired and diminishing annually; hence I have suggested that the charge of the Shareholders upon the fund as compensation for sustaining the whole of the expenses should be restricted to 10 per cent., instead of to 25 per cent. I admit that this reduction again

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

hampers the dividend fund in the mode I have mentioned, but this must be counteracted by larger savings on expenditure.

Hence summarising :—

	Rs.
Deficiency in the Provident Fund	4,600
Deficiency in the Combined Investment Fund	7,31,279*
Total Deficiency ...	7,35,879*
There is a balance of realisable assets over the three accumulated funds as they stood at my valuation of	1,17,625
Hence capital to be called up	6,18,254*

If the reasonable course be adopted of reducing the rate of payment to the shareholders from 25 per cent, to 10 per cent. on the Combined Investment System (from the 30th April 1912), then—

The Deficiency is	3,94,895*
Add Provident Fund Deficiency	4,600
Total Deficiency ...	3,99,495*
Deduct balance of realisable Assets (as above)	1,17,625
Hence Capital to be called up	2,81,870*

(c) I have also indicated to the Directors in a supplemental Report another alternative, which consists in a direct modification of the sums assured in the Combined System, according in equity, to the ages at entry and the terms of the policies. While furnishing the Directors with calculations in connection with such modification, I have refrained from expressing any personal judgment upon the practical feasibility of action in this direction. This is a matter which rests exclusively upon the discretion and judgment of the Directors themselves, and their legal advisers. Should they consider the course to be practicable, the deficiency, I should say, approximately, would disappear as the result.

(3) It is also to be remarked that during the first 10 years of the duration of the policies, Calls, paid under the scheme, will be credited to Capital Account in aid of the free Capital and should be taken into consideration in connexion with the amount of Capital to be called up.

(4) The dividends declared in the past have been successively 7 per cent., 9 per cent., 10 per cent. and 10 per cent. I cannot predict the future scale of dividend, but as a practical valuation must be made, I have assumed a uniform dividend, as premium, of 7 per cent. per annum, of which 75 per cent. has been utilised as premiums. And I have pointed out in my Report that the fulfilment of this assumption is absolutely dependent upon a serious and immediate diminution of expenses.

(5) The essence of the position is the very heavy rate of expenditure. My Report treats most urgently and emphatically upon this point, and the absolute necessity of instant, severe and continuous reduction of expenditure as the indispensable condition of stability and prosperity generally, and the preservation of the excellent Ordinary Branch.

* See Appendix to Fourth Schedule.

T. E. YOUNG, F.I.A.,
Actuary.

LONDON,
12th March 1914.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Statement respecting the Valuation of the Liabilities under the Life Policies and Annuities of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, to be made and signed by the Actuary.

The valuation is made up to the 30th April 1912.

[NOTE.—Owing to the special nature and features of the business I have been compelled, with a view to ascertaining the real effect in each of the departments, to make three separate valuations and thus to present three separate Summaries and Valuation Balance Sheets, which disclose the whole of the processes and results.]

The general principles adopted in the valuation, the method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances and the method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, were determined by me.

Article Number 117 of the Society's Articles of Association constitutes a guide to the valuation, and is as follows:—

"The Premium Reserve Fund" (that is what is commonly known as the Life Assurance Fund) "shall be maintained in order to secure the due fulfilment of the Society's obligations to its policy-holders and shall not be drawn upon for any purpose other than the payment thereout, firstly, of duly substantiated claims under policies and, secondly, of profit additions thereto. Provided that 75 per cent. of the premium income of the Society (the balance thereof remaining after being drawn upon as above improved at 5 per cent. interest) shall either be placed in the Premium Reserve Fund or applied for the benefit of the policy holding interest only."

[NOTE.—The above bracket should obviously end after the words:—
. . . . "drawn upon as above"
T. E. Y.]

The ORDINARY ASSURANCE Section of the business consists of the usual class of assurance business involving the contingency of life, as is carried on in all ordinary Life Assurance Companies. The PROVIDENT ENDOWMENT and ANNUITY-CERTAIN section of the business consist of what are ordinarily known as "Sinking Fund" policies and of one Annuity Certain. The COMBINED INVESTMENT ASSURANCE system section of the business is fully described under Heading number one of the Fifth Schedule of the Act, as drawn by me.

The principles are here given as they affect the three classes of the business.

THE ORDINARY ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Contracts in the first year of Assurance.—Here a reserve has been made in *every* case irrespective of the class of the assurance, to provide for the unexpired risk of death during the balance remaining, at the date of valuation, of the period covered by the premium last paid prior to the date of the valuation. In cases where the premiums are payable yearly this reserve consists of one half of the single premium for a term assurance for a period of one year, reckoned upon the appropriate sum assured and valuation age; in half-yearly cases the reserve is one quarter of such single premium; and in quarterly and monthly payments of premium the reserves are one-eighth and one-twenty-fourth respectively of such single premium. The reserves thus set up are consistent with the general basis of the valuation as explained in the next paragraph.

Contracts in the second and subsequent years of Assurance.—In all cases it has been assumed that the first year's premium has been entirely absorbed in the payment of initial expenses, and the payment of current claims by death appertaining to such policies in the first year of assurance, and hence the premium that will be required to provide for the future risk of death will be the premium appertaining to the original age at entry increased by the addition of one year; and in the case of Endowment Assurances, and Whole-life Assurances under a limited number of premiums, besides the addition of the one year to the age at entry there will require to be a deduction of one year from the original number of years during which premiums are stipulated to be paid. It was at once

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

perceived that these hypothetical premiums would put too great a strain on the future premium resources of the Society as regards short-term Endowment Assurances, and Whole-life Assurances under premiums payable during a short period, and the valuation has been very considerably strengthened by the inclusion of a large additional reserve to secure that in no case shall the hypothetical premium valued exceed ·75 per cent. of the office premium, while in all cases where the reverse obtains the hypothetical premiums alone have been brought into the valuation. The method adopted has entirely excluded Negative values; the valuation-schedules have also been carefully scrutinised to discover any Zero-values, and by amending the valuation-ages all Zero-values have been accorded a Positive value. This amendment of the valuation-ages was effected by adding the number of premiums paid to the age at entry. Thus, a positive liability has been assigned to every policy, and the reserve has in no case been less than the surrender value. The liability of the Society was ascertained by deducting from the present value of the sums assured, the present value of the future premiums, ascertained as above, and, besides the additional reserve above-mentioned, further additional reserves have been made to provide for (i) the early payment of claims, (ii) suspended mortality, (iii) absence of loading under whole-life limited-premium policies, and under endowment assurances subject to premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the endowment assurance period in order to meet the expenses when premiums are no longer payable. I am satisfied from certified details furnished by the Society, on schedules drawn by me, and from the very great preponderance of policies effected at half yearly, quarterly and monthly premiums, that the premium income may accurately be considered as distributed uniformly over the year, and hence under the whole-life assurances with premiums payable throughout the whole duration of life the usual addition of 5 to the annuity function has been adopted. Special modifications, as hereafter explained, had to be made in connexion with Endowment Assurances and policies effected with a limited number of premiums. The sums assured and premiums under Whole-life policies with premiums payable throughout life. and the sums assured under Whole-life policies subject to a limited number of premiums were classified according to nearer ages at the date of valuation.

The sums assured and premiums under Endowment Assurances, and the premiums under whole-life policies subject to a limited number of payments were grouped in accordance with the calendar year of maturity (or cessation of premiums as the case might be) and each such group was then sub-divided according as the policies were effected prior or subsequent to the 30th April in the calendar year of assurance-entry. Thus in the case of a policy effected in the calendar year 1909. with a number of premiums limited to 20 payments, the last premium would become payable in the calendar year 1928 (similar remarks equally apply to Endowment Assurances) but the number of future premiums remaining to be made from the 30th April 1912, would be 16 or 17 according as the policy was originally effected prior or subsequent to the 30th April 1909.

The premiums of policies effected prior to the 30th April were valued by the annuity $\frac{1}{6} + a_{\overline{x:n-\frac{1}{6}}|}$ and those of policies effected subsequent to the 30th April were valued by the annuity $\frac{2}{3} + a_{\overline{x:n-\frac{3}{8}}|}$ both annuity-values assuming a uniform distribution of the premium income, and n the number of future yearly premiums payable.

In each sub-divided group the average valuation-age was found by a Modification of Lidstone's "Z." method Under policies effected prior to the 30th April the valuation-age is:—

M—(number of premiums remaining to be paid +·8̇3̇);

While under policies effected subsequent to 30th April the valuation-age is:—

M—(number of premiums remaining to be paid +·3̇).

The appropriate assurance-functions in each group were found from the annuity-functions above-mentioned.

Endowment assurances subject to premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the endowment assurance period were dealt with in a similar manner, first as regards the calendar year of maturity, and then as regards the calendar year in which the premiums would cease to be paid.

The extra rating on policies on under-average lives has in all cases been met by the Society, when accepting the risk, by an addition of years to the age, and these rated-up

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

ages have been treated as the true ages in the valuation. There are no cases of constant extra premiums assessed on the sum assured.

In the case of policies with premiums payable more than once a year, the following courses have been adopted :—

Whole life policies with premiums payable throughout life :—Here the policies have been valued in exactly the same way as though they had all been cases with yearly premiums, and an addition has then been made to the present value of the premiums so found, of the balance of the net premiums (or office premiums as the case might be) outstanding for the current year of assurance.

In the case of endowment assurances and whole-life policies subject to a limited number of premiums where there may be n, $n + \frac{1}{2}$, $n + \frac{1}{4}$, $n + \frac{3}{4}$, &c., premiums remaining to be paid, the yearly net premiums have been valued by the annuity for n payments and the result thus obtained has been increased by the addition of the actual amount of the unpaid portion of the full net premium (or office premium as the case might be) for the current year of assurance.

As the office premiums are true instalment-premiums (that is, subject to the condition that, in the event of the death of the life assured before the payment of the full number of instalments applicable to the current year of assurance, the unpaid instalments shall be deducted from the sum assured at settlement of the claim) the process adopted, as defined above, is essentially correct.

THE COMBINED INVESTMENT ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

This section of the business was closed to new entrants in June 1911.

A full description of the nature of these contracts is given under Heading number one of the Fifth Schedule of the Act. The sums assured, and the extra premium, where payable, were valued in exactly the same way as the Endowment Assurances under the Ordinary Assurance Business, as described above. The present value of the future dividends receivable (which take the place of the ordinary endowment assurance premiums) was ascertained as follows :—

A nominal share of Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 500 to be finally paid up in connexion with the scheme, was taken as the basis of the calculations; then, at the moment of effecting the policy the present value of a future dividend of 1 per cent. connected with a share of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 500 to be finally paid up by 10 yearly instalments, payable in advance, of Rs. 50 each, would be :—

$$(v \times \cdot 5) + (v^2 \times 1\cdot 0) + (v^3 \times 1\cdot 5) + (v^4 + 2\cdot 0) + (v^5 \times 2\cdot 5) + \ldots\ldots\ldots + (v^9 \times 4\cdot 5) + (v^{10} + v^{11} + v^{12} + v^{13} + \ldots\ldots + v^{25}) \times 5\cdot 0.$$

Where 24 future dividends only are outstanding the above series would commence with $(v \times 1\cdot 0) + (v^2 \times 1\cdot 5) + \ldots$ and the final term would be $(v^{24} \times 5\cdot 0)$ and so on for 23, 22, 21, etc., future dividends outstanding. A table of these present values was prepared and, for policies of the face value of Rs. 1,000 these values were directly entered, while, for other amounts assured, the correct proportional parts of these functions were inserted. The total in each group was then modified, in accordance with the principles abovementioned, to give effect to the average time that would elapse before the next dividend would on the average fall due.

The valuation takes account of 75 per cent. only of the extra premiums where payable, and 75 per cent. of an assumed dividend of 7 per cent. and the deficiency thus brought out must therefore only be regarded in the light of this assumed dividend. The past dividends declared by the Society have been as follows :—7 per cent, 9 per cent, 10 per cent. 10 per cent. and 10 per cent.

It is also to be remarked that I have not included in the valuation the present value of the dividends beyond the 25 years which are exactable under the scheme.

Extra reserves have been made for early payment of claims in the case of death within the endowment assurance period, and for suspended mortality.

THE PROVIDENT ENDOWMENT AND ANNUITY-CERTAIN BUSINESS.

This section of the business consists exclusively of what are commonly known as "Sinking-Fund" insurances, and of one Annuity-Certain.

The reserves have been formed by accumulating the net premiums at interest from the average dates or payment; in the case or contracts "Paid-up" and under single

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premiums the present values of the sums insured have been taken as the reserves, while in the case of the Annuity-certain an ordinary annuity-certain, loaded for monthly payments, has been used in the valuation. Having regard to the 25 per cent. of the premiums contributed to the expenses, I have recommended the Directors to cease doing any further business at the present rates of premiums.

3.

The table of mortality used in the valuation was the O^m table of the British Offices' Life Tables 1893, with an addition of 6 years to each age. This table was decided upon after I had made a careful examination into the mortality experience of the Society. A further reserve has been made for suspended mortality—the lives being "Select" on the whole.

4.

The rates of interest assumed in the calculations were as follows:—

In the Ordinary Assurance Business—3¾ per cent.

In the Combined Investment Assurance Business, and in the Provident Endowment and Annuity-Certain Business—5 per cent. (estimated from an exact 4 per cent. valuation).

These rates of interest were adopted for the following reasons:—

Ordinary Assurance Business.—The net rate of accumulation guaranteed by Article 117 of the Constitution is 5 per cent. and adopting a reasonable margin arrived at the rate I assumed.

Combined Investment Assurance Business.—The valuation had originally been based by me upon 4 per cent. and exact results at that rate has been obtained. Reflection satisfied me that looking (*i*) to the fact that the Series was finally closed, and (*ii*) that all the contracts (endowment assurances) were definitely terminable within a comparatively short period of years, this course was not just or appropriate. Hence to the exact results of the 4 per cent. valuation, I added an adjustment (after calculation) to produce a 5 per cent. valuation.

Provident Endowment and Annuity-Certain Business.—Here it appeared reasonable to adopt the full 5 per cent. as the whole of the business is a terminating one, and I have further recommended the Directors to close it to new entrants on the existing rates of premiums. The valuation had originally been made by me at 4 per cent., but I added an adjustment (duly calculated) in order to produce a 5 per cent. valuation.

5.

The proportion of annual premiums, reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits in the case of policies effected under the Ordinary Assurance section of the business, is for Ordinary whole-life policies the difference between the office yearly premiums, and the net yearly premiums appertaining to ages at entry one year older than the ages on which such office premiums are based; in cases where premiums are payable for a definite number of years the reserve is the difference between the office premiums appertaining to the true ages at entry and to the true period during which it is contracted that premiums should continue to be paid, and the net premium appertaining to an age one year older and a duration of premium payments one year less.

Besides the usual extra reserve made to meet the expenses when premiums shall cease to be paid under Whole-life Assurance with a limited number of premiums, and Endowment Assurances with premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the endowment assurance period, a very large additional reserve has been made to secure that in all cases the net premiums valued shall in no case exceed 75 per cent. of the office yearly premiums, while, whenever. the reverse has obtained, the net yearly premiums as described above have been allowed to stand.

In the valuation of the extra premiums and the assumed rate of future dividend a margin of 25 per cent. has been left unvalued, to provide for the future expenses of the Combined Investment Assurance Business. In this connexion I refer to my remarks in the last paragraph but two of the Combined Investment System section under heading two of this Schedule. In connexion with the tentative rate of future dividend of 7 per cent. which I have adopted in order to present a practical Valuation Balance Sheet, it must be understood that *I do not pretend to make any prediction whatever of the future rate of dividend*, the 7 per cent. tentatively assumed being a rate within that which had been declared during the last three years of the quinquennium.

As regards the Provident and Annuity-Certain section of the business, I refer to my remarks under that section in my answer under Heading two of this Schedule.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Consolidated Revenue Account.

Commencing 8th May 1907 and ending 30th April 1912.

	*Ordinary Assurance Branch.	Combined Investment System Assurance Branch.	Provident and Annuity-Certain Insurance Branch.	—	Ordinary Assurance Branch.	Combined Investment System Assurance Branch.	Provident and Annuity-Certan Insurance Branch.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the period.	......	......	......	Claims admitted (paid and outstanding):—			
Premiums (including bonded dividends under the Combined Investment Assurances amounting to Rs. 57,769-7-4).	9,25 336 9 0	1.48,907 15 4	44,210 10 6	By death	98,614 3 6	80,614 6 0	252 14 0†
				By maturity	......	......	.. ...
				Surrenders	11,236 13 1	2.771 14 6	4,415 4 0
Consideration for Annuities granted	......	......	......	Annuities-Certain ...	......	......	330 0 0
Interest, Dividends and Rents, *Less* Income-tax thereon (By Article 117 of the Articles of Association of the Society, interest at 5 per cent. net is guaranteed on the Funds. The amount of interest actually earned by the Society was Rs. 1,05,420-4-1).	33,457 2 7	1,845 12 0	2,252 5 9	Expenses (By Article 117 of the Articles of Association of the Society, the expenses of management, including Commission, are limited to 25 per cent. of the premium income, See foot-note hereto).	2,31,334 2 4	37,226 15 8	11,052 10 8
Other receipts	......	......	......	Life Assurance Fund at the end of the period.	*6,17,608 8 8	*30,140 7 2	30,412 3 7
Total ...	9,58,793 11 7	1,50,753 11 4	46,463 0 3	Total	9,58,793 11 7	1,50,753 11 4	46,463 0 3

* The above account is made out in exact accordance with the certified copies of the duly audited Revenue Accounts for each year as submitted to me, but it will be observed that in the Valuation Balance Sheets, I have included as an adjustment certain amounts of further Interest Revenue to conform with my interpretation of Article 117 which reads as follows:—"The Premium Reserve Fund shall be maintained in order to secure the due fulfilment of the Society's obligations to its policy-holders and shall not be drawn upon for any purpose other than the payment thereout, firstly of duly substantiated claims under policies and, secondly, of profit additions thereto. Provided that 75 per cent. of the premium Income of the Society (the balance thereof remaining after being drawn upon as above improved at 5 per cent. compound Interest shall either be placed in the Premium Reserve Fund or applied for the benefit of the Policy-holding interest only." A minute of the Board of Directors dated the 4th February 1914, states :—"The Directorate do not express any opinion as to the depletion of the Premium Reserve Fund by reason of the Auditor computing interest on only the amounts of the Fund as at the beginning of each year, but hereby authorise the Actuary, Mr. T. E. Young, to replace in the Ordinary Life Fund any amount of Interest which may thereby or otherwise be found by him to be short of the amount required by the 5 per cent. guarantee given by the Articles as understood by him, the amount thus replaced being balanced against the requisite amount of further Capital Outlay." On a careful perusal of Article 117, I have no hesitation in adopting the interpretation I have above expressed.

† This should rightly be included among the surrenders.

See Appendix to this Schedule.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Summary and Valuation of the Ordinary Policies as at 30th April 1912.

Assurances.	Particulars of the Policies for Valuation. Number of Policies.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly Premiums.	Net yearly Premiums.	Valuation. Value by the O[M] table (with 6 years added to each age) Interest 3½ per cent. Sums Assured.	Office yearly Premiums.	Net yearly Premiums.	Net Liability.
I.—WITH IMMEDIATE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the first year of Assurance.								
Ordinary Participating Policies—								
Whole Life	383	4,76,500	15,396	4,309*	...	...	...	805
Whole Life under Limited payments of premiums	137	1,80,500	8,821	1,837*	...	...	...	399
Ordinary Endowment Assurances	1,352	15,07,800	90,269	12,198*	...	...	...	2,658
Endowment Assurances with premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the Endowment Assurance Period.	359	4,15,650	22,767	3,359*	...	...	...	867
Advance Profit Policies—								
Whole Life	5	9,500	333	94*	...	...	...	18
Ordinary Endowment Assurances	13	20,000	930	147*	...	...	...	27
In the Second and Subsequent years of Assurance.								
Ordinary Participating Assurances—								
Whole Life	875	10,49,700	33,072	24,562	4,17,202	5,24,742	3,87,635	29,567
Whole Life under Limited Payments of Premiums	227	2,68,900	12,325	9,699	1,07,341	1,22,609	95,152	12,189
Ordinary Endowment Assurances	2,696	27,99,375	1,67,708	1,41,499	16,37,914	1,31,410	14,25,159	2,12,755
Endowment Assurances with Premiums payable for a less number of years than the numbers of years comprised in the Endowment Assurance period.	691	7,49,025	41,516	35,598	3,91,350	4,03,455	3,36,164	56,186
Advance Profit Policies—								
Whole Life	9	32,000	1,053	796	13,635	16,687	12,307	1,328
Whole Life under Limited payments of Premiums	4	3,000	135	93	1,246	1,[illegible]	1,012	234
Ordinary Endowment Assurances	36	47,000	2,780	2,369	27,150	26,566	22,639	4,511
Endowment Assurances with premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the Endowment Assurance Period.	4	7,500	311	254	3,496	3,466	2,831	665
								3,22,209
Reserve for loading in respect of whole Life and Endowment Assurances with premiums ceasing during the currency of the contracts.	...	...	3,97,416 75% = 2,98,062 ‡	...	...	28,30,408 75% = 21,22,806 ‡	...	33,896
Reserve to secure that in no case the net premiums valued shall exceed 75 per cent. of the Office premiums.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,72,440
Reserve for early payment of claims	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,119
Reserve for suspended Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,222
Reserve for reductions of premiums under Advance Profits policies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,874
TOTAL ...	6,791	75,66,450	3,97,416	2,36,814†	25,09,334	28,30,408	22,81,899	5,35,760

* Special "One year term Assurance" Net Premiums.

† Including Special "One year term Assurance" Premiums.

‡ By Article 117 of the Society's Articles of Association 75 per cent. only of the Office Premiums are credited to the Life Assurance Fund, the remaining 25 per cent. being paid to the Shareholders in consideration of their guarantee to defray all expenses and to accumulate the 75 per cent. of the premiums at 5 per cent. interest per annum. These amounts are the true office yearly premiums; the Society only credits the Life Assurance Fund with the yearly premiums, appropriating the loading for half yearly, quarterly and monthly payments of premiums to the Item "Interest" in the Shareholders' Revenue Account. The premiums are true Instalment Premiums, that is, any balance of the current year's premiums outstanding at the time of death is deducted from the sum Assured and the balance only paid over to the Representatives.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

7—*continued.*

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Valuation Balance Sheet as at the 30th April 1912.

DR. CR.

	Rs	A	P		Rs.	A.	P
To Net Liability under Life Assurance (transactions as per summary Statement provided in the Fourth Schedule) ...	5,35,760	0	0	By Life Assurance and Annuity Funds (as per Consolidated Revenue Account under the Fourth Schedule)	*6,17,600	8	8
To apportioned share of Expenses of valuation	4,310	0	0				
To surplus	*92,778	0	8	By Increased Interest Revenue (as per remarks appended to the Consolidated Revenue Account under the Fourth Schedule)	15,239	8	0
TOTAL ...	6,32,848	0	8	Total ...	6,32,848	0	8

*See Appendix to this Schedule.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

7—*contd.*

Summary and Valuation of the Combined Investment System Policies as at 30th April 1912.

Assurances.	Particulars of the Policies for Valuation.				Valuation. Value by the O[M] Table (with 6 years added to each age) with 5 per cent. interest approximated, by an adjustment, from an exact Valuation at 4 per cent.			
	Number of Policies.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly "Extra" premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Sums Assured. Col. 1.	78 per cent. of Office "Extra" yearly premium. Col. 2.	75 per cent. of an assumed rate of future dividend at 7 per cent. per annum treated as the net premium receivable. Col. 3.	Net Liability, that is Col. 1 minus the sum of Cols 2 and 3.
II.—WITH DEFERRED PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Endowment Assurances—								
Class A Policies	4,811	46,16,300	36,444	...	26,11,391	1,77,599	15,12,499	...
" B "	106	1,14,300	507	...	72,853	2,442	45,097	...
Policies with all share calls paid up in advance.	28	31,700	21	...	16,569	91	12,684	...
Policies which have become claims; and where the future dividends under the concurrent Bond shares are payable to the Society during the balance of the original Bond period of 25 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*51,712	...
					27,00,813	1,80,132	16,21,992	8,98,689
Adjustments—								
For early payment of claims	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
For suspended Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,467
								9,03,300
Deduction on account of the estimated relief occasioned by a 5 per cent. valuation in lieu of the 4 per cent. valuation as above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,849
TOTAL ...	4,945	47,62,300	†36,972	...	27,00,813	1,80,132	16,21,992	7,59,451

* The dividends exactable as premiums after the expiry of the 25 years have not been valued by me as a Contingent Asset but yet constitute an additional Asset.

† By the Article 117 of the Articles of Association 75 per cent. only of the "Extra" premiums (and dividends treated as premiums) are credited to the Combined Investment System Policy Fund, the remaining 25 per cent. hereof paid to the Shareholders in consideration of their guarantee to defray all expenses, and to accumulate the 75 per cent. of the office "Extra" premiums and 75 per cent. of the dividend premiums at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

7—*continued.*

COMBINED INVESTMENT SYSTEM BRANCH.

Valuation Balance Sheet, as at the 30th April 1912.

DR.	Rs.	A.	P.	CR.	Rs.	A.	P.
To net liability under Combined Investment System transactions (as per Summary Statement provided in the Fourth Schedule)	7,59,451	0	0	By Life Assurance and Annuity Funds (as per Consolidated Revenue Account under the Fourth Schedule)	*30,140	7	2
To apportioned share of Valuation expenses	2,722	0	0	By Increased Interest Revenue as per remarks appended to the Consolidated Revenue Account under the Fourth Schedule ...	753	5	8
				By deficiency ? *This deficiency is to be regarded in the light of the appended remarks*	*7,31,279	3	2
TOTAL ...	7,62,173	0	0	TOTAL ...	7,62,173	0	0

N. B.—THE DEFICIENCY.—This deficiency must only be viewed in the light of an assumed future dividend of 7 per cent. per annum : the past dividends declared by the Society having been 7 per cent., 9 per cent., 10 per cent., 10 per cent and 10 per cent.

Also see note to Summary and Valuation as to the further contingent Asset.

* See Appendix to this Schedule.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

7—*contd.*

Summary and Valuation of the Provident Endowment and Annuity-Certain Policies as at 30th April 1912.

Assurances.	Particulars of the Policies for Valuation.				Valuation. Value at 5 per cent. Interest, approximated by an adjustment from an exact Valuation at 4 per cent.			
	Number of policies.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Net Liability.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III—WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.								
Provident Endowments—								
Subject to yearly premiums ...	175	1,60,125	13,317	12,359	...	...	...	32,838
" single " ...	3	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,270
Paid-up	1	94	...	...	...	...	...	58
Child's Endowment-Certain ...	1	100	5	4	...	...	...	9
Annuity-Certain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	955
Adjustment— Reserve on account of guaranteed surrender values.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
								36,158
Deduction on account of the estimated relief occasioned by a 5 per cent. Valuation in lieu of the 4 per cent. Valuation as above, after allowing an increased reserve for guaranteed surrender Values.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
TOTAL ..	181	1,63,319	13,322	12,363	...	...	...	35,663

N.B.—By Article 117 of the Society's Articles of Association 75 per cent. only of the office Premiums are credited to the Provident and Annuity-Certain Fund, the remaining 25 per cent. being paid to the Shareholders in consideration of their guarantee to defray all expenses and to accumulate the 75 per cent. of the Premiums at Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society, Limited.

7—*concld.*

PROVIDENT ENDOWMENT AND ANNUITY-CERTAIN BRANCH.

Valuation Balance Sheet as at 30th April 1912.

DR. CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To net liability under Provident Endowment and Annuity-Certain transactions (as per summary statement provided in the Fourth Schedule)	35,663 0 0	By Life Assurance and Annuity Funds (as per Consolidated Revenue Account under the Fourth Schedule)	30,412 3 7
To apportioned share of Expenses of Valuation	93 0 0	By increased Interest Revenue (as per remarks appended to the Consolidated Revenue Account under the Fourth Schedule) ...	743 10 7
		By deficiency	4,600 1 10
TOTAL ...	35,756 0 0	TOTAL ...	35,756 0 0

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

8 and 9.

I do not advise the distribution of any portion of the Surplus in the Ordinary Branch and have recommended that the entire amount should be carried forward unappropriated.

In coming to this decision I am influenced by the following facts and considerations:—

(i) That the Society is a young one, and I should like to see its valuation basis (in respect of the allowance for initial expenses) somewhat more strengthened before any distribution is entertained;

(ii) I consider that the effect of the heavy lapse-rate, which the Society has experienced, on the future rate of mortality should be precisely observed, not only before any distribution should take place but also before any Scheme of Distribution is formulated and recommended to the Directors for adoption; and

(iii) The 5 per cent. interest guaranteed on this amount (beyond the 3½ per cent. assumed) so carried forward unappropriated will have an appreciable effect by the time the next valuation takes place and will thus considerably strengthen the position, and help towards the reduction of the valuation to a normal basis.

T. E. YOUNG, F. I. A.,
Actuary.

APPENDIX I TO THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Since my Valuations and Returns were prepared, I have received a letter, dated the 26th February 1914, from the Head Office, informing me that certain "*intimated*" Claims have not been included in the Audited Accounts.

So far as I can ascertain the omitted items amount to:—(i) in respect of the Ordinary Branch—Rs. 69,969, and (ii) in respect of the Combined Investment System Branch—Rs. 75,500.

Thus (even if all the Intimated Claims should be admitted by the Directors) a Surplus still remains in the Ordinary Branch; while the Deficiency in the Combined Investment System Branch is increased by the portion of intimated claims which may be admitted.

T. E. YOUNG, F. I. A.,
Actuary.

APPENDIX K TO THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

1.—PENDING INTIMATED CLAIMS.

By reason of a misunderstanding the amounts of the claims intimatted but not admitted were not included in the Audited Balance Sheet furnished to Mr. T. E. Young for the valuation. On the requisition of the Actuary to the Government of India a statement on the point was subsequently prepared and submitted but reached Mr. Young too late to included in the Valuation Balance Sheet; moreover, owing to the same not being couched in proper technical terms, Mr. Young could not gather the correct figures therefrom, and in his appendix to the Fourth Schedule he stated what he considered to be (but what as a matter of fact were not) the figures supplied from the Head Office of the Society. This led to further correspondence which terminated by Mr. Young advising the Directorate (acting upon the Solicitor's and Auditor's reports) to state the correct figures, for the sanction of the Actuary to the Government of India.

The following are the correct audited figures for the Pending Intimated Claims so arrived at:—

Ordinary	...	...	Rs. 60,969
Combined	...	...	„ 49,900

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be added to the liability side of the Ordinary and Combined Valuation Balance Sheets, respectively, on account of the above:—

(i) a deduction of Rs. 1,000 should be made from figure for Ordinary Claims and an addition of the same amount made to the figure for the Combined Claims, by reason of one Combined Claim for Rs. 1,000 having been erroneously treated as Ordinary in the Audited Balance Sheet furnished for the valuation which error was subsequently detected and corrected in the Audited accounts.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

(*ii*) Rs. 4,500 should be deducted from the figure for the Ordinary Claims by reason of this amount having already been taken into account under the head of "Intimated claims admitted" in the Balance Sheet for the valuation;

(*iii*) Rs. 1,600 should be deducted from the figure of the combined claim by reason of this amount having already been taken into account under the head of "Intimated claims admitted" in the Balance Sheet for the valuation.

Thus the correct amount to be respectively taken as added to the Liability side of the Valuation Balance Sheets, as given in the body of the Schedule, are as under:—

Ordinary	...	...	Rs. 55,469
Combined	...	...	" 49,300

and the figure of the Ordinary surplus must be read and diminished, and that of the Combined deficiency as increased accordingly.

II.—PAID-UP POLICY RESERVE.

The Actuary to the Government of India is of opinion that an additional Reserve for Paid-up Policies (to which the holders of lapsed Policies may be entitled on application) should have been shown as a liability which would further reduce the above surplus but admits that the point *is not free from an element of reasonable doubt.* The question of this Reserve was not investigated by Mr. T. E. Young as the materials before him at the time of the Valuation did not include the particulars from which the necessity for such further Reserve might be deduced. As there is no question of dividing any surplus before the next valuation, the Actuary to the Government of India in order to avoid further delay, has not required this matter to be investigated at this stage. It will therefore be held over till the next valuation which falls to be made as at the 30th April 1917. In the meantime those who are in any way interested in the valuation results should read the Valuation Balance Sheet and specially the Ordinary Branch surplus, as subject to the possibility of such additional Reserve.

S. N. TAGORE,
General Secretary.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Medical Secretary.

B. CHAKRAVARTY,
Chairman.

A. RASUL,
P. K. ACHARJI,
Members of Directorate.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Statement by the Actuary of the Life Assurance and Annuity Business of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited, on the 30th April 1912.

1.

The published Tables of Premiums for Assurances for the Whole Term of Life and for Endowment Assurances, which were in use at the 30th April 1912.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.

Yearly Premiums to assure Rs. 1,000 at death.

Age.	Rs.	A.
21	23	14
22	24	1
23	24	5
24	24	10
25	25	0
26	25	9
27	26	3
28	26	14
29	27	10
30	28	8
31	29	6
32	30	4
33	31	4
34	32	4
35	33	6
36	34	8
37	35	10
38	37	0
39	38	8
40	40	0
41	41	10
42	43	6
43	45	4
44	47	4
45	49	8

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

I—*contd.*

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES

by limited payment of premiums to assure Rs. 1,000 at death.

Age.		Yearly Premiums limited to—								
	Single Payment.	10 Payments.		15 Payments.		20 Payments.		25 Payments.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
21 ...	426	55	11	40	9	34	14	30	10	
22 ...	431	55	12	40	13	35	0	30	11	
23 ...	437	55	13	41	[illegible]	35	3	30	13	
24 ...	444	55	14	41	8	35	7	31	0	
25 ...	452	56	0	41	15	35	12	31	4	
26 ...	461	56	2	42	7	36	2	31	9	
27 ...	470	56	5	42	15	36	9	31	15	
28 ...	479	56	9	43	8	37	1	32	6	
29 ...	488	56	14	44	2	37	10	32	14	
30 ...	497	57	4	44	13	38	4	33	7	
31 ...	506	57	12	45	9	38	15	34	2	
32 ...	515	58	6	46	6	39	11	34	15	
33 ...	525	59	2	47	4	40	8	35	14	
34 ...	535	61	0	48	3	41	6	36	15	
35 ...	545	62	2	49	3	42	5	38	2	
36 ...	555	63	6	50	4	43	5			
37 ...	565	64	12	51	6	44	7			
38 ...	575	66	4	52	10	45	11			
39 ...	586	67	14	54	0	47	2			
40 ...	597	69	10	55	8	49	10			
41 ...	608	71	8	56	2					
42 ...	619	73	8	58	14					
43 ...	630	75	10	60	12					
44 ...	641	77	14	62	12					
45 ...	652	80	4	64	14					
46 ...	663	82	12							
47 ...	674	85	8							
48 ...	685	88	8							
49 ...	696	91	12							
50 ...	707	95	4							

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

I—*contd.*

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Age.	Yearly premiums to assure Rs. 1,000 at death or at the end of—				
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
21	100 14	67 1	50 10	41 6	33 10
22	100 15	67 2	50 11	41 7	33 12
23	101 0	67 3	50 12	41 8	33 14
24	101 1	67 4	50 14	41 10	34 0
25	101 3	67 6	51 0	41 12	34 3
26	101 5	67 8	51 3	41 15	34 7
27	101 7	67 10	51 6	42 3	34 12
28	101 9	67 13	51 9	42 7	35 1
29	101 11	68 0	51 13	42 11	35 6
30	101 13	68 3	52 1	43 0	35 12
31	102 0	68 6	52 5	43 5	
32	102 3	68 9	52 10	43 11	
33	102 6	68 13	52 15	44 1	
34	102 9	69 2	53 4	44 8	
35	102 12	69 7	53 10	45 0	
36	103 0	69 13	54 1		
37	103 4	70 3	54 8		
38	103 9	70 9	55 0		
39	103 15	70 15	55 9		
40	104 5	71 6	56 3		
41	104 11	71 14			
42	105 2	72 8			
43	105 9	73 2			
44	106 1	73 13			
45	106 10	74 9			
46	107 4				
47	107 15				
48	108 11				
49	109 8				
50	110 6				

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

I—*contd.*

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

With premiums payable for a less number of years than the numbers of years comprised in the Endowment Assurance period

Age.	10 years.	15 years.		20 years.			25 years.				30 years.				
	Yearly Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000 at the end of—														
	Premiums Limited in Number to—														
	1 Pt.	1 Pt.	10 Pt.	1 Pt.	10 Pt.	15 Pt.	1 Pt.	10 Pt.	15 Pt.	20 Pt.	1 Pt.	10 Pt.	15 Pt.	20 Pt.	25 Pt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
21 ...	816	730	88 14	660	77 7	59 2	612	66 12	51 8	44 11	540	57 0	44 3	38 12	36 8
22 ...	817	731	88 15	662	77 8	59 3	613	66 13	51 9	44 12	541	57 1	44 4	38 13	36 9
23 ...	818	732	89 0	664	77 9	59 4	614	66 14	51 10	44 13	543	57 2	44 5	38 14	36 10
24 ...	819	733	89 1	666	77 10	59 5	615	66 15	51 11	44 14	546	57 3	44 6	39 0	36 12
25 ...	820	734	89 3	668	77 11	59 7	617	67 0	51 12	45 0	551	57 4	44 8	39 2	36 14
26 ...	821	735	89 5	670	77 12	59 9	620	67 1	51 13	45 2	555	57 5	44 10	39 5	37 0
27 ...	822	737	89 7	672	77 13	59 11	623	67 2	51 14	45 5	560	57 6	44 12	39 7	37 3
28 ...	823	739	89 9	675	77 15	59 13	627	67 3	62 0	45 8	565	57 7	44 14	39 9	37 6
29 ...	824	741	89 11	678	78 1	59 15	631	67 4	52 2	45 11	571	57 8	45 0	39 12	37 10
30 ...	825	743	89 13	681	78 3	60 2	635	67 5	52 5	45 14	577	57 9	45 2	40 0	37 15
31 ...	827	745	89 15	684	78 5	60 5	641	67 7	52 8	46 2					
32 ...	829	747	90 2	688	78 7	60 8	647	67 9	52 11	46 6					
33 ...	831	750	90 5	692	78 9	60 11	653	67 11	52 14	46 11					
34 ...	833	753	90 8	697	78 11	60 14	660	67 13	53 1	47 0					
35 ...	835	756	90 11	702	78 14	61 3	667	68 0	53 5	47 5					
36 ...	837	760	90 14	707	79 1	61 8									
37 ...	839	764	91 1	713	79 4	61 14									
38 ...	841	768	91 5	719	79 8	62 4									
39 ...	843	773	91 10	726	79 12	62 10									
40 ...	846	778	92 0	734	80 1	63 0									
41 ...	849	784	92 6	743	...	...									
42 ...	852	790	92 12	753	...	...									
43 ...	856	797	93 3	764	...	...									
44 ...	860	804	93 10	775	...	...									
45 ...	864	812	94 1	787	...	...									

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

I—*contd.*

ADVANCE PROFIT ASSURANCES.

Percentages to be deducted from Premium Rates in the Prospectus in the cases of the undermentioned classes of Assurances.

Endowment Assurances payable at the end of N years.					Whole Life Assurances		
N=10	N=15	N=20	N=25	N=30	With single Premiums.	With Limited payment of Premiums	With ordinary Premiums payable throughout Life.
or at previous death							
2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	10%	6%	5%

Additional Profits are only to be paid when the Premiums received, accumulated at 4% compound interest, have amounted to the face-value of the Policy.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

1.—*concluded.*

THE COMBINED INVESTMENT SYSTEM.

THIS SCHEME WAS CLOSED IN JUNE 1911.

Class A Policies.

Any person, aged between 18 and 50, provided he be not suffering from any serious disease, was granted an Ordinary Endowment Assurance free from payment of all ordinary premiums provided he took up shares in the Society of a nominal amount equal to the amount of the policy. The purchase price of such shares was spread over the first 10 years of the contract—the assured paying down cash for shares to the extent of 5% of the sum assured at the time of entering into the contract, and further payments for calls of a like amount were to be made at the beginning of each year thereafter, up to and inclusive of the tenth year. Thus at the end of this period the sum paid up would be equal to half the amount of the policy. These payments, as and when made, are credited to the Capital account. The shares thus purchased are termed "Bond" shares.

The assured covenants on behalf of himself and legal heirs that all dividends on the shares thus purchased shall be paid to the Society during a period of 25 years reckoned from the date of the original grant of the contract. The Society then credits 75% of the actual dividends declared upon such paid up portions of shares to the Life Assurance Fund as premiums on the Endowment Assurance policy granted. The balance of 25% of these dividends is credited to the Shareholders' Account in consideration of their guarantee to defray all the costs of conducting and managing the business, and to accumulate the Funds at 5% interest per annum. It will be seen that the Shares on which dividends are credited to the Life Assurance Fund annually increase in amount during the first ten years and thereafter remain constant for the remainder of the 25 years.

If the assured should die before the whole of the ten share calls have been taken up and paid for, then the Life Assurance Fund pays over the full sum assured,—namely, any amount due for share calls not paid at the time of death to the Capital Account, and the balance of the sum assured to the legal heirs of the Assured. 75% of the dividends on amount thus fully paid up continues to be paid to the Life Assurance Fund for the remainder of the 25 years above mentioned.

If the Assured should die at any time during the Endowment Assurance period, the sum assured is paid over (with the specific reservation in the particular case just above-mentioned where it is paid partly to capital and partly to the legal heirs), and the Society has the power to increase the period, over and above the 25 years stipulated, during which the dividends shall continue to be paid to the Life Assurance Fund.

If the Assured survive the Endowment period the full sum assured will be paid over and the lien that the Society held upon the dividends will immediately cease, and future dividends will be paid to the legal heirs.

Class B Policies.

The scheme was also open to under-average lives and to persons aged between 50 and 55, but in these cases shares to the extent of the sum assured (with calls to the like extent of 5% of the sum assured similarly paid for) had to be purchased for 15 years, instead of 10 years.

Class A and B Policies.

The term of the Endowment Assurances was in all cases 25 years, but the assured was allowed to vary the term to 20, 15 or 10 years on payment of "extra" yearly premiums as under—

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	
20-year term	7	8	per	1,000	assured.
15 " "	16	14	"	"	"
10 " "	27	8	"	"	"

Class A Policies were required to pay 10 of the above yearly "extra" premiums, and class B Policies 15. Where class B Policies were varied to 10 years only, 10 yearly "extra" premiums alone were required to be paid.

If the assured should die before all these "extra" premiums had been paid, a deduction of Rs. 5 per Bond share per annum would be made in respect of the balance of "extra" premiums remaining to be paid at the time of death. In the case of Class B—10 year Endowment Assurances this deduction is increased to Rs. 6-12 per Bond share per annum.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

2 AND 3

The total amount assured, for each year of Life, under policies for the whole term of Life, and the Premiums receivable annually under policies for the whole term of Life with Premiums payable throughout the duration of the contracts, which were in existence on the 30th April 1912.

Age	Ordinary Assurances: In the first year of Assurance: Amount assured.	Annual premiums.	Ordinary Assurances: In second and subsequent years of Assurance: Amount assured.	Annual premiums.	Advance Profit Assurances: In the first year of Assurance: Amount Assured	Amount of annual premiums actually payable	Amount of advance profit	Advance Profit Assurances: In second and subsequent years of Assurance: Amount Assured	Amount of annual premiums actually payable	Amount of advance profit	Limited Premium Assurances: In the first year of Assurance: Amount Assured	Limited Premium Assurances: In second and subsequent years of Assurance: Amount Assured	Limited Premium Advance Profit Assurances: In 2nd and subsequent years of Assurance: Amount Assured
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18 ...	...	...	1,000	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
19 ...	5,000	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
20 ...	2,500	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	......
21 ...	7,000	167	7,000	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	6,750	......
22 ...	8,750	211	6,000	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,000	......
23 ...	12,000	304	7,000	167	...		...		...	...	2,000	2,500	......
24 ...	11,000	278	15,500	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	6,500	......
25 ...	15,500	397	22,500	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	8,000	......
26 ...	37,500	605	42,200	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	15,500	......
27 ...	11,500	301	37,000	930	...	...	...	1,000	24	1	10,000	17,000	1,000
28 ...	31,500	835	41,000	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	9,500	......
29 ...	21,000	577	65,250	1,799	...	...	...	1,000	26	1	8,000	10,500	......
30 ...	24,000	676	34,500	912	...	...	...	1,000	26	1	3,500	11,900	......
31 ...	25,700	741	14,000	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	18,500	......
32 ...	13,500	409	86,500	2,438	5,000	144	8	...	...	...	10,500	7,500	......
33 ...	28,000	881	57,000	1,629	...	...	...	5,000	144	8	15,000	24,500	......
34 ...	15,500	197	45,300	1,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	21,000	......
35 ...	27,500	918	44,000	1,350	...	...	...	5,000	144	8	[illegible]	1,000	1,000
36 ...	20,500	702	33,750	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	16,250	......
37 ...	22,250	791	53,500	1,705	...	...	...	12,500	407	21	5,000	15,500	......
38 ...	25,000	914	34,050	1,152	2,500	87	5	...	...	...	4,000	14,500	500
39 ...	15,000	569	48,300	1,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	10,500	......
40 ...	19,000	751	41,500	1,502	...	...	...	500	19	1	10,500	11,250	......
41 ...	9,500	398	30,000	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	11,500	......
42 ...	16,300	711	69,500	2,733	1,000	42	2	6,000	211	11	2,500	5,000	......
43 ...	17,000	760	49,000	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	2,250	......
44 ...	18,000	613	33,000	1,377	1,000	13	2	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	......
45 ...	4,500	222	15,500	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	2,000	......
46 ...	4,500	225	20,500	972	...	...	...	...		...	10,500	9,000	......
47 ...	12,500	680	20,350	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	500
48 ...	...	...	10,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,000	......
49 ...	...	...	15,000	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
50 ...	...	...	15,000	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
51 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
52 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	......
53 ...	...	...	5,000	326	...	...	...	...	...				
Total ...	4,76,500	15,396	10,49,700	33,072	9,500	516	17	32,000	1,001	52	1,80,500	2,68,900	3,000

All extra premiums are assessed by an addition of so many years to the true age, the premiums above are included at the rated up ages.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

3

Amount of Premiums receivable annually under Policies for the whole term of Life subject to Limited Payments of premiums, which were in existence on the 30th April 1912, classified according to number of years' payments remaining to be made.

Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Ordinary Assurances. In first year of Assurance.	Ordinary Assurances. In second and subsequent years of Assurance.	Advance Profit Assurance. In second and subsequent years of Assurance. Amount of annual premium actually payable.	Advance Profit Assurance. In second and subsequent years of Assurance. Amount of advance profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...				
2 ...				
3 ...				
4 ...				
5 ...				
6 ...	......	1,191		
7 ...	......	1,098		
8 ...	......	1,123		
9 ...	2,409	......		
10 ...	......	91		
1 ...	......	907		
2 ...	......	992		
3 ...	......	1,248		
4 ...	2,481	......		
15 ...	......	157		
6 ...	......	1,207	127	8
7 ...	......	1,036		
8 ...	......	1,870		
9 ...	2,301	......		
20 ...	......	......		
1 ...	......	66		
2 ...	......	447		
3 ...	......	892		
4 ...	1,585	......		
25 ...				
6 ...				
7 ...				
8 ...				
9 ...	45	......		
TOTAL ...	8,821	12,325	127	8

All extra premiums are assessed by an addition of so many years to the true age, the premiums above are included at the rated up ages.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

The total amount assured, and premiums receivable annually under Endowment Assurance Policies subject to Premiums payable throughout the duration of the Contracts, which were in existence at 30th April 1912, classified according to year of maturity.

Year of Maturity.	Ordinary Assurances.				Advance Profit Assurances.					
	In first year of Assurance.		In second and subsequent years of Assurance.		In first year of Assurance.			In second and subsequent years of Assurance.		
	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Amount Assured.	Amount of annual premiums actually payable.	Amount of advance profit.	Amount Assured.	Amount of annual premiums actually payable.	Amount of advance profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912 ...	...	...	1,000	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914 ...	...	...	1,000	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915 ...	...	...	1,000	194	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916 ...	500	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917 ...	...	...	14,500	1,505	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918 ...	...	...	55,700	5,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
1919 ...	...	...	1,18,700	12,281	...	...	...	10,000	1,051	21
1920 ...	500	63	1,59,050	16,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921 ...	1,05,150	10,867	33,125	3,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922 ...	72,200	7,581	40,500	2,825	...	...	...	...	...	...
1923 ...	5.000	458	73,600	5,113	...	...	...	1,000	67	3
1924 ...	...	...	2,15.500	14,855	...	...	...	1,000	65	3
1925 ...	1,500	122	2,90,550	20,056	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926 ...	2,27,650	15,786	1,04,000	7,181	3,000	197	8	...	..	...
1927 ...	1,42,800	9,874	28,250	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...
1928 ...	3,000	196	1,25,400	6,629	...	...	...	7,000	337	22
1929 ...	...	...	3,18,500	16,642	...	...	...	8,000	394	25
1930 ...	...	...	3,23.250	16,838	...	...	...	4.000	193	12
1931 ...	2,58,950	14,844	1,02,900	5,365	1,500	75	5	...	...	...
1932 ...	2,57,300	13,358	10,000	426	4,500	220	14	...	...	...
1933 ...	...	...	62,300	2,652	...	...	...	2,000	77	7
1934 ...	...	...	1,45,750	6,236	...	...	...	1,000	39	3
1935 ...	1,000	47	1,83,750	7,736	...	...	...	2,000	77	7
1936 ...	1,11,250	4,715	38,500	1,624	2,500	99	9	...	...	...
1937 ...	1,43,000	6,123	4,000	137	1,000	39	3	...	...	...
1938 ...	...	...	65,000	2,213	...	...	...	4,000	122	14
1939 ...	...	...	1,43,850	4,934	...	...	...	5,000	155	18
1940 ...	...	...	1,15,700	2,939	...	...	...	2,000	61	7
1941 ...	83,000	2,865	24,000	816	1.500	46	5	...	...	...
1942 ...	95,000	3,273	...	...	6,000	189	21	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	13,07,800	90,269	27,99,375	1,67,708	20 000	865	65	47,000	2,638	142

All extra premiums are assessed by an addition of so many years to the true age, the premiums above are included at the rated up ages.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

4—*continued.*

COMBINED INVESTMENT ASSURANCES.

Year of Maturity.	Amount Assured.	"Extra" Premiums where payable.
	Rs.	Rs.
1919	1,37,700	3,786
1920	10,17,400	27,979
1922	500	10
1924	37,700	641
1925	2,05,800	3,481
1927	1,000	13
1929	17,000	128
1930	1,24,400	934
1933	13,200	...
1934	11,98,100	...
1935	20,09,500	...
TOTAL ...	47,62,300	36,972

NOTE.—The further Premiums valued consist of 75 per cent. of an assumed rate of dividend per annum upon the share calls paid in connection with the scheme. It should be noted that the "Extra" premiums in the above Table are payable in advance while the assumed premiums (consisting of dividends) are payable at the end of each policy year.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

4—*continued.*

The total amount assured under Endowment Assurance Policies, subject to premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the Endowment Assurance period.

Year of maturity.	Ordinary Assurances. In first year of assurance.	Ordinary Assurances. In second and subsequent years of assurance.	Advance Profit Assurances. In first year of assurance.	Advance Profit Assurances. In second and subsequent years of assurance.
	Amount assured.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918	...	1,000	...	...
1919	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	...
1921	...	...	...	...
1922	...	...	...	...
1923	...	12,000	...	..
1924	...	21,500	...	...
1925	...	28,550	...	...
1926	46,500	23,000	...	...
1927	8,000	...	...	...
1928	...	32,100	...	...
1929	...	95,000	...	...
1930	...	64,850	...	...
1931	63,550	27,500	...	...
1932	15,500	11,500	...	...
1933	...	37,800	...	1,000
1934	4,000	44,800	...	1,000
1935	8,000	85,200	...	...
1936	94,250	35,600	...	...
1937	61,500	19,500	..	...
1938	17,000	62,825	...	5,500
1939	8,200	58,300	...	...
1940	15,050	45,800	...	...
1941	33,500	20,300	...	...
1942	28,000	8,500	...	...
1943	8,000	9,400	...	...
1944	2,600	1,000	...	...
1945	2,000	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,15,650	7,49,025	...	7,500

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

4—*continued.*

Total Premiums receivable annually under Endowment Assurance Policies subject to Premiums payable for a less number of years than the number of years comprised in the Endowment Assurance period, which were in existence at 30th April 1912, classified according to the year of maturity, and the number of premiums remaining to be paid in each such year of maturity.

ORDINARY ASSURANCES IN FIRST YEAR OF ASSURANCE.

Year of maturity.	Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Annual Premiums.	Year of maturity.	Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Annual Premiums.
			Brought	forward ...	Rs. 18,453
1926 ...	9	1,241	1938	23	125
1927 ...	9	728	...	24	560
1931 ...	9	480	1939	22	9
	14	3,515	...	24	61
1932 ...	9	121	...	25	250
	13	36	1940	23	23
	14	823	...	25	19
1934 ...	17	222	...	26	519
1935 ...	17	111	1941	14	22
	19	152	..	19	40
	21	130	...	24	857
1936 ...	9	1,175	...	26	128
	14	522	...	27	197
	19	2,684	1942	9	115
	21	398	...	19	20
1937 ...	9	844	...	24	844
	14	185	...	27	72
	19	1,545	...	28	35
	21	273	1943	28	52
	23	208	...	29	215
	24	40	1944	29	67
			...	30	19
Carried forward ...	...	18,453	1945	30	65
	...	..	...	...	27,767

All extra premiums are assessed by an addition of so many years to the true age, the premiums are included at the rated up ages.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

4—*continued.*

ORDINARY ASSURANCES IN SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS OF ASSURANCE.

Years of maturity	Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Annual premiums	Year of maturity.	Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Annual premiums.	Year of maturity.	Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Annual premiums.
			Brought forward ...		23,254	Brought forward ...		33,479
1918	0	180	1933	6	60	1938	6	631
1923	5	89	...	10	105	...	10	124
	6	1,034	...	11	170	...	11	202
1924	6	373	...	13	6	...	16	61
	7	1,921	...	14	331	...	20	24
1925	7	1,249	...	15	119	...	21	409
	8	1,337	...	10	633	...	22	40
1926	[illegible]	92	...	17	196	...	23	381
	8	1,975	...	18	273	...	24	803
1928	5	161	1934	12	104	1939	4	57
	6	606	...	16	223	...	7	430
	10	61	...	17	1,161	...	12	112
	11	1,309	...	18	462	...	17	215
	12	33	...	19	155	..	21	76
1929	6	1,007	...	20	21	...	22	569
	7	1,224	1935	8	131	...	24	298
	11	1,239	...	12	51	...	25	600
	12	2,899	...	13	238	1940	8	57
1930	7	267	...	16	10	...	18	94
	8	601	...	17	527	..	22	496
	12	1,080	...	18	1,936	...	23	485
	13	2,153	...	19	91	...	25	194
1931	8	438	...	20	290	...	26	356
	11	31	...	21	629	1941	18	39
	13	1,189	1936	8	67	...	23	102
	14	56	...	18	572	...	26	277
	15	50	...	19	65	...	27	287
1932	13	28	...	20	91	1942	27	182
	14	146	...	21	138	...	28	97
	15	366	...	22	612	1943	25	15
	16	50	1937	19	21	...	28	65
	...	...	...	20	58	...	29	226
	...	...	...	22	386	1944	29	32
	...	...	...	23	290	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	...	23,254			33,479	TOTAL ...	Rs.	41,516

All extra premiums are assessed by an addition of so many years to the true age, the premiums are included at the rated up ages

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

4—*concld.*

Advance Profit Assurances in second and subsequent years of Assurance.

Year of maturity.	Number of years' payments remaining to be made.	Amount of annual premiums actually payable.	Amount of Advance profit.
1933	16	42	4
1934 ...	16	43	4
1938	10	20	2
	16	176	20
TOTAL ...		281	30

5 and **6**.

The total amount assured and premiums receivable annually under all policies other than those dealt with under Headings 2, 3 and 4, in existence at 30th April 1912.

Class of Assurance.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.
Provident Endowments subject to Annual Premiums.	1,60,125	13,317
Provident Endowments subject to single Premiums.	3,000	...
Paid up Provident Endowment	94	...
Child's Endowment certain	100	5
Annuity certain	Rs. 15 per mensem.	...
TOTAL ...	1,63,319	13,322

The Total Amount of Premiums received from the commencement under Provident Endowment Policies included in the above statements is Rs. 35,613-11-0.

NOTE.—This reply to my enquiry had not reached me when these returns were despatched, and hence the amount has been filled in at the Head Office of the Society.

8 and **9**.

The Total Amount of Immediate Annuities on lives and the amount of Annuities and Premiums receivable annually for all classes of Annuities other than immediate annuities in existence at 30th April 1912.

The Society had no annuity contracts on the books on the 30th April 1912.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

The average rate of interest yielded by the assets constituting the Life Assurance Funds of the Society calculated by Hardy's Formula during each year since 8th May 1907.

Year.	Ordinary.	Combined.	Provident.
8th May 1907 to 30th April 1908	*Nil*	No Business	*Nil*
1st ,, 1908 .. .. .. 1909	2 4 8 %	*Nil*	1 13 1 %
,, 1909 .. .. ,, 1910	2 9 7	0 4 4 %	3 8 8
,, 1910 ,, ... 1911	[illegible] 6 10	2 3 10	3 15 9
,, 1911 ,, ... 1912	3 14 8	5 0 0	4 4 4

The above rates of interest are obtained from attested copies of the duly audited Revenue Accounts, by Hardy's Formula—

$$\frac{2\,I}{A + B - I}$$

By Article 117 of the Society's Articles of Association the Shareholders guarantee the accumulation of 75 % of the premium income remaining after payment of all claims and surrenders at 5 % Interest Net. The Auditors have interpreted this as a guarantee of 5 % on the fund at the beginning of the year, and no interest on the increases to the fund during the year.

I am unable to concur with the Auditors' interpretation and I have, by increasing the three Funds by a total of Rs. 16,736-8-3 distributed as in the valuation Balance Sheets, made the rate of interest yield on the Funds 5 % in each year except the years of commencing business, where I have assumed that the effective income would come in during the last 8 months of the year only—the first four months being practically taken up with canvassing and other preparations.

The Shareholders' guarantee is stated to be free of income-tax.
The Society has no Reversionary investments.

11.

The present practice of the Society is to grant minimum Surrender Values on the following scales :—

Whole Life Assurances 30 % of all the premiums paid, excluding the first year's premium.

Endowment Assurance 40 % of all the premiums paid, excluding the first year's premium.

Provident Endowments—

Number of Premiums paid.	Cash Surrender value.
From 1 to 5	Total Premiums paid less 5 %
,, 6 to 10	Total Premiums paid.
,, 11 to 15	Total Premiums paid *plus* 5 %
,, 16 to 20	Total Premiums paid *plus* 10 %

Examples of Surrender Values at present allowed for Policies of Rs. 1,000 for the wholes term of Life, and for Endowment Assurances payable at the end of 20 years or at previous death.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

II—*concld.*

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy in Years.				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21	*Nil*	7 3 0	14 5 0	21 8 0	28 10 0
	Nil	8 13 0	17 10 0	26 7 0	35 4 0
41	*Nil*	12 8 0	25 0 0	37 7 0	49 15 0

Endowment Assurance Payable at the end of 20 years or at previous death.

Age at Entry.	Duration of Policy in Years.				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21	*Nil*	20 4 0	40 8 0	60 12 0	81 0 0
31	*Nil*	20 15 0	41 14 0	62 12 0	83 11 0
40	*Nil*	28 8 0	44 15 0	67 7 0	89 14 0

Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Company, Limited.

IMPERIAL GUARANTEED ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1911.

Directors for 1913.

1. Mr. G. N. DASS, M.A., B.L., *Editor and Proprietor, Somay.*
2. Mr. B. C. Mallick, M.A., B.L., *Vakil, High Court, and Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation.*
3. A. C. DAS, M.A., B.L., *Government Pleader, Sylhet.*
4. Dr. U. N. Bose, L.M.S.
5. Mr. P. N. Banerjee, M.A., B.L., *Pleader, Alipore Judge's Court, Calcutta.*
6. Mr. N. K. Mitra, *Ex-officio.*

Auditors.

M. Mukherjee and Company, Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Managing Agents.

CHATTERJEE FRIENDS AND COMPANY.

Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ended 31st December 1913.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of fund at the beginning of the year.	...	1,198 8 6	Claims under policies paid and outstanding.	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Premiums	...	7,115 7 9	Surrender Value	...	16 6 0
Other Receipts	7 0 0	...	EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT—		
Interest	591 15 11	598 15 11	Commission to agents ...	2,372 3 1	
			Sundries	131 13 0	
			Stationery	123 9 0	
			Postage stamp ...	359 9 3	
			Rent account	1,100 0 0	
			Electric charges	45 10 9	
			Advertisement	611 8 3	
			Medical fees	738 6 0	
			Audit fee	100 0 0	
			Parcel charges	26 4 3	
			Travelling charges ...	6 2 0	
			Establishment	1,365 13 0	
			Registration	20 0 0	
			Printing charges	317 9 9	
			Directors' fees	295 0 0	
			Municipal License ...	100 0 0	
			Legal charges	62 15 6	
			Telegram charge	29 10 6	
			Managing agents' commission ...	177 14 0	
			Interest	579 9 1	
			Depreciation on furniture ...	74 3 0	8,637 12 5
			Amount of fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	...	258 13 9
TOTAL ...	...	8,913 0 2	TOTAL ...	...	8,913 0 2

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA,
20th February 1914.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Company, Limited.

Classified statement of New Business.

Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913.				Portion thereof re-assured.		Remarks.
Class of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Whole Life ...	1,49,400 0 0	6,062 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
Whole Life by Limited payments.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	...	...	
Endowment Assurance	19,700 0 0	1,215 6 0	...	...	...	
Pure Endowment ...	5,525 0 0	1,254 0 0	...	...	...	
Term assurance ...	...	96 0 0	...	...	...	No fixed amount of the sum re-assured.
Other Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	1,74,625 0 0	8,627 6 0	...	...	...	

	Rs.
New annuities	*Nil.*
Total sums assured and bonuses (less re-assurances) remaining in force at the end of the year 1913 on lives of residents in India	1,39.975
Number and amount of annuities (less re-assurances) remaining in force at the end of the year 1913 on lives of residents in India	*Nil.*
Largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year after deduction of any portion re-assured	5,000 (one case only).
Statement of the total investments in India of the Life Assurance and Annuity Funds (with Comptroller-General of India, G. P. notes to the face value of Rs. 25,000) ...	25,000

CALCUTTA :
27, Dharamtola Street,
The 25th April 1914.

CHATTERJEE FRIENDS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

G. N. DAS, (*Chairman*).
U. N. BOSE,
B. C. MALLICK,
P. N. BANERJEE,
Directors.

Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet as on the 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year 1913.	...	258 13 9	Deposited with the Comptroller General Rs. 25,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper.	...	24,179 12 8
			Deposit account	...	25 0 0
Shareholders' Capital, paid up	...	10,400 0 0	Furniture account ...	...	667 9 0
			Suspense account ...	...	14 7 4
Advance Account ...	...	23,727 7 0	Preliminary expenses account	...	8,509 5 5
			Cash account—		
Sundry Creditors ...	...	245 0 0	In Bank of current account	1.028 3 6	
			In hand	206 14 10	1,235 2 4
TOTAL ...	...	34,631 4 9	TOTAL ...	...	34,631 4 9

We have examined the books and accounts of the Imperial Guaranteed Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1913, with the Vouchers and personally verified the securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st December 1913, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We have also seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General for the Government of India securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

CALCUTTA, 20th February 1914.

CHATTERJEE FRIENDS & Co., *Managing Agents.*

G. N. DASS (Chairman), U. N. BOSE, B. C. MALLICK, P. N. BANERJEE, *Directors.*

M. MUKERJEE & Co., *Registered Accountants and Auditors.*

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1908.

Directors for the year ending June 1913.

Sarada Charan Mitra, Esq., Retired Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

B. De, Esq., M.A., I.C.S. (Retired), late Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

Kumar Monmatha Nath Mittra, Rai Bahadur, Zemindar, Calcutta.

Ray Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., Zemindar, Taki.

Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Zemindar and Merchant, Calcutta.

Dr. S. B. Mitra, M.B., B.Sc. (London).

Managing Director.

S. B. Mitra, Esq.

Secretary.

P. Chowdhury, Esq.

Auditors.

B. Mukerjee & Co., Diplomaed Accountants (London).

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1913.

Life Assurance Account.

Income.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year	...	1,00,541 2 2	
Less R. P. Marriage Insurance Outstanding claim.	...	3,5[illegible] 0 0	
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR :—			
Ordinary	21,186 12 10		
Dividing Society	19,779 11 6		
R. P. Marriage Insurance ...	28,540 4 1		
Dividing Society unqualified premium.	8,828 12 0		
Profit and Loss	18,661 9 9		
		......	96,947 2 2
Premiums (Less Re-Assurance) :—			
Ordinary	36,149 5 0		
Dividing Society (Less unqualified 1st Class)	13,106 6 0		
Dividing Society (Less unqualified 2nd Class)	1,342 0 0		
		50,597 11 0	
Dividing Society unqualified 1st Class	16,570 0 0		
Dividing Society unqualified 2nd Class.	1,035 8 0		
		17,605 8 0	
			68,203 3 0
Interests, Dividends, etc. ...	......	3,911 3 6	
Stamp Fees	......	1,016 14 0	
			4,928 1 6
Bonus unpaid	......	......	250 0 0
			1,70,328 6 8

Expenditure.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Claims under policies paid and outstanding :—		
By death Life Assurance ...	1,324 0 0	
Dividing Society 1st Class ...	10,890 0 0	
Dividing Society 2nd Class	765 0 0	
		12,979 0 0
Surrenders	......	90 5 0
Expenses of Management :—		
Commission	11,286 12 10	
Salaries, etc. (other than to Agents and canvassers)	1,954 5 3	
Travelling Expenses ...	305 2 3	
Directors' Fees	Nil.	
Auditors' Fees	125 0 0	
Medical examination Fees ...	13,646 14 6	
Rent of offices occupied by the Company	1,134 8 6	
Law Charges	1,361 2 0	
Advertising	1,150 0 0	
Printing and Stationery ...	1,926 1 0	
Light and Fans	85 0 0	
Charges General	357 0 0	
Stamp and Telegrams ...	806 9 0	
		40,138 7 4
Purchase of interest of G. P. Notes	......	726 15 9
Depreciation on Furniture ...	100 0 0	
Preliminary expenses written off	400 0 0	
		500 0 0
Outstanding Assets not realized and written off.	......	9,410 5 0
Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year.	......	1,06,488 5 7
		1,70,328 6 8

Examined and found correct.

B. MUKHERJEE & Co.,

Diplomaed Accountants (London),

Auditors.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1913.

Rupee Policy Marriage Insurance.

Income.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year.	32,134 4 1	......
Less lent to Life Assurance Fund.	28,540 4 1	3,594 0 0
Net Premium received excluding admission fees as per Profit and Loss Account.	......	68,731 5 6
Total ...	......	72,325 5 0

Expenditure.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Claims by Marriage	......	......	24,467 8 0
Expenses of management :—			
Salaries, etc. ...	15,860 7 6		
Travelling Expenses.	885 12 6		
Directors' Fees ...	......		
Auditors' Fees ...	225 0 0		
Rent of Office occupied by Company.	1,702 1 4		
Law charges ...	822 0 9		
Advertising ...	3,929 7 0		
Printing and Profit and Loss Account.	3 301 1 3		
Light and Fan ...	202 3 0		
Charges, General	1,091 3 3		
Stamp and Telegrams.	1,535 6 0	29,554 10 7	
Less as per Profit and Loss Account.	......	12,380 6 7	17,174 4 0
Outstanding Assets written off	......	......	229 3 0
Reserve Fund ...	......	......	4,654 6 6
Total ...	......	......	72,325 5 6

Examined and found correct.

B. MUKHERJEE & Co.,
Diplomaed Accountants (London),
Auditors.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF NEW BUSINESS.

Class of Policy.	Total new Life Assurance completed in India during year ending 30th June 1913. Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Portion thereof Re-assured. Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Whole life ...	42,500	1,424 0 0	...	...	...	...
Whole life by limited Payments.	18,500	793 4 0	...	2,500	126 4 0	...
Endowment Assurances	3,38,000	20,391 6 0	...	24,500	1,268 14 0	...
Pure Endowments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Term Assurance ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Classes ...	*10,97,300	36,891 10 0	...	..	...	...
Marriage Insurance ...	†3,22,200	64,440 0 0	..	...	...	...
Total ...	18,18,500	1,23,940 4 0	...	27,000	1,395 2 0	...

No Annuity policy was issued.

Total sums assured (less re-assurances) remaining in force at the end of the year is Rupees five lakhs and seventy-nine thousand of ordinary Life Assurance Business.

Rupees five thousand is the largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year after deduction of the portion re-assured.

The whole of the Company's Life Assurance Fund is invested in India as is shown in Life Assurance Balance Sheet.

* This includes dividing Society business sum assured of which is given approximately.

† There is no fixity about the sum assured. The figure shown is an approximate one.

SARADA CHARAN MITRA,
Chairman.

B. DE,
SRINATH PAL,
RAY YATINDRA NATH CHOWDHURY, } *Directors.*

P. CHAUDHURI, *Secretary.* S. B. MITRA, *Managing Director.*

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June 1913.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Admission Fees Rupee Policy Insurance.	19,577 8 0	Dividends to shareholders ...	...	1,102 13 9
Stamp Fees, Rupee Policy Marriage Insurance.	2,164 5 0	Expenses of Management—		
Fines, etc.	796 12 9	Rupee Policy Marriage Insurance as per Revenue Account.	...	12,380 6 7
		Policy stamps	...	2,155 2 9
		Depreciation on Furniture ...	276 0 0	...
		Preliminary expenses written off ...	440 0 0	716 0 0
		Balance in Reserve at the close of the year.	...	6,184 3 11
Total ...	22,538 10 3	Total ...	...	22,538 10 3

Examined and found correct.

B. MUKHERJEE & Co.,
Diplomaed Accountants (London),
Auditors.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund on the 30th June 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Investment—		
Life Assurance Fund	...	1,06483 5 7	Loans on Company's Policies within their surrender values.	3,911 4 0	
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid—			Deposits with the Comptroller-General of India Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,00,000 Cost Price.	83,355 0 0	
Ordinary ...	1,324 0 0				
Dividing Society first class.	9,790 0 0		Port Trust Debentures of Rs. 1,000. Cost Price.	983 15 6	
Dividing Society second class.	630 0 0	11,744 0 0	Calcutta Municipal Debentures of Rs. 2,000. Cost Price.	2,178 8 0	
			Howrah-Amta Railway shares 35 for Rs. 3 500. Cost Price.	4,507 8 0	94,936 3 6
Sundry Liabilities—					
Commission ...	3,419 10 9		Interest accrued but not realised.	3,788 1 10	
Medical fees ...	6,481 8 4		Premiums Outstanding—		
Salaries, etc. ...	619 0 0		Ordinary	11,501 3 0	
Advertising ...	160 0 0		Dividing Society ...	10,749 0 0	26,038 4 10
Rent and Taxes ..	90 0 0		Agents' Balances ...	1,989 5 11	
Light and Fans ...	15 0 0		Advance to Branch Office	500 0 0	2,489 5 11
			Cash Accounts—		
Auditors' Fees ...	100 0 0		In Bank fixed deposit ...	4,000 0 0	
Stamp and Telegrams	24 0 6	10,909 3 7	In hand and on current Account.	1,672 10 11	5,672 10 11
Total ...	...	1,29,136 9 2	Total ...	...	1,29,136 9 2

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited. for the year ended 30th June 1913 with the vouchers and personally verified the securities and other Investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 30th June 1913, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shewn by the books of the Company. We have also seen the receipt of Comptroller-General for the Government of India securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law.

We certify that no part of the above fund has been applied for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

Examined and found correct.

SARADA CHARAN MITRA, *Chairman*,
B. DE,
SRINATH PAL,
RAY YATINDRA NATH CHOWDHURY,
} *Directors.*

S. B. MITRA, *Managing Director*.

B. MUKHERJEE & Co.,
Diplomaed Accountants (London),
Auditors.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

General Balance Sheet as on the 30th June, 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Life Assurance Fund	...			1,06,483	5	7				Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet	1,29,136	9	2
Outstanding Liabilities as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.	...			22,653	3	7	1,29,136	9	2				
Rupee Policy Marriage Insurance :—										Mortgages on Calcutta House Property	2,157	12	6
Reserve Fund as per Revenue Account.	...			4,654	6	6				Investments :—			
Outstanding claims ...	...			19,277	0	0	23,931	6	6	India Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 51,000	46,645	1	9
Shareholders' Capital Account :—										Security Deposit Investment in Government Promissory Notes.	3,000	0	0
Authorised 40,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.	10,00,000	0	0										
Of which issued and subscribed 13,033 shares.	3,25,825	0	0							Interests accrued but not realised.	1,754	8	2
Paid up	...			...			28,277	15	0	Furniture (Less depreciation).	3,392	0	6
Profit and Loss reserve.	...			...			6,184	3	11				
Security Deposits ...	...			...			3,810	0	0	Preliminary expenses (Less written off).	2,520	1	5
Liabilities Outstanding :—										Suspense Account ...	154	13	9
Salaries	...			900	8	3							
Canvassers' bills ...	...			255	6	3				Cash Account :—			
Advertising ...	...			222	6	0							
Travelling expenses	...			70	8	0							
Auditors' Fees ...	...			200	0	0				In hand and in Bank on current account.	4,483	8	4
Rent and Taxes ...	...			125	0	0							
Printing and Stationery.	...			91	1	0							
Charges, General ...	...			12	14	6							
Light and Fans ...	...			26	9	0	1,504	5	0				
Total ...	...			...			1,93,244	7	7	Total ...	1,93,244	7	7

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 30th June 1913, with the vouchers and personally verified the securities and other Investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the company as on 30th June 1913, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shewn by the books of the Company.

We have also seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General for the India Government securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law.

Examined and found correct.

SARADA CHARAN MITRA, *Chairman*,
B. DE,
SRINATH PAL,
RAY YATINDRA NATH CHOWDHURY,
S. B. MITRA, *Managing Director*,
} *Directors*.

B. MUKHERJEE & Co.,
Diplomed Accountants (London),
Auditors.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Directors for the year ending June 1914.

Sarada Charan Mitra, Esq., retired Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

B. De, Esq., M.A., I.C.S. (Retd.), Late Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

Kumar Manmatha Nath Mittra, Rai Bahadur, Zemindar, Calcutta.

Ray Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., Zemindar, Taki.

Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Zemindar and Merchant, Calcutta.

Dr. S. B. Mitra, M.B., Sc. (London).

Managing Director.

Dr. S. B. Mittra, M.B.

Secretary.

P. Chaudhuri, Esq.

Auditors.

B. Mukherjee and Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors, Calcutta.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1914.

Life Assurance Account.

INCOME

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year	1,06,183 5 7		
Less loan from Marriage Insurance Fund	28,510 1 1		77,943 1 6
Premiums—			
Ordinary	40,436 4 0		
Less Re-assurance ...	1,984 4 0	38,452 0 0	
Popular Policy—			
Qualified	29,894 8 0		
Unqualified ...	1,762 0 0	31,656 8 0	70,108 8 0
Admission fees ...	...	161 0 0	
Yearly Contribution on Popular Policies :—	...	4,190 0 0	
Stamp fees	...	729 6 0	4,483 6 0
Interests and Dividends ...	...	...	5,295 5 [illegible]
Claims wrongly intimated in previous years	...	...	5,895 0 0
Total ...	...	...	1,68,725 5 1

EXPENDITURE

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Claims under policies paid and outstanding—		
By death—		
Ordinary ...	2,350 0 0	
Popular Life	5,725 0 0	8,075 0 0
Surrenders—		
Ordinary	2,309 14 0	
Popular Life	180 10 0	2,490 8 0
Shareholders' share of profit as determined in the last Valuation		406 0 0
Expenses of Management—		
Commission	9,112 1 3	
Salaries (other than to agents and canvassers)	5,000 8 0	
Travelling expenses ...	1,545 15 0	
Directors' fees ...	Nil	
Auditors' fees	150 7 0	
Medical fees	1,901 0 0	
Rent of offices occupied by the Company.	705 0 0	
Law charges	1,201 12 0	
Advertising	758 15 0	
Printing and Stationery ...	509 0 0	
Light and Fans ...	130 3 0	
Charges, General ...	268 6 0	
Stamps and Telegrams ...	527 6 0	24,810 9 3
Interests purchased with G. P Notes	...	401 0 10
Depreciation on furniture ...	...	130 0 0
Preliminary Expenses written off	...	250 0 0
Outstanding assets not realised and written off.	...	2,516 0 0
Life assurance Fund at the end of the year	...	1,24,646 3 0
TOTAL ...	...	1,68,725 5 1

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1914.

Popular Marriage Insurance.

INCOME.	Rs.	A.	P.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Funds at the beginning of the year.	33,194	10	7	Claims by Marriage paid and outstanding.	......			37,794	0	0
Premiums	[illegible]	8	0	Surrenders	......			768	4	9
				Expenses of Management.						
				Commission	......			6,218	10	6
				Salaries	16,750	6	3			
				Travelling expenses ...	697	11	0			
				Directors' fees	*Nil.*					
				Auditor's fees	358	0	0			
				Rent of offices occupied by the Company.	2,146	8	6			
				Law Charges	1,622	0	0			
				Advertising	2,214	15	6			
				Printing and Stationery ...	1,050	0	9			
				Light and Fans	326	15	0			
				Charges, General	717	10	6			
				Stamps and Telegrams ...	1,640	5	3			
					27,524	8	9			
				Less as Profit and Loss account	6,738	2	9	20,786	6	0
				Reserve Fund at the end of the year.						
				As per General Balance Sheet ...	......			50,772	13	4
Total ...	1,16,340	2	7	Total ...				1,16,340	2	7

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Statement of new business completed during the year ending 30th June 1914.

Class of Policy.	Total new Life Assurance, completed in India during the year ending 30th June 1914.			Portion thereof re-assured.		
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Whole Life	33.500	1,191 13 0	...	...	...	...
Whole Life by limited payments	16 500	974 10 0	...	2,000 0 0	77 14 0	...
Endowment Assurances ...	7,43,500	33,893 0 0	...	21,500 0 0	1,718 14 0	...
Pure Endowments	16.000	941 10 0	...	...	...	...
Term Assurances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other classes	*3 54,500	25,636 0 0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,64,000	62.637 1 0	...	23,500 0 0	1,796 12 0	...

No Annuity policy was issued.

Total Sums assured and bonuses (less re-assurance), remaining in force at the end of the year is Rs. 18,56,156.

Rupees five thousand is the largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year after deduction of the portion re-assured.

The whole of the Company's Life Assurance Fund is invested in India as is shown in the Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund.

* There is no fixity about the sum assured The figure shewn is an approximate one.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1914.

Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs
Balance of last year's Account	...	...	6,184 3 11	Dividends to Shareholders ...	1,830 3 6	...
Admission Fees on Marriage Insurance Policies.	...	...	6.6 2 8 0	Expenses of Management as per Popular Marriage Insurance Revenue Account.	6,738 2 9	...
Stamp Fees on Marriage Insurance Policies.	...	...	339 10 0	Marriage Insurance Policy Stamps.	352 2 0	...
Fines, etc.	...	...	1,046 0 0	Depreciation on Furniture ...	223 0 0	...
Interests	...	...	2,272 3 3	Preliminary Expenses written off.	410 0 0	...
Shareholders' Share of Profit as per Life Assurance Revenue Account.	...	...	406 0 0	Balance as per General Balance Sheet.	7,297 0 11	...
Total ...	...	...	16,850 9 2	Total ...	16,850 9 2	...

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund as on the 30th June 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund	1,24,646 3 0		Loans on Company's Policies within their surrender values	......	8,911 4 0
Loan from Marriage Insurance Fund.	28,540 4 1	1,53,186 7 1			
			Investments :—		
Claims intimated but not paid :—			Deposits with the Comptroller-General of India, Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000. Cost Price.	83,[illegible]55 0 0	
Ordinary	2,350 0 0				
Popular	7,885 0 0	10,285 0 0	Calcutta Port Trust Debentures of Rs. 11,000 Cost Price.	11,108 15 6	
Other Sums owing by the Company :—			Calcutta Municipal Debentures of Rs. 2,000. Cost Price.	2,178 8 0	
Commission	2,181 4 9				
Medical Fees	415 4 6		Howrah-Amta Light Railway 85 Shares for Rs 8,500. Cost Price.	11,007 8 0	
Salaries	300 8 0		Government Promissory Notes of Rs 17,000 Cost Price	11,182 8 0	
Advertising	110 7 0				
Rent and Taxes	75 0 0				1,21,832 7 6
Light and Fans	10 0 0		Agents' Balances	2,049 5 8	
Auditors' Fees	150 7 0		Outstanding Premiums ...	9,796 10 0	
Stamps and Telegrams ...	9 0 0		Outstanding Interests, Dividends accrued but not payable, etc.	4,823 12 7	
Printing and Stationery ...	858 4 0		Outstanding Admission Fees ...	13,473 0 0	
Travelling expenses	8 9 0		Outstanding Yearly Contributions...	4,182 0 0	
Charges, General	115 13 0	3,734 4 3	Bills receivable	269 2 6	
					34,598 14 9
			Cash :—		
			In hand and in Bank on current account.	......	6,818 1 1
Total ...	...	1,67,155 11 4	Total ...	......	1,67,155 11 4

I beg to report that I have audited the Balance Sheet of the India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited, dated the 30th June 1914, as above set forth with the books and accounts as kept in Calcutta in which are incorporated the certified returns from the Branch and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shewn by the books of the Company.

I have also seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General for the India Government Stock lodged with him and verified other Investments and security papers.

I also certify that in my belief the assets set forth in the Balance Sheet are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein and that no part of any fund there n has been applied directly or indirectly to any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

SARODA CHARAN MITRA,
Chairman.

Examined and found correct.
B. MUKHERJEE,
of Messrs. B. Mukherjee and Co.,
Registered Accountants,
Auditor.

B. DE,
SRINATH PAL,
MANMATHA NATH MITRA,
S. B. MITRA,
} *Directors.*
Managing Director.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

General Balance Sheet as on the 30th June 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund	1,24,646 8 0	
Outstanding liabilities as per Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund.	42,509 8 4	1,67,155 11 4
Shareholders' Capital Fund Paid up.	...	31,490 14 0
Profit and Loss Account ...	...	7,297 0 11
Marriage Insurance Fund as per Popular Marriage Insurance Revenue Account.	50,772 [illegible] 4	
Outstanding liabilities of Marriage Insurance Fund :—		
Claims intimated but not paid ...	32,519 0 0	
Commission	2 0 6	
Salaries	885 0 8	
Advertising	205 8 6	
Rent and Taxes	140 0 0	
Light and Fans	17 15 0	
Auditors' Fees	358 0 0	
Stamps and Telegram	10 0 0	
Printing and Stationery ...	741 0 0	
Law Charges	110 0 0	
Charges, General	12 8 0	
Furniture and Fittings ...	14 0 0	85,809 13 7
Other Sums owing by the Company :—		
Security Deposit	...	3,610 0 0
Total ...	...	2,95,868 7 10

ASSETS.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund.	......	1,67,155 11 4
Loans on the Security of Railway Shares.	......	1,506 6 6
Loan to Life Assurance Fund from Marriage Insurance Fund.	......	28,540 4 1
Investments :—		
G. P. Notes for Rs. 51,000. Cost Price	46,645 1 9	
G. P. Notes for Rs 20,000. Cost Price.	16,650 0 0	63,295 1 9
Security Deposit Investment in G P. Notes.	......	3,500 0 0
Furniture	3,200 5 6	
Stock of Printing matters ...	2,000 0 0	
Preliminary expenses (Less written off).	1,980 1 5	
Suspense	202 13 9	
Outstanding interest and Dividend accrued but not payable.	2,056 3 3	7,883 4 8
Marriage Insurance :—		
Admission Fees recoverable ...	1,918 0 0	
Permanent Advance to Branch Office	500 0 0	8,974 3 3
Telephone Charges paid in advance	291 10 0	
Medical Fees realizable	8,286 8 8	
Cash :—		4,078 2 8
On fixed deposit	4,000 0 0	
In hand and on current account ...	11,930 5 7	15,930 5 7
Total ...	......	2,95,868 7 10

I beg to report that I have audited the Balance Sheet of the India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited, dated 30th June 1914, and as above set forth with books and accounts as kept in Calcutta in which are incorporated the certified returns from the Branch and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with law and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company.

I have also seen and verified all the investments and security papers.

SARADA CHARAN MITRA,
Chairman.

Examined and found correct.
B. MUKHERJEE,
of Messrs. B. Mukharjee and Co.,
Registered Accountants,
Auditor.

B. DE,
SRINATH PAL,
MANMATHA NATH MITRA,
S. B. MITRA,
} *Directors.*
Managing Director.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Statement respecting the valuation of the Liabilities under life Policies of the India Equitable Assurance Co., Ltd., made by the Consulting Actuary.

1. The date up to which the valuation is made is the 30th June 1913.
2. The valuation has been made upon the following principles:—

(a) Policies for the Whole Term of life subject to uniform premiums throughout life were valued in classes according to the ages attained by the lives assured. Whole Life Policies subject to Limited Premiums of Paid up were valued individually according to age attained.

(b) Endowment Assurance Policies and Popular Life Policies were valued in classes according to the unexpired term of the Assurance and a mean valuation age was calculated for each group by an application of Makeham's formula for the law of mortality, in such a way that full weight was given to the various present ages of the assured lives in each group and to the magnitude of the respective sums assured.

(c) Combined Whole Life and Endowment Policies, and Double Endowments were valued individually.

(d) Children's Endowments and Cheap Investment Policies were valued on an interest basis simply and the reserve was arrived at by deducting from the discounted value of the sums assured the present value of the future Office Premiums. As regards the Cheap investment Policies there is a condition that the dividends on the shares, which form part of the benefit, may be deferred at the discretion of the Directors and in view of this condition it has been thought sufficient to take the shares at 75 per cent. of their face value. Probably this course over-states, if anything, the real liability.

(e) In cases where the anniversary of the Policies fell within six months of the Valuation date, the premium was valued by the Annuity due and in other cases by the simple annuity. Experience shows that this method makes an automatic and very accurate adjustment for the incidence of the premium income.

(f) For policies other than Children's Endowment and Cheap Investment Policies the net premiums were calculated on the basis of the British Offices O^{m} (5) Table with $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest and were the true net premiums for the risk without any allowance whatever for initial expenditure.

(g) In the case of lives assured at increased rates, whether permanent or temporary, the policies were valued as though only the minimum contract premiums were payable with an additional reserve equal to one half year's extra premium.

The principles were determined by the Directors on the advice of the Consulting Actuary.

3. The table of Mortality used was the British Offices O^{m} (5) Table, an addition of five years to the age being made in the case of whole Life Policies only as an allowance for Indian mortality.
4. The rate of interest assumed was three and one half per cent. throughout.
5. The loading reserved is the whole of the difference between the office and the net premiums without any allowance for initial expenditure, and represents for policies with immediate profits 27·46 per cent., for Policies with contingent Profits, 19·65 per cent. for Policies without profits, 1·61 per cent. and for Popular Policies, 17·49 per cent., of the annual premium income. In the case of Limited Premium and paid up Policies, an additional reserve has been made to provide for expenses and profits after the premiums have been made up.

Note.—The business is in three sections, namely, (1) that which may be called the Ordinary Business, (2) the Popular Policy Scheme, and (3) the Rupee Policy Marriage Insurance. The Policies in the first two categories have been valued, but no valuation is required of the Rupee Policy Marriage Insurance as that is scarcely more than a Banking Account.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Consolidated Revenue Account from the commencement of the Company to 30th June 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Premiums	1,64,111	12	6	Claims under policies paid and outstanding (by death)	15,249	0	0
Interest, dividends and rents (less income-tax thereon).	5,099	10	7	Surrenders	267	14	0
Admission and Amendment Fees ...	7,421	0	0	Commission	35,051	13	7
Cost of Organization realized from Profits	18,661	9	9	Expenses of management	63,744	14	1
Charge on life assurance fund	28,540	4	1	Preliminary expenses and depreciation written off ...	3,037	5	8
				Amount of life assurance fund at the end of the period as per Balance Sheet.	1,06,483	5	7
Total ..	2,23,834	4	11	Total ...	2,23,834	4	11

NOTE.—Because of the change in the form of accounts necessitated by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, the consolidated Revenue Account cannot be made out from the published annual Revenue Account of the Company and the above consolidated Revenue Account has been prepared with the assistance of private returns supplied from the books of the Company. The final result agrees with the published Revenue Account for the year ending 30th June 1913.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

7

7.—*Summary and Valuation of the policies as at 30th June 1913.*

	PARTICULARS OF THE POLICIES FOR VALUATION.				VALUATION. Value by the Om (5) Table, Interest 3½ per cent., 5 years being added to the age for Whole Life Assurances. Children's Endowments and Cheap Investment Policies on interest basis only.			
	No. of Policies.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly Premiums.	Net yearly Premiums.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly Premiums.	Net yearly Premiums.	Net Liability.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. With immediate Participation in Profits.								
Whole Life, Uniform Premiums	40	40,000	1,511·1	1,059·4	18,678·5	25,553·4	17,808·5	870·0
Do. Limited „ and paid up ...	21	23,795	1,129·3	826·7	9,999·0	12,318·5	8,829·9	1,160·1
Endowment Assurances	236	3,57,120	21,513·9	15,807·6	2,03,067·7	2,53,903·6	1,84,792·2	18,275·5
Combined Whole Life and Endowment ...	4	5,000	293·9	232·1	3,334·0	3,796·8	2,975·1	358·9
Extra Premiums	...	...	175·6	...	87·8	...	...	87·8
Total Assurances with Immediate Profits ...	301	4,31,915	24,623·8	17,925·3	2,35,158·0	2,95,57[illegible]	2,14,405·7	21,752·3
II. With Contingent Profits.								
Whole Life Uniform Premiums	15	21,500	581·8	435·0	8,186·8	10,430·3	7,781·2	4[illegible]5·7
Do. Limited do.	10	16,000	613·0	486·0	6,638·2	7,942·1	6,254·0	384·2
Endowment Assurances	63	87,500	5,558·3	4,582·3	52,361·9	58,485·0	47,716·3	4,645·6
Extra Premiums	...	...	49·8	...	24·9	...	...	24·9
Total Assurances with contingent Profits ...	88	1,25,000	6,802·9	5,503·3	67,211·9	76,857·4	61,751·5	5,460·4
Total Assurances with Profits ...	389	5,56,915	31,426·7	23,429·1	3,02,369·9	3,72,429·7	2,76,157·2	26,212·7
III. Without Participation in Profits.								
Double Endowment Assurances	4	7,000	327·4	302·8	3,823·0	3,338·9	3,089·4	733·6
Children's Endowments	8	19,500	971·1	971·1	12,9[illegible]8·0	5,148·3	5,148·3	7,829·7
Do. Premiums ceasing on death of parent ...	7	6,500	292·2	267·0	3,484·5	3,576·1	3,272·8	211·7
Cheap Investment Policies	38	80,000	2,128·0	2,128·0	31,6[illegible]·1	22,174·5	22,174·5	9,427·6
Extra Premiums	...	...	24·2	...	12·1	...	...	12·1
Total Assurances without Profits ...	57	1,13,000	3,742·9	3,668·9	[illegible],899·7	34,237·8	33,685·0	18,214·7
IV. Popular Policy Life Insurance.								
1st class	1,704	3,83,400	22,152·0	19,147·0	2,21,146·0	2,38,315·6	1,96,622·4	24,523·6
2nd class	203	22,330	1,319·5	1,089·6	12,567·3	13,611·1	11,239·3	1,328·0
Total Popular Life Insurances ...	1,907	4,05,730	23,471·5	20,236·6	2,33,713·3	2,51,926·7	2,07,861·7	25,851·6
Total Assurances ...	2,353	10,75,645	58,641·1	47,334·6	5,87,982·9	6,58,594·2	5,17,703·9	70,279·0
Less Re-assurances	...	9,000	404·9	319·4	4,634·4	5,661·9	4,297·3	337·1
Net amount of Assurances	2,353	10,66,645	58,236·2	47,015·2	5,83,348·5	6,52,932·3	5,13,406·6	69,941·9
Adjustments :—Additional Reserve for expenses on Limited premium and paid up policies.	...	...	...	...	1,461·6	...	...	1,461·6
Immediate payment of claims	...	...	...	...	55·6	...	...	55·6
Total of the results ...	2,353	10,66,645	58,236·2	47,015·2	5,84,865·7	6,52,932·3	5,13,406·6	71,459·1

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

7—concld.

Summary and Valuation of the Reassurances as at 30th June 1913.

	Particulars of the Reassurances for valuation.			Valuation. Value by the O[m] (5) Table. Interest 3½ p r cent.			
	Sums Assured.	Office yearly Premiums	Net yearly Premiums.	Sums Assured.	Office yearly Premium.	Net yearly Premiums.	Net Liability.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
I. With Immediate Participation in Profits.							
Endowment Assurances	7,000	335·1	269·9	3,781·1	4,482·6	3 459·7	321·4
II. With Contingent Profits.	2,000	69·8	49·5	853 3	1,179·3	837·6	15·7
Endowment Assurances							
Total of the Results ...	9,000	404·9	319·4	4,634 4	5,661·9	4 297·3	337·1

Valuation Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1913.

Dr.	Rs.	*Cr.*	Rs.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance transactions (as per summary statement provided in Fourth Schedule.)	71,459	By life assurance funds (as per Balance Sheet) ...	1,06,483	...
To Surplus	6,484	*Less* amount lent from Rupee Marriage Insurance Accounts.	28,540	77,943
Total ...	77,943	Total ...	...	77,943

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—(*concld.*)

8. Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Directors acting on the advice of the Consulting Actuary, determines the amount of profit which is divisible Ninety per cent. of such profit is divisible amongst participating Policy-holders, the remaining ten per cent., belonging to the Shareholders. Reversionary bonuses are allotted to all policies in force at the date of valuation and in the Immediate profit class such bonuses rest immediately on declaration and in the contingent profit class, when the premiums accumulated at four per cent., compound interest, shall have equalled the Sum Assured.

9. (1) The total amount of profit made by the Company was Rs. 6,481 allocated as follows:—

(*a*) Rupees 3,014 among the policy-holders with immediate profits. 301 Policies for Rs. 1,31,915 participated.

(*b*) Rupees 612 as a reserve for the deferred bonuses in the contingent profits class.

The number of such policies was 88 assuring Rs. 1,25,000.

(*c*) Rupees 406 among the shareholders.

(*d*) Nil.

(*e*) Rupees 2,422 carried forward unappropriated.

Nothing was allocated to Popular Life Policy-holders.

(2) The following table gives specimens of the reversionary bonuses allotted to Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Policies with immediate profits, irrespective of age at entry and original term of assurance:—

SUM ASSURED Rs. 1,000.

Number of completed years' premiums paid.

1	2	3	
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
12 8	25 0	37 8	50 0

On this occasion the Directors have been advised not to allow any options for the exchange of the above mentioned Reversionary Bonuses.

The Deferred Reversionary Bonuses allotted to the Contingent Profits Class are at the same rate per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured as the Riversionary Bonuses above stated.

GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.

London, 1st September 1914.

P. CHAUDHURI,

Secretary.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

STATEMENT OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ON THE 30TH JUNE 1913.

I.—The Published Table of Premiums for the Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits.	With Contingent Profits.	With Profits.					With Contingent Profits.			
	Annual Premiums during the whole term of life.	Annual Premiums during the whole term of life.	Premiums payable for					Premiums limited to			
			10 years only.	15 years only.	20 years only.	25 years only.	30 years only.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
20 ...	23 13	21 8	57 8	41 11	34 14	30 10	28 5	48 6	36 4	30 5	27 0
21 ...	24 5	21 15	58 7	42 5	35 6	31 0	28 11	49 14	36 12	30 13	27 7
22 ...	24 13	22 7	59 4	42 15	35 14	31 8	29 3	49 3	37 5	31 5	27 14
23 ...	25 5	22 15	60 5	43 9	36 6	32 0	29 9	50 10	37 14	31 13	28 5
24 ...	25 15	23 7	61 2	44 3	37 0	32 8	30 0	51 6	38 8	32 5	28 13
25 ...	26 11	24 0	62 2	44 15	37 10	33 0	30 8	52 3	39 2	32 15	29 5
26 ...	27 7	24 9	63 3	45 11	38 3	33 10	31 0	53 1	39 14	33 7	29 13
27 ...	28 3	25 3	64 1	46 6	38 13	34 4	31 10	53 14	40 8	34 0	30 6
28 ...	28 15	25 13	65 2	47 2	39 9	34 14	32 2	54 12	41 3	34 11	30 15
29 ...	29 10	26 7	66 3	48 0	40 5	35 8	32 12	55 11	42 0	35 4	31 9
30 ...	30 6	27 3	67 4	48 14	40 15	36 2	33 8	56 11	42 11	35 15	32 3
31 ...	31 2	27 13	68 5	49 10	41 11	36 12	34 4	57 11	[illegible] 9	36 10	32 14
32 ...	31 14	28 9	69 6	50 8	42 9	37 8	35 0	58 13	44 6	37 5	33 9
33 ...	32 10	29 7	70 9	51 6	43 5	38 3	35 12	59 14	45 3	38 1	34 4
34 ...	33 6	30 5	71 13	52 4	44 1	38 15	36 8	61 0	46 1	38 14	35 0
35 ...	34 4	31 4	73 0	53 4	44 14	39 11	37 4	62 3	47 0	39 11	35 13
36 ...	35 4	32 4	74 8	54 4	45 13	40 7	...	63 7	47 15	40 9	36 7
37 ...	36 4	33 4	75 13	55 1	46 8	41 3	...	64 11	48 15	41 8	37 1
38 ...	37 4	34 5	77 2	56 1	47 6	42 1	...	66 0	50 0	42 7	37 15
39 ...	38 3	35 7	78 10	57 3	48 4	43 1	...	67 5	51 2	43 7	38 12
40 ...	39 7	36 10	80 1	58 7	49 8	44 1	...	68 11	52 4	44 8	39 12
41 ...	40 9	37 15	81 9	59 13	50 12	...	...	70 2	53 7	45 10	...
42 ...	41 13	39 5	83 2	61 5	52 2	...	...	71 10	54 11	46 14	...
43 ...	43 5	40 12	84 12	62 15	53 8	...	...	73 3	56 0	48 2	...
44 ...	44 14	41 4	86 7	64 9	55 0	...	...	74 12	57 5	49 8	...
45 ...	46 8	43 13	88 3	66 3	56 10	...	...	76 6	58 11	50 14	...

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1. *The Published Tables of Premiums for Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 payable on the Expiry of the given term of years or at death, if earlier.*

Age next birthday	With Profits.					With Contingent Profits.				
	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
20 ...	106 15	69 8	51 14	41 10	35 2	99 1	64 3	47 5	37 9	31 8
21 ...	107 0	69 10	52 0	41 12	35 4	99 2	64 4	47 7	37 11	31 10
22 ...	107 3	69 11	52 3	41 14	35 8	99 3	64 6	47 9	37 13	31 13
23 ...	107 5	69 13	52 6	42 1	35 13	99 4	64 7	47 11	37 15	32 0
24 ...	107 8	69 15	52 9	42 5	36 2	99 6	64 9	47 13	38 2	32 3
25 ...	107 12	70 3	52 12	42 11	36 8	99 8	64 11	47 15	38 5	32 7
26 ...	108 0	70 9	53 0	43 1	36 14	99 10	64 13	48 1	38 8	32 11
27 ...	108 5	70 13	53 4	43 7	37 4	99 12	64 15	48 4	38 12	33 0
28 ...	108 9	70 15	53 8	43 13	37 11	99 14	65 2	48 7	39 0	33 5
29 ...	108 12	71 1	53 12	44 3	38 3	100 0	65 5	48 10	39 4	33 10
30 ...	108 14	71 3	54 0	44 7	38 11	100 2	65 8	48 14	39 9	34 0
31 ...	108 14	71 7	54 5	44 15	39 3	100 5	65 11	49 2	39 14	34 6
32 ...	109 0	71 11	54 11	45 6	39 12	100 8	65 15	49 7	40 5	34 14
33 ...	109 2	71 15	55 2	45 14	40 6	100 11	66 3	49 12	40 11	35 6
34 ...	109 6	72 5	55 10	46 8	41 2	100 15	66 7	50 1	41 2	35 14
35 ...	109 9	72 12	56 2	47 2	41 15	101 2	66 12	50 7	41 9	36 7
36 ...	109 14	73 2	56 10	47 12	...	101 6	67 1	50 13	42 1	...
37 ...	110 4	73 9	57 3	48 7	...	101 10	67 7	51 5	42 10	...
38 ...	110 9	74 2	57 13	49 3	...	101 15	67 13	51 12	43 4	...
39 ...	110 15	74 11	58 9	50 2	...	102 4	68 3	52 4	43 14	...
40 ...	111 4	75 5	59 7	51 4	...	102 10	68 10	52 13	44 9	...
41 ...	111 7	75 15	60 6	...	...	103 0	69 2	53 7	...	...
42 ...	111 8	76 9	61 5	...	...	103 7	69 11	54 2	...	...
43 ...	111 9	77 5	62 5	...	...	103 14	70 5	54 15	...	...
44 ...	111 10	78 3	63 7	...	...	104 6	70 15	55 13	...	...
45 ...	111 11	79 6	64 10	...	...	104 15	71 10	56 12	...	...

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*contd.*

(2 AND 3.)

Whole Life Assurances (there are no reassurances).

Valuation age.	With Immediate Profits.			With Contingent Profits.		
	Sums Assured.	Premiums receivable Annually.		Sums Assured.	Premiums receivable Annually.	
		Ordinary.	Extra.		Ordinary.	Extra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21 ...	1,000	...	...	2,000	...	...
22 ...	2,000	48·1	...	4,000	...	...
24 ...	3,000	76·7	...	3,000	63·9	...
25 ...	1,000	26·7	...	...	...	...
26 ...	3,000	26·7	...	1,000	24·0	...
27 ...	2,000	55·6	...	...	...	...
28 ...	4,000	28·9	...	3,000	78·2	...
29 ...	7,500	189·5	...	4,000	104·5	...
30 ...	1,000	...	..	...	...	...
31 ...	2,000	30·4	...	1,000	27·2	...
32 ...	4,000	94·9	...	2,500	70·7	...
33 ...	7,500	200·4	...	4,000	115·1	...
34 ...	4,000	66·8	...	3,000	...	...
35 ...	2,165	67·6	...	1,000	30·3	...
36 ...	2,000	67·9	...	...	...	...
37 ...	2,000	...	...	1,000	31·3	...
38 ...	1,000	37·3	...	...	...	...
39 ...	8,000	190·9	...	1,000	...	...
40 ...	2,500	39·4	...	2,000	36·6	...
41 ...	3,130	81·1	8·1	...	...	...
43 ...	2,000	41·8	...	...	...	...
44 ...	1,000	44·9	5·1	...	...	...
45 ...	1,000	46·5	...	5,000	...	...
49 ...	3,000	49·0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,795	1511·1	13·2	37,500	581·8	...

Statement showing the premiums receivable for a Limited number of years.

With Immediate Profits.				With Contingent Profits.	
No. of years' premiums to be made.	Ordinary Premiums (no extra premiums.)	No. of years' premiums to be made.	Ordinary Premiums (no extra premiums)	No. of years' premiums to be made	Ordinary Premiums (no extra premiums).
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8	163·4	Brought forward	604·9	13	45·2
9	170·3	16	130·8	18	43·4
11	54·2	18	86·2	19	357·3
12	48·9	23	153·4	22	67·1
13	110·9	28	58·8	27	100·0
14	57·2	29	95·2		
Carried forward	604·9	Total ...	1,129·3	Total ...	613·0

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*contd.*

4.

Endowment Assurances.

Maturing in year ending 30th June.	With Immediate Profits.			With Contingent Profits.		
	Sums Assured.	Premiums receivable annually.		Sums Assured.	Premiums receivable annually.	
		Ordinary.	Extra.		Ordinary.	Extra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1920 ...	...	...	...	1,000	159·0	...
1922 ...	3,000	326·5	...	2,000	203·9	...
1923 ..	21,000	2,296·8	9·2	16,000	1,621·6	9·0
1924 ...	5,000	512·5	...	...	...	...
1925 ...	10,500	812·1	13·4	1,000	83·1	...
1926 ...	6 000	453·4	...	2,500	166·6	1·8
1927 ...	15,500	1,130·5	...	14,000	942·8	39·0
1928 ...	49,000	3,596·9	37·7	7,500	502·3	...
1929 ...	6,000	404·5	...	...	...	...
1930 ...	15,500	902·0	...	...	...	...
1931 ...	18,500	1,018·0	21·3	1,000	48·2	...
1932 ...	37,000	2,048·5	8·4	9,500	466·3	...
1933 ...	75,000	4,076·8	19·6	14,000	682·8	...
1934 ...	2,500	130·4	...	...	...	...
1935 ...	6,000	267·8	...	...	...	...
1936 ...	7,120	329·6	...	...	...	...
1937 ...	16,500	728·9	5·0	7,000	273·3	...
1938 ...	19,000	831·7	...	2,000	77·4	...
1939 ...	5,000	206·7	...	...	...	...
1940 ...	4,000	153·9	...	..	...	...
1941 ...	4,000	154·4	...	...	...	...
1942 ...	14,000	493·9	44·4	2,000	68·6	...
1943 ..	15,000	557·1	...	8,000	262·4	...
1945 ...	2,000	78·0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	357,120	21 513·9	159·0	87,500	5,558·3	49·8

Re-assurances.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933 ...	7,000	335·1	...	...	...	...
1943 ...	...	...	...	2,000	69·8	...

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*contd.*

(5, 6 and 7.)

Policies other than whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

(No re-assurances.)

Class of Assurance.	Full Sums Assured.	Premiums receivable annually.		Total amount of the Premiums received from the commencement on Endowments.
		Ordinary.	Extra.	
With Immediate Profits.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Combined Whole Life and Endowment.	5,000	239·9	3·4	...
Without Profits.				
Double Endowments	7,000	327·4	24·2	...
Children's Endowments	19,500	971·1	..	7,116 0
Do. premiums ceasing on death of parent.	6,500	292·2	...	224·2
Cheap Investment Policies ...	80,000	2,128·0	...	...
Popular Life Insurances.				
1st Class	3,83,400	22,152·0	...	...
2nd Class	22,330	1,319·5	...	...
Total ...	5,23,730	27,484·1	27·6	7,310 2

8 and 9. No annuities have been granted by the Company.

10. On account of the recent establishment of the Company, it is scarcely possible to give a full and satisfactory answer to this question, but for the last two years of the valuation period the rate of interest realised on the mean fund was as follows:—

Year ending 30th June.	Average rate of interest per cent. per annum.
	Rs. A.
1912	4 6
1913	4 2

11. After three years and three years' premiums have been paid in the case of policies for the whole of life, whether by uniform annual premiums or by a limited number of annual premiums exceeding twenty, or after two years and two years' premiums paid, when the limited premiums do not exceed twenty, the guaranteed minimum surrender value is 30 per cent., of the premiums paid. In the case of endowment assurances after two years and two years' premiums have been paid, the guaranteed minimum surrender value is 33 per cent. of the premiums paid.

For Children's endowments after two full years' premiums have been paid the surrender value consists of the whole of the premiums paid with 2 per cent. compound interest.

No scale of surrender values other than the above has yet been prepared.

GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.

London, 1st September 1914.

India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited.

Statement under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Rules, 1913, made by ***Mr. George King****, the Consulting Actuary, employed by the Directors of the India Equitable Insurance Company, Limited, to make the first valuation of the Company as on 30th June, 1913.*

Section 3 of the Rules:—I am a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, and a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

Section 4 of the Rule:—The Officials of the Company supplied a schedule signed by them as correct, showing all the policies, according to their books, in force on 30th June 1913, and at my request the Managing Director wrote me a letter stating that the schedules were complete. The particulars in the schedules were then verified as far as possible as to rates, etc., from Prospectuses supplied and after correspondence, all discrepancies were cleared up. I am, therefore, satisfied that the particulars on which my valuation is based, are correct.

Section 5 of the Rules.—Attached to this statement are the replies to the questions asked in the 4th and 5th schedules of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, and as regards the 4th schedule, I certify :—

(*a*) that the calculations are correct and were made on the principles explained in the answers to the questions of the Fourth Schedule ;

(*b*) that these principles have my approval ;

(*c*) that I have obtained all the information and explanations which I have asked for ;

(*d*) that the adjustment, used in the Valuation, for unequal incidence of the premium income is set forth in answer to question No. 2 of the Fourth Schedule, and that, as regards premiums payable more often than once a year, seeing that in the Balance sheet the outstanding instalments of premiums represent only those instalments which were actually *due* and unpaid at the Valuation date, an adjustment was made to the value of the future premiums and the reserves for the instalments of the current year's premiums falling due *after* the valuation date ;

(*e*) that, as regards ages at entry, it was assumed that the Office age at entry was attained on the 30th June following entry, and for the valuation age there was added to the entry age, so ascertained, the number of policy years actually completed. In the case of policies for the whole of life an addition of 5 years was made to such entry and valuation ages respectively as an allowance for Indian mortality :

(*f*) that the table used in the valuation is that known as the O^m (5) which has been published ;

(*g*) that the method of valuation secures that there can be no negative values ;

(*h*) that the following are specimens of the Reserve Values :—

(*i*) Whole Life Assurance, with premiums payable throughout life ;

No. of years in force.	Policy for Rs. 1,000. Effected at age. 20		30		40	
	In first half of year.	In second half of year.	In first half of year.	In second half of year.	In first half of year.	In second half of year.
1.	8·7	23·7	12·8	33·1	18·7	48·1
2.	17·7	32·7	26·0	46·4	37·6	67·1
3.	26·9	41·9	39·5	59·9	57·0	86·4
4.	36·5	51·4	53·3	73·7	76·7	106·1

(*ii*) Whole Life Assurance with Premiums Payable for 20 years.

1.	16·3	28·8	20·6	37·1	25·9	50·0
2.	33·2	45·2	42·0	58·0	52·4	75·8
3.	50·6	62·2	63·9	79·4	79·6	102·5
4.	68·7	79·1	86·6	101·5	107·5	129·7

A further reserve was made for loading after the whole of the premiums have been paid up.

(*iii*) The Endowment Assurance, were valued in groups, each group including all policies of the same unexpired term, irrespective of the dates of issue, and of the original term of the policies. It is, therefore, not possible to give specimens of the reserve values of individual policies.

GEORGE KING, F.I.A., F.F.A.

London, 1st September 1914.

Light of Asia Insurance Company, Limited.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

Established 1913.

Directors.

Prince Jitendra Narayan *till his elevation to the Gaddi of Cooch Behar.*

Prince Victor N. Narayan.

Mr. Subodh Chandra Mallik

Mr. Priyanath Ghosh.

Mr. Atal Coomar Sen.

Mr. Nerode Chandra Mallik.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. Reid and Company, Limited.

The Company had no Manager or Secretary or officer holding similar office excepting the Managing Agents.

Auditors.

C. A. Rice & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Light of Asia Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

From 14th April 1913 to 31st December 1913.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	...	Nil
Premiums	1,562 5 0	
Less paid on re-assurance ...	182 9 0	1,379 12 0
Consideration for Annuities granted	...	Nil
Interests, Dividends and Rents	2,200 10 2	
Less Income-tax thereon ...	45 1 11	2,155 8 3
		3,535 4 3
Balance carried into Balance Sheet * ...		2,327 9 3
Total ...		5,862 13 6

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dividends	...	...
Claims under policies paid and outstanding.	...	...
By death	...	...
By maturity	...	...
	...	...
Surrenders	...	...
Annuities	...	...
Bonuses in cash	...	...
Bonuses in Reduction of Premiums	...	...
Expenses of Management—		
Commission	180 13 10	
Agents and Canvassers' allowances.	...	
Salaries to Organisers and others.	3,434 6 3	
Travelling Expenses ...	598 15 3	
Directors' fees ...	352 0 0	
Auditors' fees ...	250 0 0	
Medical fees	1,123 5 4	
Rents for offices belonging to and occupied by the Company.	...	
Rents for other offices occupied by the Company.	1,400 0 0	
Law charges ...	...	
Advertising	2,308 6 0	
Printing and Stationery ...	903 5 0	
Policy Stamp ...	37 14 0	
Charges, General, Postage, license, etc.	803 13 2	
Managing Agency Commission.	2,629 1 6	14,022 0 4
Interest		1,707 5 0
		15,729 5 4
Less taken credit of in the Balance Sheet as assets Organisation expenses.	9,315 11 10	
Stock of printed matter ...	959 12 0	9,866 7 10
Total ...		5,862 13 6

* Excess of outgo over income.

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA,
17th February 1914.

A. C. RICE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants. } *Auditors.*

Light of Asia Insurance Company, Limited.

Classified Statement of new business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913.			Portion thereof re-assured.		
	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.
	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.
Whole Life	28,500	846 10	...	...	...	...
Whole Life by limited payments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endowment Assurances	72,500	3,786 9	...	15,000	728 12	...
Pure Endowments	...	...	...	...	...	...
Term Assurances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other classes	...	...	...	...	...	...
Childrens' Endowment	5,500	312 1	...	...	...	...
Total Rs. ...	1,06,500	4,945 4	...	15,000	728 12	...

New Annuities ... ... *Nil*

Total sums assured and bonuses (less re-assurances) remaining in force at end of year 1913 on lives of residents in India ... ... Rs. 6,100

Number and amount of Annuities (less re-assurances) remaining in force at end of year 1913 on lives of residents in India ... ... *Nil*

Largest sum for which the Company has granted an Assurance on any one life during the year 1913 after deduction of any portion re-assured... Rs. 5,000

Statement of the total investments in India of the Life Assurance and annuity funds *as per balance sheet.*

N.B.—The above statement does not include one policy under Whole Life plan for Rs. 2,000 being new Life Assurance completed in India on 29th January 1914 but with the risk date but back to 31st December 1913 at policyholder's request, annual premium thereon being Rs. 58-4.

P. N. GHOSH, *Chairman.*

VICTOR N. NARAYAN,
SUBODH CHANDRA MALLIK,
NERODE CHANDRA MALLIK, } *Directors.*

Light of Asia Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet on 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Life Assurance Fund ...	...			...		
Shareholders' capital paid-up	...			42,000	0	0
Other sums owing by the Company.	...					
Sums remaining unadjusted	60	0	0			
Medical Examiners ...	365	0	[illegible]			
Agents	149	14	0			
Reid & Co., Ltd. ...	654	7	6			
Sundry Shareholders for interest on call.	505	0	2			
Investment to be made under the Life Assurance Act.	460	0	0			
Sundry creditors ...	1,696	7	10	3,898	13	6
Total ..				45,890	13	6

ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mortgages on property ...	...					
Loans on						
Public rates	...					
Life interests and reversions ...	...					
Stocks and shares ...	...					
Company's policies ...	...					
Personal security	2,120	0	0	2,120	0	0
Investments :—						
Deposit with the Comptroller-General.						
3 per cent. G. P. Notes for Rs. 24,000 at cost.	19,897	8	0			
3½ per cent. G. P. Notes for Rs. 1,000 at cost	955	10	0			
Indian British Colonial and Foreign Government, Municipal and Provincial Securities.				*Nil*		
Bond, Debentures Stocks and other guaranteed Securities.	...			*Nil*		
Bank stocks and Shares ...	...			*Nil*		
Railway shares, Stocks and Debentures.	...			*Nil*		
House property, ground rent, rent charges	...			*Nil*		
Life interest and Reversions ...	...			*Nil*		
				20,853	2	0
Agents' balances	..			801	3	0
Outstanding Premiums ...	...			196	15	0
Outstanding interest, dividends and rents.	...			385	15	2
Bills receivable	...			...		
Cash						
On deposit	...			...		
In hand and on current account	5,240	10	1	...		
				5,240	10	1
Other Assets—						
Sum remaining unadjusted ...	17	0	0			
Dead Stock	563	15	0			
Stock of printed matter ...	550	12	0			
Sundry Debtors	191	0	[illegible]			
Sundry Share-holders for interest on calls paid late and in arrears.	112	1	0			
Preliminary Expenses ...	2,754	14	6			
Organisation Expenses ...	9,315	11	10			
				13,505	7	0
Sum set aside under the Life Assurance Act as per contra.	...			460	0	0
Balance from Revenue Account ...	...			2,327	9	3
Total				45,890	13	6

We have examined the books and accounts of the Light of Asia Insurance Company, Limited, from the 14th of April 1913 to 31st December 1913 with the vouchers and have found them correct.

We have seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General for the India Government Securities lodged with him.

We certify that the above Balance-Sheet correctly sets forth the position of the Company as at 31st December 1913.

We further certify that the above Balance-Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

CALCUTTA, *27th January 1914.*

A. C. RICE & Co., *Chartered Accountants.*

REID & Co., Ltd., *Auditors.*

S. GHOSH, *Director, Managing Agent.*

P. N. GHOSH, *Chairman,*
VICTOR N. NARAYAN,
S. C. MALLIK,
N. C. MALLIK, } *Directors.*

National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

Established—1906.

Directors.

Maharajah Sir Prodyot C. Tagore, Kt., Calcutta.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Dutt, M.D., I.M.S. (Retd.), Calcutta.
The Hon. Dr. Nil Ratan Sircar, M.A., M.D., Calcutta.
Victor Murray, Esq., Manager, South British Insurance Company, Calcutta.
P. L. Roy, Esq., Barrister at-Law, Calcutta.
B. L. Gupta, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), Late Judge, High Court, Calcutta.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta.
G. F. Ross, Esq. (Officiated for Mr. Victor Murray from April to October 1913).

(Elected by Policy-Holders.)

J. N. Mukherjee, Esq. (previous to May 1913).
D. N. Mukherjee, Esq. (previous to May 1913).
B. Srimany, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta (subsequent to May 1913).
S. C. Adhya, Esq., Merchant, Calcutta (subsequent to May 1913).

Bankers.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Morgan & Co.

Auditors.

Messrs. Lovelock Lewes and Company.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. Martin and Company.

Manager.

J. Alston, Esq.

National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Dr. *Revenue Account for the year ended 31st December 1913.* *Cr.*

Income—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*Expenditure.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year	...	1,95,492 3 5	Claims under Policies paid and Outstanding.		
			By death	71,046 4 0	
Premiums after deduction of Re-assurance Premiums.	...	2,32,178 7 6	By maturity ...	12,750 14 0	
					83,797 2 0
Interest and Dividends on Investments.	15,155 1 11		Surrenders	...	4,994 10 0
			EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT—		
Less Income Tax	226 15 11		Commission 23,221 6 11		
		14,928 2 0	Renewal do. 13,728 8 8		
				36,949 15 7	
			Salaries (Establishment)	14,946 0 0	
			Travelling Expenses ...	265 6 0	
			Directors' Fees ...	1,100 0 0	
			Auditors' Fees ...	800 0 0	
			Medical Fees ...	7,705 4 0	
			Law charges ...	152 9 0	
			Advertising ...	6,703 8 6	
			Printing and Stationery	4,261 9 7	
			Charges, General ...	2,149 14 10	
			License	117 8 0	
			Policy Stamps ...	437 12 0	
			Postage and Receipt Stamps.	2,868 5 6	
					78,457 13 0
			Income-Tax	...	105 11 3
			Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	...	2,75,243 8 8
Total Rs. ...		4,42,598 12 11	Total Rs. ...	...	4,42,598 12 11

Examined and found correct.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Auditors.

CALCUTTA:
2nd April 1914.

National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Classified Statement of New Business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913.				Portion thereof re-assured.			
	Sums Assured.	Annual Premiums.		Single Premiums.	Sums Assured.	Annual Premiums.		Single Premiums.
Whole Life	2,13,000	7,311	11	...	34,000	1,295	8	...
Whole Life by Limited Payments ...	1,04,000	4,236	4	...	...	...	...	...
Endowment Assurances	7,94,000	44,566	1	...	71,000	3,785	9	...
Pure Endowments	64,500	3,990	8	...	...	...	...	...
Term Assurances	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other Classes	40,100	3,455	6	...	...	...	...	..

Total Sums Assured (less re-assurances) remaining in force as at 31st December 1913, Rs. 45,86,634.

Largest Sum for which an assurance has been granted on any one life during the year after deduction of any portion re-assured, Rs. 5,000.

The whole of the Life Assurance Fund is invested in India, as per Balance Sheet.

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Dr. *Balance Sheet on the 31st December 1913.* *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund	...	2,75,243 8 8
SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL—		
Authorised 2,000-shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 10,00,000.		
Issued—2,000 shares of Rs. 50 per share called up and paid	...	1,00,000 0 0
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid	...	68,308 1 6
SUNDRY LIABILITIES—		
Commission Outstanding	6,678 4 0	
Advertisements	301 10 9	
Re-assurance	172 5 0	
Establishment	425 0 0	
Guarantee Commission	112 8 0	
Income-Tax	366 15 3	
Petty Expenses	599 1 9	
Suspense	64 5 0	
Audit Fees	500 0 0	
		9,220 1 9
Total Rs. ...	...	4,52,766 11 11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loans on Company's Policies within their surrender Values.	17,615 0 0	
Loan to Agent on Policy and other Security.	1,483 5 9	
Loans to Joint Stock Companies on guarantee of Managing Agents	45,000 0 0	64,098 5 9
INVESTMENTS AT COST—		
Indian Government securities deposited with the Comptroller General		
[illegible] per cent Face Value Rs. 1,01,500	97,378 6 0	
3 per cent. ditto 98,500	81,844 0 0	
Total ... 2,00,000	1,79,222 6 0	
FIXED DEPOSIT WITH BANKS—		
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited Rs. [illegible]0,000		
Deutsch Asiatsche Bank ... 25,000	85,000 0 0	
4 per cent Calcutta Municipal Debentures Rs. 5,000.	5,062 8 0	
4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Debentures Rs. 2,700	2,740 10 0	
5 per cent Debentures of Howrah-Amta Light Railway Company, Limited	20,000 0 0	
5 per cent Debentures of Kanknarrah Jute Mills Company, Limited	20,000 0 0	
Howrah-Sheaknala Light Railway Company, Limited, 200 shares.	18,900 0 0	
Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway Company, Limited, 80 shares	8,030 0 0	3,38,955 8 0
Agents' Balances	...	690 2 6
Outstanding Premium	...	23,118 1 0
Ditto Interest	...	114 11 3
Interest accrued but not payable ...	...	6,896 14 5
Bombay Office Furniture	...	600 0 0
Cash at Bank on Current Account...	15,155 0 3	
Cash at Agencies	3,743 0 9	18,898 1 0
Total Rs. ...	...	4,52,766 11 11

We hereby certify that we have examined the Book and Accounts of the National Indian Life Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1913, with the Vouchers and returns from Agencies and have found them correct and also that the above Balance Sheet is a true and correct statement of the Capital and Liabilities and Property and Assets of the Company as set forth in such books.

We further certify that we have personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and are satisfied as to their correctness; also that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Auditors.

MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

P. C. TAGORE
R. L. DUTT
NIL RATAN SIRCAR
P. L. ROY
R. N. MOOKERJEE
} *Directors.*

B. SRIMANY
S. C. ADHYA
} *Policyholders' Directors.*

CALCUTTA,
2nd April 1914.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

Established—1906.

Directors.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.

D. C. H. Edie, Esq. (since May 1913).

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur.

K. B. Dutt. Esq. (since March 1913).

Shams-ul-Ulama Moulvi Muhammad Yusoof, Khan Bahadur.

Jogendra Nath Mukherjee, Esq., M.A., B.L.

William R. Rae, Esq. (*Ex-Officio*).

Managing Agents.

Messrs. Rae & Co.

Secretary.

P. Banerjee.

Assistant Secretary.

S. N. Banerjea, B. Sc. (since August 1913).

Auditors.

Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants.

Solicitors.

Kar, Mehta & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bengal.

National Bank of India, Limited.

Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.

Allahabad Bank, Limited.

National Insurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

Life Assurance Account.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund as at 1st January 1913		5,43,163 14 1
Premiums	4,97,722 9 0	
Less Re-assurances	4,240 3 [illegible]	
		4,93,482 6 0
Interest—		
On Investments ...	27,519 1 4	
" Loans on Policies ...	1,598 8 0	
" Overdue Premiums	376 11 9	
		29,494 5 1
Assignment Registration Fees ...		65 9 0
Security Deposit Forfeited ...		1,404 8 6
Unidentified Premiums ...		275 1 0
Legal Expenses recovered ...		43 4 0
Total ...		10,67,928 15 8

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Claims paid and outstanding :—		
By death		62,000 0 0
Surrenders		3,672 8 0
Expenses of Management :—		
Commission ...	80,232 11 6	
Agents' and Canvassers' allowances and other charges ...	16,773 2 10	
Salaries, etc. ...	40,518 13 5	
Travelling Expenses ...	414 6 8	
Directors' Fees ...	1,008 0 0	
Actuary's Fees ...	2,241 3 10	
Auditors' Fees ...	450 0 0	
Medical Fees ...	20,824 15 9	
Rents	2,322 8 0	
Advertising ...	2,295 8 0	
Printing	3,443 9 0	
Stationery ...	392 11 2	
Office Expenses ...	1,461 11 9	
Postage and Telegrams	3,681 15 9	
Policy Stamps ...	1,050 8 0	
Money Order Fees ...	422 14 6	
Bank Charges ...	427 13 2	
Income-tax ...	534 5 7	
Municipal License ...	50 0 0	
		1,78,546 14 11
Life Assurance Fund as at 31st December 1913 as per Balance Sheet ...		8,23,709 8 9
Total ...		10,67,928 15 8

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA,
8th April 1914.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants.

National Insurance Company, Limited.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

Guarantee Insurance business.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gaurantee Assurance Fund—		Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1912, at 7 per cent. ...		7,000 0 0
As at 1st January 1913 ...	68,231 15 6	Guarantee Claims ...		6,654 6 10
Guarantee Premiums ...	48,265 7 5	Expenses of management :—		
Interest on Investments ...	7,528 8 6			
Unidentified Premiums ...	740 10 0	Agents' and Canvassers' Allowances and other Charges ...	1,626 9 6	
		Salaries, etc. ...	6,884 10 4	
		Travelling Expenses ...	414 6 7	
		Directors' Fees ...	1,008 0 0	
		Auditors' Fees ...	450 0 0	
		Rent ...	2,322 8 0	
		Advertising ...	222 9 6	
		Printing ...	1,746 0 0	
		Stationery ...	520 8 0	
		Office Expenses ...	1,513 15 0	
		Postage and Telegrams ...	852 0 0	
		Money order Fees ...	63 10 0	
		Bank Charges ...	20 0 0	
		Income-tax ...	51 13 0	
		Municipal License ...	50 0 0	
		Depreciation on Furniture	1,359 10 9	
				19,106 4 8
		Guarantee Assurance Fund as at 31st December 1913 as per Balance Sheet ...		92,005 13 11
Total ...	1,24,766 9 5	Total ...		1,24,766 9 5

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA, 8th April 1914.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, *Chartered Accountants.*

Classified Statement of New Business.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1913.			Portion thereof re-assured.		
	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Single Premium.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Whole Life	2,93,500	9,673 6 0	...	...	...	...
Whole Life by Limited Payments ...	2,36,500	10,218 11 0	...	...	...	...
Endowment Assurances	23,23,000	1,28,842 8 0	...	45,000	4,097 13 0	...
Pure Endowments	...	...	...	...	...	...
Term Assurances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Classes	14,000	1,208 14 0	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,67,000	1,49,943 7 0	...	45,000	4,097 13 0	...

Annuities—Nil

Total Sums Assured (*Less* Re-assurances) remaining in force at end of year 1913 on lives of residents in India Rs. 1,07,32,714-13-8.

Largest Assurances (*Less* Re-assurances) on any one life during the year Rs. 15,000.

All the Life Assurance Funds, as detailed in the Balance Sheet, are invested in India.

National Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund as at 31st December 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund ...		8,23,709 8 9
Claims Outstanding ...		84,357 0 0
Security Deposits—		
Invested as per Contra.	6,000 0 0	
Cash	1,500 0 0	7,500 0 0
Outstanding Commission and Expenses.		20,821 15 8
Premiums received in Advance.		1,597 0 3
Premiums Unidentified		2,652 4 1
Loan Bond Stamps ...		2 8 0
Total ...		9,40,640 4 9

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Loans on Company's Policies with in their Surrender Values ...		40,180 0 0
Investments—		
Deposit with Comptroller-General Rs. 2,00,000 Government Paper at cost	1,90,271 4 0	
Rupees 2,31,200, 3½ per cent. Government Paper at cost ...	2,21,531 14 0	
Rupees 1,25,000, 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures at cost ...	1,23,750 0 0	
50 Bank of Bengal Shares of Rs. 500 each at cost ...	85,165 0 0	
20 Bank of Bombay shares of Rs. 500 each at cost ...	32,000 0 0	
80, 5½ per cent Baranagore Jute Factory Co., Limited Debentures Rs. 500 each at cost ...	41,900 0 0	
Rupees 55,000, 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debentures at cost	55,350 0 0	
Fixed Deposits—		
Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, at 4½ per cent.	35,000 0 0	
Delhi and London Bank, Limited at 4½ per cent.	10,000 0 0	
Eastern Bank, Limited, at 4½ per cent.	20,000 0 0	8,14,968 2 0
(Market value of the above Investments on 31st December 1913 was Rs. 8,19,671).		
Security Deposit Investments—		
Rupees 2,000, 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures at par	2,000 0 0	
Rupees 2 000, 3½ per cent Government paper at par ...	2,000 0 0	
Rupees 1,000 Fixed Deposit receipt of Bhagwan Dass & Co., Dehra Dun	1,000 0 0	
Rupees 1,000 Fixed Deposit of Punjab and Sind Bank, Limited	1,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Agents' Balances—		
H. E. Dawur and Sons ...	1,920 9 1	
Karen Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Limited, Rangoon ...	159 1 0	2,079 10 1
Outstanding Premiums ...	41,843 6 3	
Outstanding with Bankers ..	7,655 6 5	49,478 12 8
Interest accrued but not payable	......	17,144 9 9
Cash due from General Fund ...	......	10,240 15 10
Cash in hand	285 1 5	
Cash on Current Account with Local Banks	263 1 0	548 2 5
Total		9,40,640 4 9

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA,
8th April 1914.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

National Insurance Company, Limited.

General Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance Fund	......	8,23,709 8 9
Outstanding Liabilities of Life Assurance Fund ...	......	1,16,930 12 0
Capital Account— 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each Rs. 100 per share called up.	......	1,00,000 0 0
Guarantee Assurance Fund	......	92,005 13 11
Outstanding Liabilities of Guarantee Assurance Fund—		
Outstanding Commission and expenses	3,076 0 4	
Cash due to Life Fund	10,240 15 10	
Premiums Unidentified	1,442 1 6	
		14,759 1 8
Unpaid Dividends	......	1,034 0 0
Total ...	......	11,48,439 4 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per separate Balance Sheet	......	9,40,640 4 9
Investments—		
Rupees 1,25,000, 4 per cent. Debentures, Calcutta Port Trust, at cost.	1,22,718 12 0	
Allahabad Bank Fixed Deposit at 4½ per cent.	20,000 0 0	
Alliance Bank Fixed Deposit at 4½ per cent	15,000 0 0	
Rupees 10,000, 3½ per cent. Government Paper at cost ...	9,625 0 0	
14 Bank of Madras Shares of Rs. 500 each at cost ...	19,740 0 0	
5 Bank of Bengal Shares at Rs. 500 each at cost ...	8,787 8 0	
		1,95,871 4 0
(Market value of above Investments on 31st December 1913 was Rs. 2,00,257-8).		
Interest accrued but not payable	......	3,796 4 8
Furniture	......	4,079 0 6
Cash—		
In hand	61 11 9	
On Current Account with National Bank of India, Limited	3,990 10 8	
		4,052 6 5
Total ...	......	11,48,439 4 4

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have examined the books and accounts of the National Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December 1913, with the vouchers and have found them correct.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up in conformity with the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

We have verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and find them correct.

CALCUTTA, *8th April 1914.*

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

We certify that no part of any Fund has been applied directly or indirectly, for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Auditors.

SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA,
JOGENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE,
SITANATH ROY,
D. C. H. EDIE,
K. B. DUTT,
MAHOMED YUSOOF,
W. R. RAE,
Directors.

National Insurance Company, Limited.

Extracts from the Valuation Report of the Liabilities of the Company, under its Life Assurance Fund, as at 29th February 1912.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT 1907—1911.

INCOME.	Rs.	A.	P.	OUTGO.	Rs.	A.	P.
Premiums (less Re-assurances) ...	9,36,969	9	6	Claims	1,24,695	15	0
Interest	38,113	1	9	Surrenders	1,125	15	0
Assignment Fees	61	0	0	Commission	1,68,919	11	11
				Expenses	2,89,297	6	6
				Life Assurance Fund as at 29th February 1912	3,91,104	10	10
Total ...	9,75,143	11	3	Total ...	9,75,143	11	3

BASIS OF VALUATION.

Rate of Interest.

I have adopted 3½ per cent. as the rate at which the Funds may be assumed to accumulate.

Mortality.

Sufficient data are not yet available on which to base precise estimates of the rate of mortality likely to be experienced by the Company. Such statistics as have been published relative to Indian mortality indicate that the rate of mortality among Natives is improving and that, in the case of medically selected lives, the British Offices (O^{m}) Tables with an addition to the age of some five or six years is a fairly safe basis to adopt in the case of whole life assurances, and that in the case of Endowment Assurances the addition may be dispensed with. I have, therefore adopted that basis.

Loading.

What is known as a Net O^{m} Valuation, that is one in which the net actuarial premiums (and not the premiums actually payable or some modification of them) are valued and taken credit for, is not, as a rule, suitable in the case of a recently established Company with heavy initial expenditure. This is owing to the fact that in such circumstances a company cannot keep in hand a sufficiently large portion of the contributions. In such a case it is, therefore more appropriate to take credit for the future actual premiums payable less such a deduction as may be thought reasonably sufficient to meet future expenses on the existing business and, if possible, provide for bonus. After careful consideration I am of opinion that a margin of not less than 16 per cent. of the future Office premiums should be left for these purposes, and have consequently set against the present actuarial value of the Sums Assured the present value of 84 per cent. of the actual Office premiums payable under the Assurances. The Pure Endowments which are all with returnable premiums, have been valued by accumulating past premiums, subject to a deduction for expenses, at 3½ per cent, the resulting Reserve along with the future premiums similarly modified being just sufficient, if accumulated at that rate of interest, to meet the claims under these Endowments.

The following is a summary of the Assurances and of the Valuation :—

Class of Policy.	Number of Policies.	Total Sums Assured. Rs.	A.	P.	Total premiums payable. Rs.	Value of Sum Assured. Rs.	Value of 84 per cent of Office premiums. Rs.
Whole Life Assurances : by Whole Life Premiums ...	61	11,07,397	11	0	34,726	4,84,544	4,74,676
Whole Life Assurances : by Limited Payments ...	340	5,16,062	8	0	22,807	2 24,605	1,98,243
Endowment Assurances	3,635	53,97,269	7	8	3,00,149	31,61,122	28,21.512
Children's Endowments	51	73 500	0	0	5,521	17,893	...
	4,707	70,94,229	10	8	3,63,203	38,88,234	34,94,431
Less Re-assurances	...	25,000	0	0	1,675	17,028	12,855
	4,707	70,69.229	10	8	3,61,528	38,71.206	34,81,576

National Insurance Company, Limited.

Valuation as at 29th February 1912.

The Reserve, being the difference between—

	Rs
The Value of the Sums Assured	38,71,206
And the value of future Premiums	34,81,576
is thus	3,89,630
against which the Life Assurance Fund, at the date of valuation was	3,91,104
Shewing a surplus of	1,474

In view of the heavy initial expenditure already referred to, a surplus at the end of the first five years sufficiently large to provide a bonus, was scarcely to be anticipated. It should, however, be added that even the nominal surplus brought out cannot be considered as actually realised. The present value of such a large proportion as 84 per cent. of the Office Premiums exceeds the present value of the sums Assured in the case of many of the policies, especially those effected only a year or two ago, and particularly on whole life premium scale at young ages. The result in such cases is what is termed a Negative value, in other words, the Policy is treated as an asset. That asset would be lost to the Company if the policies were dropped and, since there is no certainty that they will be kept up, the excess of the values of the Premiums over the values of the Sums Assured in those cases should, strictly speaking, be excluded altogether from the valuation and, if this were done, the position would not appear so favourable as it does.

W. G. WALTON,

F.F.A.

Northern Circars Life Assurance Company, Limited.

NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

Established—1903.

Directors.

Mr. Vepa Subbarao Pantulu.

Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao Naidu.

Mr. P. Venkataramania.

Dr. U. N. Bose.

Mr. Manmohan Chatterjee.

Secretary.

Mr. Nishikanta Mitra (from 1st January to 10th September 1913).

Mr. Uma Charan Bisvas (from 11th September to 31st December 1913).

Auditor.

Mr. Thos. A. Palmer.

Northern Circars Life Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

Life Branch.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	...			54,241	14	5
„ Premiums—						
First class ...	5,20,003	0	0			
Second class ...	45,795	8	0	5,65,798	8	0
„ Interest	...			6,708	10	6
„ Admission fees ...	6,649	0	0			
„ Amendment fees ...	641	[illegible]	6			
				7,290	8	6
Total ...				6,34,039	9	5

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By dividend paid for the year ending 31st December 1912.	...			29,250	0	0
By Claims under Policies paid and Outstanding by death.	...			4,18,213	1	6
By Surrenders ...	...			10,359	0	0
By Expenses of management –						
Commission ...	1,13,550	0	3			
Salaries	15,647	4	8			
Travelling expenses ...	2,999	6	2			
Directors' fees ...	300	0	0			
Auditor's fees ...	750	0	0			
Rent for office belonging to and occupied by the Company.	303	7	11			
Law charges ...	2,166	6	0			
Advertising ...	685	6	4			
Printing and Stationery.	5,255	7	3			
Postage and Telegrams	384	13	0			
Travelling Inspectors	1,781	4	0			
Discount ..	8	9	3			
Contingent charges ...	5,673	5	8			
Bonus to staff ...	847	6	6			
Registration charges ...	19	0	6	1,50,371	13	6
„ Bad debts ...	9,017	12	9			
„ Depreciation ...	1,357	11	9			
„ Late Secretary's deficiency.	2,325	2	1			
„ Income Tax ...	2,394	8	6			
				15,095	3	1
„ Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	...			10,750	7	4
Total ...				6,34,039	9	5

Certified correct as per entries passed in the books.

CALCUTTA, }
12th May 1914. }

THOS. A. PALMER,
Auditor.

Northern Circars Life Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

Marriage Endowment.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Premiums ...	...	2,14,634 0 0
„ Interest ...	...	2,236 3 6
„ Entrance fees ...	8,941 0 0	
„ Amendment fees ...	213 13 6	9,154 13 6
Deficiency of Marriage Endowment fund at the end of the year.	...	6[illegible] 14 [illegible]
Total ...		2,92,388 15 11

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Deficiency of Marriage Endowment fund at the beginning of the year.	...	21,891 11 8
By Claims paid and outstanding.	...	2,12,118 0 0
Surrenders	...	8,228 10 0
By Expenses of management—		
Commission ...	37,850 0 0	
Salaries	5,315 12 2	
Travelling expenses ...	999 12 8	
Auditor's fee ...	250 0 0	
Rent for office belonging to and occupied by the Company.	101 2 7	
Law charges ...	722 2 0	
Advertising ...	228 7 5	
Printing and Stationery.	1,751 13 0	
Postage and Telegrams.	128 4 3	
Travelling Inspector ...	593 12 0	
Discount ...	2 13 9	
Contingent charges ...	1,891 1 9	
Bonus to staff ...	282 7 6	
Registration charges ...	6 5 6	
		50,123 14 7
„ Bad debts ...	3,005 14 11	
„ Depreciation ...	452 9 3	
„ Late Secretary's deficiency.	775 0 8	
„ Income Tax ...	798 2 10	
		5,031 11 8
Total ...		2,92,388 15 11

Certified correct as per entries passed in the books.

CALCUTTA,
12th May 1914.

THOS. A. PALMER,
Auditor.

Northern Circars Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Schedule showing subscriptions realized from qualified and unqualified members, also showing percentages credited for office management in terms of the Prospectus, 1913.

CLASS.	Total qualified subscription.	Percentage in terms of Prospectus.	Amount showing the proportion of percentage of distribution.	Percentage allowed for office management.	Amount showing portion credited to office.	Unqualified subscriptions.	Total of unqualified and amount of percentage allowed for office management.	REMARKS.
	Rs A. P.	Per cent.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Life I class ...	4,85,459 0 0	80	3,88,367 3 2	20	97,091 12 10	34,544 0 0	1,31,635 12 10	
Life II class ...	42,637 0 0	70	29,845 14 4	30	12,791 1 8	3,158 8 0	15,949 9 8	
Marriage ...	2,14,634 0 0	70	1,50,243 12 9	30	64,390 3 3	8,941 0 0	73,331 3 3	
Total ...	7,42,730 0 0	...	5,68,456 14 3	...	1,74,273 1 9	46,643 8 0	[illegible]0,916 9 9	

Life I class, Monthly premium ... .. Re. 1 0 0 ... ... Age limit for admission, from 16 to 55 years.
Life II class, ditto ... ... Re. 0 8 0 ... ... Ditto ditto.
Marriage, ditto ... ... Re. 1 0 0 ... ... No age restriction for admission.

U. N. BASU,
Director.

N. SUBBAROW,
Supervising Director.

U. C. BISVAS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
28th May 1914.

Northern Circars Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Class of Policy.	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913.			
	Number.	Sum assured.	Annual Premium	Single Premium.
Life I class	7,901	Not fixed	......	......
Life II class	1,374		......	......
Marriage	2,538		......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

U. N. BASU,
Director.

N. SUBBAROW,
Supervising Director.

U. C. BISVAS,
Secretary.

Northern Circars Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet on 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Life Assurance fund ...	10,750	7	4			
Outstanding Liability of Life Assurance Fund.	1,50,630	6	3	1,61,380	13	7
Outstanding Liability of Marriage Endowment fund	...			51,016	3	9
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.						
450 shares of 100 each fully paid.	...			45,000	0	0
Reserve Account ...	...			80,000	0	0
Other sums owing by the Company Deposit Account.	2,979	5	0			
Advance premiums ...	1,155	8	6			
Commission Account ...	6,178	9	9	10,313	6	9
Total ...	...			3,47,710	8	1

ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deficiency in Marriage Endowment Fund.	...			66,363	14	11
Loans on Personal Security	...			181	6	9
INVESTMENTS.						
Deposit with Comptroller-General Rs. 20,000, Government Promissory Notes at per cent. Rs. 1,[illegible], Government Promissory notes at 3 per cent. at cost.	...			1,70,795	13	11
House Property in India ...	2,821	1	0	...		
Less Depreciation at 10 per cent.	282	1	8	2,538	15	4
Freehold Property in India	14,126	7	6	...		
Less Depreciation at 10 per cent.	1,412	10	4	12,713	13	2
Agents' Balances ...	...			4,660	0	11
Outstanding Premiums ...	...			37,800	0	0
Cash on Deposit with Bank of Madras	12,000	0	0	...		
Indian Bank, Ltd. ...	5,225	0	0	...		
National Bank of India, Ltd.	5,000	0	0	22,225	0	0
Cash on current account with Bank of Madras.	5,822	5	7	...		
Indian Bank, Ltd ...	9,479	1	3	...		
National Bank of India, Ltd.	4,297	3	8	19,598	10	6
Cash on hand at office ...	...			4,820	5	4
Commission paid in advance.	...			123	0	0
Furniture and Fittings ...	1,129	4	3	...		
Addition Rs. 303-2 0 less sales Rs. 276 12-0.	26	6	0	...		
	1,155	10	3	...		
Less Depreciation at 10 per cent.	115	9	0	1,040	1	3
Policy Stamps in stock ...	...			887	14	0
Advances to Printers ...	...			3,161	8	0
Total ...	...			3,47,710	8	1

I have audited this Balance Sheet and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and in my opinion it is drawn up as near as possible in conformity with the law and it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

With the exception of the receipts for fixed deposits with the Bank of Madras and the Indian Bank, Limited, which amounts have since 31st December, 1913, been transferred to current account, I have verified the cash and securities held by the Company. I have also verified the payment this year of the amounts shown as outstanding under Agents' Balances and Premiums outstanding in this Balance sheet.

* * * * * * *

CALCUTTA,
12th May 1914.

THOS. A. PALMER,
Auditor.

Provincial Insurance Company, Limited.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

Established—1913.

Directors.

Raj Kumar, Nawab Shama Kumar Tagore
Lala Jyoti Prakash Nande.
Sj. Rama Nath Ray Chowdhury.
Sj. Sourendra Mohun Singha.
Sj. Hemanta Kumar Ray Chowdhury.
Dr. S. Sarkar.
Dr. P. K. Biswas, Ph. D.
Sj. Suresh Chandra Sen.
Sj. Sreemanta Kumar Ray Chowdhury.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. Paradise & Co.

Secretaries.

Messrs. Raw Son & Co

Auditors.

Messrs. M. Mookerjee & Co.

Classes of business transacted.

Life and Horse and Cattle Insurance.

First Statutary Meeting of the Company held on	...	10th May 1914.
First Financial year ends on	...	31st December 1914.
Subscribed capital on 26th November 1914	...	Rs. 1,550.
Paid up Capital	...	Rs. 275.
No. of policies issued since the Co's inception	...	Nearly 100.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

STAR OF INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

Established—1911.

Directors.

Raja Peary Mohon Mookerjee, M A., B.L., C.S.I. (Zemindar, Uttarpara).

Hon'ble Moulvi A. K. Fazl-ul-Huq, M.A., B.L. (V[illegible] igh Court, Calcutta).

Atal C. Sen, Esq., Zemindar and Hony. Pr[illegible]y. [illegible]strate (Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, Calcutta).

Jogendra Chandra Bose, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Pleader, Chief Court, Punjab).

Dr. P. Banerjee, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glas.). (Late Surgeon, New York City Hospital, U.S.A.)

Romesh Chandra Mittra, Esq., B.A. (Zemindar, Midnapur).

S. N. Mookerjee, Esq., Managing Director, Managing Agents, Bengal Company, Limited (Late Accountant-General, Jaipur State).

Bankers.

Bank of Bengal.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Morgan and Company.

Managing Agents.

Bengal Company, Limited.

Secretary.

S. C. Bose, Esq. (*Acting*).

Junior Secretary.

B Mookerjee, Esq.

Assistant Secretary.

B. B. Mitra, Esq.

Treasurer.

R. G. Mookerjee.

Auditors.

Messrs. A. C. Rice and Company
Chartered Accountants.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

LIFE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st March 1914.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Expenses of Management—		
To amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	...	8 12 0	Commission to Agents ...	133 3 6	
Premiums	...	[illegible] 0 0	Salaries	150 0 0	
Interest	750 0 0	...	Travelling Expenses ...	252 9 0	
Less income-tax and Commission thereon.	21 6 6	728 9 6	Directors' Fees ...	40 0 0	
			Auditors' Fees ...	30 0 0	
			Medical Fees ...	302 0 0	
			Rent of office occupied by the Company.	48 0 0	
			Loan agreement charges	300 0 0	
			Advertising ...	1,099 4 9	
			Printing and Stationery	400 0 0	
			Postage	300 0 0	
			General Charges ...	24 3 6	
			Interest on Loan ...	1,125 0 0	
			Managing Agents' commission.	35 0 0	
			Stamp on Policies ...	15 0 0	
				4,254 4 9	
			Less taken credit for in the Balance Sheet as an asset under Organization expenses.	2,898 4 3	1,356 0 6
			Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year.	...	284 5 0
Total ...	...	1,640 5 6	Total ...	...	1,640 5 6

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA:
27th June 1914.

A. C. RICE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st March 1914.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Provident Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	...	363 5 7	Claims under Polices paid and outstanding.	...	3,400 0 0
Premiums	...	5,017 0 0	Expenses of Management—		
Balance as per Balance Sheet	...	1,450 3 5	Commission to Agents	856 8 9	
			Bon[illegible]gents ...	55 6 0	
			Establishment ...	1,405 2 3	
			Directors' Fees ...	70 0 0	
			Auditors' Fees ...	55 0 0	
			Rent of office occupied by the Company.	258 0 0	
			Law charges ...	15 2 9	
			Printing and Stationery	137 4 0	
			Postage, Freight, etc. ...	110 7 0	
			General charges ...	76 13 9	
			Agency Office Allowance	36 0 0	
			License	11 0 0	
			Managing Agents' Commission.	284 8 6	
			Interest	59 4 0	
					3,430 9 0
Total ...	...	6,830 9 0	Total ...	...	6,830 9 0

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA;
27th June 1914.

A. C. RICE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

MARRIAGE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st March 1914.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Marriage Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	...	5,431 9 8	Claims under Policies paid and outstanding.	...	15,327 8 0
Premiums	40,811 0 0	...	Expenses of Management—		
Less Refund	10 0 0	...	Commission to Agents	6,069 7 0	
		4[illegible] 0 0	Bonus to Agents ...	390 8 0	
			Establishment ...	11,370 8 0	
			Directors' Fees ...	565 0 0	
			Auditors' Fees ...	465 0 0	
			Rent of offices occupied by the Company.	2,094 0 0	
			Law charges ...	123 0 0	
			Printing and Stationery	1,109 4 6	
			Postage, Freight, etc. ...	898 11 6	
			General charges ...	695 9 9	
			Agency Office Allowance	300 0 0	
			License	89 0 0	
			Managing Agents' Commission.	2,201 9 0	
			Interest	479 2 3	
					26,850 12 0
			Amount of Marriage Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	...	4,054 5 8
Total ...	...	46,232 9 8	Total ...	..	46,232 9 8

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA :
27th June 1914.

A. C. RICE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

Classified Statement of New Business.

	Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913-14.			Portion thereof re-assured.		
—	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.	Sum assured.	Annual premium.	Single premium.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.				
Whole Life	2,000	36 [illegible]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Whole Life by Limited payments ...	2,000	82 4 [illegible]	"	"	"	"
Endowment Assurances	34,000	1,703 11 0	"	"	"	"
Pure Endowments	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"
Term Assurances	"	"	"	"	"	"
Combined Annuity and Deferred Endowments (*vide* our Ordinary prospectus, pages 27 and 28).	1,000	77 2 0	"	"	"	"
Each of the two Policies issued under this scheme provides for the undernoted benefits after the death of the Assured, namely, 'a Pension at the rate of Rs. 5 per month payable to the Nominee of the Assured till death and after the death of the said Nominee a cash endowment of Rs. 500 payable to the next legal heir of the Assured.'						
Total	40,000	1,899-3-0.				

	Rs.
New annuities (state number and annual amount)	2
Total sums assured and bonuses (less re-assurance) remaining in force at end of year 1913-14 on lives of residents in India	40,000
Number and amount of annuities (less re-assurances) remaining in force at end of year 1913-14 on lives of residents in India	2
Largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year, after deduction of any portion re-assured ...	2,000

Statement of the total investment in India of the life assurance and annuity funds—as per Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1914.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

Profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1914.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Balance of last year's account.	...	123 11 6	By Depreciation—		
Profit on Stamp ...	102 4 0	...	On Organization ...	203 1 0	...
Fines	758 1 0	...	On Preliminary Expenses	942 6 0	...
Admission Fees, etc. ...	1,829 8 0		On Furniture ..	110 13 3	1,256 4 3
		[illegible]	Balance as per Balance Sheet.	...	1,857 7 3
Total ...	...	3,113 11 6	Total Rs. ...	...	3,113 11 6

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA, 27th June 1914.

A. C. RICE & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Star of India Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1914.

LIABILITIES—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Life Assurance Fund ...	...	284 5 0
Marriage Assurance Fund	...	4,054 5 8
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES—		
Marriage	7,807 8 0	
Provident Life for 1912-13. Rs. 750	...	
Do. 1913-14 2,800	3,550 0 0	
		11,357 8 0
Shareholders' Capital paid up Premium Received in advance.	...	16,180 0 0
Marriage	73 0 0	
Provident Life ...	24 [illegible] 0	
		97 8 0
Loan Account Bengal Co., Ld.	...	12,520 11 6
Sundry Liabilities establishment, &c.	...	3,333 8 9
Balance due to Agents ...	...	1,162 10 2
Security Deposit by Employes.	...	5,000 0 0
Premium remaining unadjusted.	...	1,140 8 0
Suspense Account ...	...	46 7 0
Profit and Loss Account ...	...	1,857 7 3
Total ...	...	57,034 15 5

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
INVESTMENTS—		
Deposit with the Comptroller General Rs. 25,000 3 per cent Indian Government Promissory Notes, Cost.	...	20,625 0 0
Bengal Provincial Railway Debentures.	...	200 0 0
Furniture, Fittings, Books, etc.	2,216 13 3	
Less Depreciation ...	110 13 3	
		2,106 0 0
Stock of Printed Matter, Cost	...	1,433 6 0
Balance of Provident Life Insurance Revenue Account.	...	1,450 3 5
Advances to Agents ...	...	1,372 3 0
Organisation, Ordinary Life	...	2,898 4 3
Organisation, Marriage and Provident Life.	2,037 1 0	
Less Amount written off ...	203 1 0	
		1,834 0 0
Preliminary Expenses ...	12,442 6 0	
Less Depreciation ...	942 6 0	
		11,500 0 0
OUTSTANDING PREMIUMS—		
Marriage	1,931 0 0	
Provident Life	2,858 0 0	
Ordinary Life	195 10 0	
		4,984 10 0
OUTSTANDING ADMISSION FEES—		
Marriage	788 0 0	
Provident Life	160 0 0	948 0 0
OUTSTANDING CLAIM REGISTRATION FEES—		
Marriage	179 0 0	
Provident Life ...	35 0 0	
		214 0 0
Interest Outstanding ...	...	182 2 3
Suspense	...	160 0 0
Balance due from Agents ...	...	1,305 5 3
Cash at Bank	...	4,972 13 3
,, in hand	...	849 0 0
Total ...	...	57,034 15 5

We have compared the books and accounts of the Star of India Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st March 1914, with the vouchers and have found them correct, and we certify that the above Balance Sheet correctly sets forth the position of the Company as at 31st March 1914, as shewn by the books.

We have seen the Receipt of the Comptroller-General for the India Government Securities Lodged with him.

We further certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the law.

S. N. MOOKERJEE.
Managing Director.
Managing Agent.

PEARY MOHAN MOOKERJEE,
A. K. FAZL-UL-HUQ,
ATAL COOMAR SEN,
JOGENDRA CHANDRA BOSE.
P. BANERJEE,
RAMESH CHANDRA MITRA,
S. N. MOOKERJEE,
} *Directors.*

CALCUTTA,
27th June 1914.

A. C. RICE & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

Unique Assurance Company, Limited.

UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.



ESTABLISHED—1912.

Members of the Directorate during the year ending 31st March 1914.

Hemendra Nath Roy Chaudhury

Bhabendra Chandra Roy.

Gobinda Prosanna Roy.

Dwijendra Nath Roy Chaudhury.

Managing Director.

Hemendra Nath Roy Chaudhury

Inspecting Director.

Bhabendra Chandra Roy.

Secretary.

Jitendra Nath Ghosh.

Unique Assurance Company, Limited.

Life Assurance Revenue Account for the period ended 31st March 1914.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Life Assurance fund at the beginning of the year ...	......			388	2	5
Premiums ...	......			9,296	9	0
Ordinary Life ...	9,145	11	0			
Provident Life ...	150	14	0			
Interest ...	......			1,300	0	5
Total ...				10,984	11	10

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Claims :—						
Ordinary Life ...	......			Nil		
Provident Life	57	0	0			
Total				57	0	0
Commission Accounts :—						
Ordinary Life ...	2,688	7	6			
Provident Life	61	1	0			
				2,749	8	6
Expenses of Management :—						
Medical fees ...	2,178	0	0			
Allowance, etc.	253	1	0			
Interest ...	2,175	0	0			
Revenue Stamps	71	5	0			
Establishment rent, etc., not charged to General revenue account ...	3,279	6	4	7,956	12	4
Amount of Life Assurance fund at the end of the year transferred to Balance Sheet	......			221	7	0
Total				10,984	11	10

Examined and found correct.

B. MUKERJEE & Co.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Unique Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance fund	...	221 7 0
Outstanding Liabilities of Life Assurance fund ...	...	27 0 0
Claims ordinary Life	Nil	
Claims Provident Life ...	27 0 0	
Outstanding Liabilities of Provident fund ...	...	641 0 0
Marriage claim ...	585 0 0	
Upanayan claim ...	56 0 0	
Shareholders' capital paid up ...	...	11 031 0 0
Security Deposit Account ...	...	240 0 0
Suspense account (Provident) ...	...	19 11 0
Loan account ...	...	29,038 2 9
Advance account ...	...	2,262 0 0
Liability account ...	...	6,131 8 10
For Expenses ...	2,716 11 9	
Interest ..	3,399 13 1	
Law charges ...	15 0 0	
Total ...		49,611 13 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Investment account—Security Deposit with the Comptroller General, Rs. 25,000 in G. P. Notes at cost ...	...	24,078 2 0
Furniture and fittings ...	...	787 12 0
Suspense (Ordinary)	...	552 0 0
Suspense (account)	...	9 9 0
Preliminary Expenses ...	...	12,126 9 4
Outstanding Premium:—		
Ordinary life ...	4,645 14 0	
Provident Marriage	1 0 0	
		4,647 14 0
Deposit ...	...	25 0 0
Cash in hand ...	...	2,549 1 3
Balance being deficit transferred from General Revenue account...	...	4,835 14 0
Total ...		49,611 13 7

Report to Shareholders.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE Coy., Ld., dated 31st March 1914, with the Books, Vouchers and other references received therefrom and found the same in accordance therewith subject to our report of even date. We certify that the foregoing Balance Sheet exhibits a fair view of the affairs of the Company as on that date according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company produced to us. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up as near as circumstances admit in conformity with the law.

BHABENDRA CHANDRA ROY,
Chairman.

HEMENDRA NATH ROY CHAUDHURY,
Managing Director.

JITENDRA NATH GHOSH,
Secretary.

B. MUKERJEE & CO.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

GOBINDA PROSANNA ROY,
HEMENDRA NATH ROY CHAUDHURY,
Directors.

Calcutta, dated the 10th September 1914.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1911.

Directors for the year ending 31st May 1913.

Shyama Charan Sarkar, Chairman.

N. C. Pal.

Secretary.

J. Sarkar.

Auditors.

M. Mukerjee and Co., Certified Accountants and Auditors.

Unique Assurance Company, Limited.

General Revenue Account for the period ended 31st March 1914.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Premium Provident Birth ...	6	0	0
Admission, Amendment Fees, etc.	47	15	0
Balance being Deficit at the end of the year transferred to Balance Sheet	[illegible]	14	0
Total ...	4,889	13	0

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance at the beginning of the year				316	7	3
Claims—						
Marriage ...	1,134	0	0			
Birth ...	40	0	0			
Upanayan ...	56	0	0			
				1,230	0	0
Commission—						
Upanayan ...	0	12	0			
Marriage ...	63	3	6			
				63	15	6
Expenses of management—				3,279	6	3
Charges General, etc ...	81	15	6			
Advertisement	160	15	6			
Light and Power	82	4	6			
Printing and Stationery ...	286	3	0			
Directors' and Auditors' fees	880	0	0			
Rent ...	599	9	0			
Organisation fee	85	14	0			
Income Tax ...	22	12	2			
Trade License ...	100	0	0			
Postage and Telegrams ...	246	8	0			
Establishment	3,572	6	2			
Travelling Expenses ...	432	13	9			
Registration fee	5	0	0			
	6,558	12	7			
Less charged to Revenue Account ...	3,279	6	4			
Total ...				4,889	13	0

Examined and found correct.

B. MUKERJEE & Co.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Calcutta, dated 10th September 1914.

Unique Assurance Company, Limited.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1914.

Class of Policy	Total of New Life Assurances completed in India during the year 1913-14.								Portion thereof re-assured						
	Sum assured	Annual premium.			Single premium			Sum assured	Annual premium			Single premium		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Whole Life payment ...	29,000	893	8	0				2,500	73	8	0	...		
Ditto by Limited payment	26,500	1,000	[illegible]	0	..			...	...			...		
Pure Endowments ...	99,500	4,894	8	0	...			2,000	92	4	0	...		
Other classes ...	30,000	990	0	0	...			...	...			..		
Total ...	1,85,009	7,778	3	0	...			4,500	165	12	0	...		

	Rs.
New annuities ...	*Nil*
Total sums assured and bonuses (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year 31st March 1914 on lives of residents in India.	83,000
Number and amount of annuities (less reassurances) remaining in force at end of year 1914 on lives of residents in India.	*Nil*

Largest sum for which the Company has granted an assurance on any one life during the year, after deduction of any portion reassured. Rs. 15,000 under children's Endowment and Rs. 5,000 under ordinary Endowment out of which Rs. 2,500 has been re-insured.

Statements of total investments in India of the Life Assurance and Annuity Funds is given as per Balance Sheet.

J. N. GHOSH,
Secretary.

H. N. ROY CHOWDHURY,
Managing Director.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY 1913.

Ordinary Life Assurance Account.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year ...	......	15,195 5 7	Claims under policies paid...	......	2,000 0 0
Premiums ...	......	*Nil*	*Expenses of Management* —		
			Commission and allowances to Agents and Canvassers	2,597 2 8	
			Establishment ...	650 0 0	
			Medical fees ...	3,351 8 5	
			Printing and Stationery ..	1,548 4 0	
			Postage Stamps ...	236 4 6	
			General Charges ...	100 2 3	
			Advertisement ...	562 0 0	
			Policy Stamps ...	191 4 0	
			Office Rent ...	300 0 0	
			Auditors' fees ...	50 0 0	
					9,496 9 10
			Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance sheets	......	3,698 11 9
Total ...	......	15,195 5 7	Total ...	......	15,195 5 7

Class of Policy.	Total new Life Assurance completed in India during the year ending 31st May 1913. — Total sums assured.	Annual Premium.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Whole life	2,48,320 0 0	7,998 9 0	
Whole life by limited payments	30,800 0 0	1,779 1 0	
Endowment assurances	2,85,375 0 0	15,017 11 0	
Total ...	5,64,495 0 0	24,795 5 0	

Total sums assured remaining in force for the year ending 31st May 1913 on lives of Residents in India is Rs. 3,56,345.

Largest assurance on any life during the year—Rs. 5,000.

All the life assurance funds as detailed in the Balance Sheet are invested in India.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY 1913.

Provident Life Assurance Account.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of fund at the beginning of the year	......	16,069 0 6	Claims under Policies paid and Outstanding (by death)	......	79,061 6 0
			Expenses of Management :—		
Life Premiums of the unqualified period ...	1,13,819 0 0		Commission and allowances to Agents and Canvassers	60,198 2 3	
Life Premiums ...	78,662 4 0				
		1,92,481 4 0	Policy Stamps ...	8,455 14 0	
Annual fees ...	......	6,846 0 0	Salaries, Establishment and Commission, etc. ...	13,432 2 3	
Sundries ...	......	1,318 14 6	Inspection fee ...	145 0 0	
Policy Stamps ...	......	8,455 14 0	Law Charges ...	1,955 2 9	
Interest ...	......	1,013 2 0	General Charges ...	562 6 0	
			Postage and Telegrams ...	594 12 0	
			Advertisement ...	598 2 0	
			Rent ...	705 0 0	
			Light and fan ...	333 4 0	
			Travelling Expenses ...	392 3 0	
			Directors' fees ...	347 12 0	
			Auditors' fees ...	220 0 0	
			Stationery and Printing ...	5,760 1 0	
			License ...	40 0 0	
					93,739 13 6
			Amount of Provident Life Assurance fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet ...	......	53,382 15 6
Total ...	......	2,26,184 3 0	Total ...	......	2,26,184 3 0

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY 1913.

Provident Marriage Insurance.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year.	......	31,151 0 0	Claims under policies paid and Outstanding (by marriage).	......	1,70,398 14 0
Marriages Contributions of the unqualified period.	1,96,861 0 0		Surrender Value ...	......	30 12 0
Marriage Contributions	1,45,341 0 0		*Expenses of Management.*		
		3,42,202 0 0	Commission and allowances to Agents and Canvassers	1,02,799 3 0	
Policy Stamps ...	......	14,599 14 0			
Interest ...	......	1,440 3 10	Policy Stamps ...	14,599 14 0	
			Salaries to Establishment and Commission, etc.	25,148 5 0	
			Inspection fee ...	97 0 0	
			Law charges ...	2,928 6 0	
			General Charges ...	844 1 5	
			Postage and Telegrams	892 12 6	
			Advertisement ...	897 4 6	
			Share Commission ...	133 12 0	
			Rent ...	1,053 0 0	
			Light and fan ...	499 2 0	
			Travelling Expenses ...	588 3 0	
			Directors' fees ...	520 2 0	
			Auditors' fees ...	330 0 0	
			Stationery and Printing	8,641 2 3	
			License ...	60 0 0	
					1,60,032 3 8
			Amount of Marriage Insurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	......	58,931 4 2
Total ...	......	3,89,393 1 10	Total ...	......	3,89,393 1 10

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May 1913.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	......	1,200 0 0	Dividends to Shareholders payable on 31st May 1913, for the year ending 31st May 1912 ...	......	102 4 0
Annual fees (Provident Marriage Insurance)	......	10,272 0 0	Employés' Bonus ...	......	333 0 0
Sundries	......	2,225 0 0	Depreciation of furniture ...	......	313 0 0
			Balance as per Balance Sheet	......	12,948 12 0
Total ...	......	13,697 0 0	Total ...	......	13,697 0 0

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet as on the 31st May 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Life Assurance fund (Ordinary) ...	3,698 11 9	
Ditto ditto (Provident) ...	53,382 15 6	57,081 11 3
Outstanding Liabilities as per Balance Sheet ...	...	21,847 0 10
Provident Marriage Insurance Fund ...	...	58.931 4 2
Outstanding claims (Marriage) ...	...	3[illegible] 0 0
Share-holders' capital paid up ...	...	6,21[illegible] 0
Forfeited Shares ...	...	416 0 0
Profit and Loss Account ...	...	12,948 12 0
Suspense Account ...	...	5,265 9 0
Unpaid Dividend ...	...	102 4 0
Sundry creditors ...	...	7,554 8 2
Total ...	...	2 05,359 1 5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per Balance Sheet ...	...	78.928 12 1
Investment :—		
Fixed deposits in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	20,000 0 0	
The National Bank of India, Limited ...	20,000 0 0	
Rs. 500 in 3½ per cent. Government papers ...	480 0 0	40,480 0 0
Loans on personal Securities (since paid Rs. 8,128-15-6) ...	...	26,110 1 0
Agents' outstanding ...	...	30,705 9 7
Interest outstanding ...	...	743 11 2
Advances ...	...	2,375 9 9
Furniture less depreciation	...	2,816 15 9
Policy Stamp Account ...	...	1,526 0 0
Cash Account :—		
In Bank on Current Account ...	21,040 3 11	
In hand ...	332 2 2	21,372 6 1
Total ...	...	2,05,359 1 5

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund (both Provident and Ordinary) as on the 31st May 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund :—		
Ordinary ...	3,698 11 9	
Provident ...	53,382 15 6	57,081 11 3
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid :—		
Ordinary ...	*Nil*	
Provident ...	13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0
Other sums owing by the Company :—		
Suspense Account ...	3,810 11 10	
Sundry Creditors ...	5,036 5 0	8,847 0 10
Total ...	...	78,928 12 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Deposit with Comptroller-General Rs. 50,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper ...	...	48,425 5 9
Ordinary Premium outstanding ...	...	5[illegible]58 0 0
Agents' outstanding ...	...	22,633 6 3
Interest outstanding ...	...	459 1 1
Cash Accounts :—		
In Bank on current account ...	100 0 0	
In hand ...	152 15 0	2,252 15 0
Total ...	...	78,928 12 1

We have examined the books and accounts of the Universal Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st May 1913, with the vouchers and personally verified the securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheets properly set forth the position of the Company as on 31st May 1913, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company. We have also seen the receipts of the Comptroller-General for the Government of India Securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheets are drawn up in conformity with the Law.

We certify that no part of the above fund has been applied for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

J. SARKAR, INDU BHUSAN BASU, SYAMA CHARAN SARKAR, } *Directors.*
Secretary. *Accountant.* N. C. PAL, }

Examined and found correct.

M. MUKHERJEE, & Co.,

Certified Accountants and Auditors.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Board of Directors for the year ending on the 31st May 1914.

A. B. Alchie, Esq., Merchant, Calcutta.

Dr. S. Sarkar, Calcutta.

Mr. N. C. Pal, M. A., Calcutta.

Sj. Upendra Nath Sen, B. A., Calcutta.

Mr. J. Sarkar (*ex-officio*), Calcutta.

Secretary.

J. Sarkar.

Auditors.

M. Mukherjee and Company,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY 1914.

Ordinary Life Assurance.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year.	[illegible]698 11 9	Claims intimated but not admitted ...	1,000 0 0
Premiums	20 671 3 11	*Expenses of Management*—	
Sundries	2 6 0	Commissions and Allowances to Agents, Canvassers, etc.	1,934 1 0
		Establishment	2,600 0 0
		Medical Fees	2,071 2 0
		Printing and Stationery	2,208 6 0
		Postage Stamps	371 6 6
		General Charges	153 2 3
		Advertisement	551 14 0
		Travelling Expenses	108 2 6
		Policy Stamps	139 14 0
		Office Rent	300 0 0
		Auditors' Fee	50 0 0
		Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	12,884 5 5
Total ...	24,372 5 8	Total ...	24,372 5 8

Total New Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending on 31st May 1914.

Class of policy.	Sums assured. Rs. A. P.	Annual premium. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
Whole Life	1,53,200 0 0	5,092 15 3	
Whole life by limited payments	36,000 0 0	1,890 8 0	
Endowment Assurances	3,35,900 0 0	20,015 6 0	
Total ...	52,15,100 0 0	26,998 13 3	

Total sums assured remaining in force for the year ending 31st May 1914 on lives of Residents in India is Rs. 5,23,800.

Largest assurance on any life during the year—Rs. 5,000.

All the Life Assurance funds as detailed in the Balance Sheet are invested in India.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	53,382	15	6
Life Premiums of the qualified period ...	80,170	0	0
Life Premiums	1,66,127	8	0
Annual Fees	6,417	0	0
Sundries	624	11	6
Interest	1,743	15	11
Total ...	3,08,466	2	11

	Rs.	A.	P.
Claims under Policies paid and outstanding (by death)	1,76,152	13	0
Expenses of Management—			
Commissions and Allowances to Agents and Canvassers	59,755	1	6
Salaries to Establishment and Commission, etc.	13,142	1	0
Inspection Fees	100	0	0
Law Charges	2,525	8	3
General Charges	345	8	6
Postage and Telegrams	394	8	0
Advertisement	551	14	0
Rent	777	0	0
Light and Fan	246	8	0
Travelling Expenses	445	14	3
Directors' Fees	217	15	6
Auditors' Fee	150	0	0
Stationery and Printing	4,877	5	9
License	40	0	0
Amount of Provident Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	48,744	1	2
Total ...	3,08,466	2	11

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.

PROVIDENT MARRIAGE INSURANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	58,931	4	2
Marriage contributions of the unqualified period	2,51,013	8	0
Marriage contributions	3,17,253	8	0
Interest	4,239	8	9
Miscellaneous Receipts	12	0	0
Total ...	6,31,449	12	11

	Rs.	A.	P.
Claims under Policies paid and outstanding (by marriage)	3,12,442	10	0
Surrender Value	26	0	0
Expenses of Management—			
Commissions and Allowances to Agents	1,48,632	2	11
Salaries to Establishment and Commission, etc.	31,671	11	2
Inspection Fees	52	8	0
Law Charges	5,556	1	9
General Charges	490	2	4
Postage and Telegrams	986	3	0
Advertisements	551	15	0
Share Commission	48	8	0
Rent	1,153	0	0
Light and Fan	616	3	9
Travelling Expenses	178	5	9
Directors' Fees	544	15	3
Auditors' Fees	300	0	0
Stationery and Printing	12,194	1	3
License	60	0	0
Amount of Marriage Insurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet	1,15,945	4	9
Total ...	6,31,449	12	11

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st May 1914.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Fund at the beginning of the year	12,948	12	0	Dividends to share-holders payable on 31st May 1914, for the year ending on 31st May 1913	559	1	3
Annual fees (Provident Marriage Insurance)	16,043	0	0	Employees' Bonus	891	0	0
Sundries	1,547	5	3	Depreciation of furniture	363	0	0
				Balance as per Balance Sheet ...	28,726	0	0
Total ...	30,539	1	3	Total ...	30,539	1	3

General Balance Sheet as on the 31st May 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Life Assurance Fund (Ordinary) ...	12,884	5	5	Assets of Life Assurance Fund as per Balance Sheet ...	1,01,705	6	6
Ditto (Provident) ...	48,744	1	2	*Investments :—*			
Outstanding liabilities as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet	40,076	15	11	Fixed deposit in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	20,700	0	0
Provident Marriage Insurance Fund ...	1,15,945	4	9	The National Bank of India, Limited ...	20,711	0	0
Outstanding Claims (Marriage) ...	9,646	11	0	Rs 500 in 3½ per cent Government paper at cost ...	480	0	0
Shareholders' Capital paid up ...	6,552	0	0	The Universal Bank, Limited ...	5,170	12	0
Forfeited Shares ...	416	0	0	Loans and personal securities (on pro-notes) ...	27,315	8	6
Profit and Loss Account ...	28,726	0	0	Agents' Outstanding ...	72,806	3	1
Suspense Account ...	4,888	9	6	Interest Outstanding ...	1,303	2	0
Unpaid Dividend ...	659	5	3	Advances to Printer, Organisers, etc. ...	11,626	15	9
Sundry Creditors ...	1,182	14	3	Furniture less Depreciation ...	3 270	12	9
				Policy Stamp Account (Unadjusted) ...	1,526	0	0
				Cash Accounts :—			
				In Bank on Current Account ...	2 567	8	2
				In hand ...	538	14	6
Total ...	2,69,772	3	3	Total ...	2,69,722	3	3

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Universal Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st May 1914 with the vouchers and personally verified securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st May 1914 according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company.

I further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

J. SARKAR,
Secretary.

I. BOSE,
Accountant.

A. B. ALCHIN,
SYAMA CHARAN SARKAR,
N. C. PAL,
UPENDRA NATH SEN,
} *Directors.*

Examined and found correct.

M. N. MUKHERJI,
Of M. MUKHERJI & Co.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Universal Assurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund (both Provident and Ordinary) as on 31st May 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of Life Assurance Fund—				Deposit with Comptroller-General, Rs. 50,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Paper at cost	48,425	5	9
Ordinary	12,884	5	5				
Provident	48,744	1	2	Ordinary Premiums Outstanding.	9,784	7	0
Claims intimated but not admitted—				Agents' Outstanding ...	20,047	6	7
				Interest Outstanding ...	400	0	0
Ordinary	1,000	0	0	*Investment—*			
Provident	34,414	15	0	On mortgage of Calcutta Property at 10 per cent. interest ...	20,000	0	0
Other sums owing by the Company—				Advances ...	1,312	8	11
Suspense Account ...	3,659	15	4	*Cash Account—*			
Sundry Creditors ...	921	13	3	In Bank on Current Account ...	1,500	0	0
Policy Adjustment Account.	80	4	4	In hand ...	235	10	0
Total ...	1,01,705	6	6	Total ...	1,01,705	6	6

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Universal Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st May 1914. with the vouchers and personally verified the Securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st May 1914, according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Company. I have also seen the receipts of the Comptroller-General for the Government of India Securities deposited with him. I further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in conformity with the Law.

I certify that no part of the above fund has been applied for any purpose other than the class of business to which it is applicable.

J. SARKAR,
Secretary.

I. BOSE,
Accountant.

A. B. ALCHIN,
SYAMA CHARAN SARKAR,
N. C. PAL,
UPENDRA NATH SEN,
} *Directors.*

Examined and found correct.

M. N. MUKHERJI,
Of M. MUKHERJI & Co.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED—1912.

Directors.

Babu Broja Gopal Goswami, B.L.
,, Sashi Bhushan Dey, B.L.
,, Pijush Kanti Ghosh, *Managing Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika."*

Mr. S. Chatterjee (*ex-officio*).

Auditors.

Messrs. M. Mukerjee and Co., Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Solicitors.

Babu Hirendra Nath Dutta, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-law.

Bankers.

1. The Mercantile Bank of India.
2. The Bengal National Bank.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. Chatterjee and Ganguli.

Secretary.

Mr. P. C. Banerjee, B.A.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue Account for the half-year ending 31st December 1913.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
*Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the half year ...	...	*Nil*	Claims under Policies paid and outstanding ...	...	*Nil*
Premiums	...	533 14 0	*Expenses of Management* :—		
Amount of deficit at the half-year ending 31st December 1913 ...	...	1,583 8 6	Commission ...	26 11 0	
			Establishment ...	481 15 6	
			General charges ...	298 7 9	
			Postage stamps ...	58 4 3	
			Office rent ...	250 0 0	
			Printing and stationery ...	412 0 0	
			Medical fees ...	390 0 0	
			Actuary's fee ...	150 0 0	
			Audit fee ...	60 0 0	
					2,117 6 6
Total ...	...	2,117 6 6	Total ...	...	2,117 6 6

* This class of business was not commenced until the 15th July 1913.

Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

PROVIDENT LIFE ASSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of fund at the beginning of the year ...	...	1,617 2 9	Claims under Policies paid and out-standing (by death)	...	26,550 0 0
Life premiums ...	...	44,185 14 0	*Expenses of Management* :—		
Policy stamps ...	...	1,906 14 0	Commission and allowances to Agents and Canvassers	11,911 11 3	
Other Receipts—			Policy stamps ...	1,906 14 0	
Annual fees ...	80 0 0		Salaries to establishment	8,820 15 6	
Admission fee ...	242 0 0		Travelling expenses ...	951 15 0	
Duplicate fee ...	12 0 0		Directors' fees ...	194 0 0	
Amendment fee ...	15 0 0		Auditors' fees ...	150 0 0	
Penalty ...	70 2 6		Rent and taxes ...	1,347 2 1	
		419 2 6	Law charges ...	423 15 3	
			Advertising ...	811 14 0	
			General charges ...	365 10 3	
			Light and fan ...	373 1 0	
			Printing and stationery ...	2,675 13 6	
Amount of deficit of the Provident Fund Assurance Account at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet ...	..	9,005 2 7	Postage and stamps ...	651 4 0	
					30,584 3 10
Total ...	...	57,134 3 10	Total ...	...	57,134 3 10

Examined and found correct.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,

Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Revenue account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

PROVIDENT MARRIAGE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount of fund at the beginning of the year.	......	12,757 1 6	Claims under policies paid and outstanding at maturity.	......	28,080 0 0
Marriage contributions of the qualified period.	35,900 0 0	......	EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT—		
Marriage contributions of the unqualified period.	46,736 14 6	......	Commission and allowances to Agents and Canvassers.	20,186 10 1½	
		82,636 14 6	Policy stamps ...	2,224 2 0	
Policy stamps ...	... ..	2,224 2 0	Salaries to establishment.	11,224 2 6	
Interest	......	596 11 6	Travelling expenses ...	951 15 0	
			Directors' fees ...	194 0 0	
			Auditors' fees ...	150 0 0	
			Rent and taxes ...	1,347 2 0	
			Law charges ...	423 4 6	
			Advertising ...	811 13 11	
			General charges ...	384 7 0	
			Light and fan ...	373 1 0	
			Printing and stationery	2,675 13 6	
			Postage stamps ...	651 3 11	
					41,598 5 5½
			Amount of Marriage Insurance Fund at the end of the year as per Balance Sheet.	......	28,536 8 0½
Total ...	......	98,214 13 6	Total ...	......	98,214 13 6

Total new Life Assurances completed in India during the year ending 31st December 1913.

Class of Policy.	Sums assured. Rs. A. P.	Annual premium. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
Whole Life	15,500 0 0	42 4 0	
Whole Life by limited payments	2,000 0 0	19 13 0	
Endowment Assurances	69,500 0 0	471 13 0	
Total ...	87,000 0 0	533 14 0	

Total sums assured remaining in force for the year ending 31st December 1913 on lives of residents in India is Rs. 87,000.

Largest assurance on any one life during the year is Rs. 4,000.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Numerical Strength.

CLASS.	Number remaining in force at the close of the year 1912.	Number admitted during the year 1913.	Total.	Number rejected.	Number remained in force at the close of the year 1913.
Life	5,034	5,780	10,814	120	10,694
Marriage	7,657	6,313	13,970	265	13,705
Total ...	12,691	12,093	24,784	385	24,399

Statement showing the number of claims settled for 1913.

CLASS	Number of claims admitted.	Number of claims paid.	Number rejected.	Number of claims outstanding.	REMARKS.
Life	399	167	120	112	
Marriage	1,170	760	265	145	
Total ...	1,569	927	385	257	

Total collection of premia amount for distribution of claims.

CLASS	Total Premia received.			Matured premiums.			60 % of the matured premiums.			Amount paid from unmatured premiums.			Total amount of claims paid.			Total amount of claims outstanding.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Life	44,185	14	0	15,285	14	0	9,171	0	0	17,379	0	0	16,200	0	0	10,350	0	0
Marriage	82,636	14	6	46,736	14	6	28,010	0	0	40	0	0	23,044	0	0	5,036	0	0

A. MUKHERJEE,
Accountant.

P. C. BANERJEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

CHATERJEE AND GANGULI,
Managing Agents.

Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of the last year's account ...	Nil.			Dividends to shareholders payable for the year ending 31st December 1912.	57	10	6
Interest and dividends not carried to other accounts.	Nil.			Expenses not charged to other accounts ...	Nil.		
Profit realized	Nil.			Loss realized	Nil.		
OTHER RECEIPTS.				OTHER PAYMENTS.			
Annual fees	106	0	0				
Admission fees	710	4	0				
Amendment fees	26	0	0	Share commission	94	0	0
Share certificate fees	70	8	0	Commission	301	9	6
Duplicate fees	18	0	0	Depreciation on furniture	209	15	0
Penalty	110	12	0	Balance as per balance sheet ...	378	5	0
Total ...	1,041	8	0	Total ...	1,041	8	0

Examined and found correct.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

General Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1913.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount due by the Ordinary Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.	22,427 8 3		Amount of Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.	......	33,996 12 10
Outstanding liabilities of Ordinary Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.	226 11 0		Amount due from the Ordinary Life Assurance account by the Provident Marriage fund.	......	22,427 8 3
Outstanding liabilities of the Provident Life Assurance account as per Life Assurance Balance Sheet.	11,316 5 7		Loan account against gold ornaments	......	275 0 0
Policy stamps (Provident Life)	26 4 0		Agents' outstanding	......	4,022 7 0
		33,996 12 10			
Provident Marriage Insurance Fund	......	28,536 8 0½	Interest outstanding	......	364 4 9
Outstanding claims (marriage)	......	5,036 0 0	Deposit account	......	25 0 0
Share holders' capital paid up	......	3,687 0 0	Advance account	......	1,273 12 2½
Suspense account	......	753 12 9	Furniture account less depreciation	......	1,845 0 0
Profit and Loss account	......	378 5 0	Cash accounts.—		
Policy stamps (Provident marriage)	......	52 8 0	In bank on current account	9,938 7 9	......
Sundry creditors	......	2,374 6 8	Ditto in hand	647 0 6	10,585 8 3
Total ...	......	74,815 5 3½	Total ...	......	74,815 5 3½

We have examined the books and accounts of the Victoria Life Insurance Company Limited for the year ended 31st December 1913 with the vouchers and personally verified securities and other investment papers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st December 1913, according to the best of the information and explanations given to us and as shewn by the books of the Company. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the Law.

M. MUKERJEE & CO.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

A. MUKERJEE,
Accountant.

P. C. BANERJEE,
Secretary.

CHATTERJEE AND GANGULI,
Managing Agents.

Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Accounts (both Ordinary and Provident) as at 31st December 1913.

Liabilities.	Rs. A. P.	Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount due to Marriage Insurance account by the Ordinary Life Assurance account.	22,427 8 3	Deposit with the Comptroller-General at 3 per cent. G. P. notes of Rs. 25,000.	20,876 3 6	
Sundry creditors of the Ordinary Life Assurance account ...	226 11 0	Advance account	168 8 0	
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid Provident Life Insurance account.	10,350 0 0	Amount of deficit of the Ordinary Life Assurance account ...	1,583 8 6	22,628 [illegible] 0
Sundry creditors of the Provident Life Assurance account ...	966 5 7	Amount of deficit of the Provident Life Insurance account ...	9,005 2 7	
Policy stamp	26 4 0	Agents' out-standing (Provident Life)	1,918 4 6	
				10,923 7 1
		Cash account in hand	......	[illegible]45 1 9
Total ...	33,996 12 10	Total	......	33,996 12 10

P. C. BANERJEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

CHATTERJEE & GANGULI.
Managing Agents.

We have examined the books and accounts of the Victoria Life Insurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December 1913 with the Vouchers and hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet properly sets forth the position of the Company as on 31st December 1913. according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shewn by the books of the Company. We have also seen the receipt of the Comptroller-General of the Government of India for the securities deposited with him. We further certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the Law.

M. MUKERJEE & Co.,
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

A. MUKERJEE. *Accountant.*
25th March 1914.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September 1915.

No. 1531-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senhor Alvito Benedicto da Fonseca as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1960-Est.-A.

The 8th September 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

IN paragraph 9 of the Resolution by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2485-Est.-A., dated the 1st September 1911, announcing the introduction of a scheme for the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India, it was declared that future entrants into the Political Department, both civilians and military officers, would be graded strictly in accordance with the date from which each officer is entitled to count his service for increment under the time scale. The strict application of this rule to a group of military officers selected simultaneously for the Department has given rise to certain difficulties, while similar difficulties are also liable to occur in the event of two or more officers of the Indian Civil Service of the same year being taken into the Department.

2. With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Government of India are accordingly pleased to decide that seniority in the Political Department will be governed by the following rules:—

(1) The seniority *inter se* of military officers recruited for the Department simultaneously shall be regulated by the dates of their first commissions.

(2) The seniority *inter se* of members of the Indian Civil Service shall be reckoned in the same manner as in the Provinces; that is to say, according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the open competitive and final examinations for admission into the service.

(3) The relative seniority of a member of the Indian Civil Service on the one hand and of a military officer on the other shall be determined with reference to the length of their servcie in the Indian Civil Service and the Political Department, respectively.

The above rules will govern the seniority of all officers admitted into the Political Department subsequently to the 1st September 1911.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 11th September 1915.

No. 14511-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department, No. 6101-W., dated the 15th May 1915, as subsequently amended, Nos. 7113-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, and 10373-W., dated the 3rd July 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of rice to the following destinations, viz.:—

(*i*) countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Portugal and Egypt;

(*ii*) Holland and her Colonies.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(*i*) goods shipped by, or for the use of the Crown; and

(*ii*) goods shipped for use during voyage.

No. 14513-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications in the Department of Commerce and Industry referred to below:—

(*i*) *For the words* "ports in Europe" *read* "countries in Europe" in Notifications Nos. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, 2561-W., dated the 13th March 1915, 7051-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, 7052-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, 11626-W., dated the 17th July 1915, 12174-W., dated the 24th July 1915, and 13461-W., dated the 14th August 1915, and

(*ii*) *Delete the words* "those of" between the words "than" and "the United Kingdom" in the above Notifications.

No. 14548.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly magazine for the month of August 1915, entitled "The Open Court" and published at Chicago.

No. 14574-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 12th day of August 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July 1915 and the 3rd day of August 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by the orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July 1915 and the 3rd day of August 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Hosiery Needles" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Hosiery Needles" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(2) That the heading "Mercury" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Mercury" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(3) That the heading "Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Caustic Soda;

Sodium.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Acetic Acid;

Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);

Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations), and copper iodide, copper sulphate, and sub-oxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);

Sodium cyanide;

Sodium sulphide.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioner of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 14577-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for clause (*e*) of the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, *viz.*:—

(*e*) Imports of alabaster, bulbs, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, food-stuffs (other than sugar), granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, quicksilver, sienna-earth, slatestone, strawboard, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props, and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

No. 14581-W.—The services of Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from 1st September 1915.

No. 14640-193.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language in which it may be printed, entitled "Angan di Gawahi" published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, United States of America.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 11th September 1915.

No. 14535-W.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the licenses granted to the undermentioned firms shall remain in force until the 14th November 1915:—

1. Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company (so far as their agency of the Hansa Line steamships is concerned).
2. W. Wolf and Sons.
3. Salomon Brothers, Limited.
4. Wiechers, Kaiser and Levy, Limited.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 10th September 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 880.—Francis Edward Phillips to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 14011.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 28th August 1915.

THE following review on the working of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), is published for general information:—

The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act came into force on 18th March 1912. The accounts and valuation particulars for two complete years have been received and published each year with an introductory note by the Government Actuary. The figures for the latter year relate in all cases to a period ending before the outbreak of the war.

2. The manner in which the accounts are drawn up exhibits a gratifying degree of improvement, and bears testimony to the capacity of the smaller Companies to profit by the advice and assistance given them in the preparation of their statements and the maintenance of their accounts. In spite of the untoward financial conditions which prevailed throughout much of the period under review, the number of Companies doing business under the Life Assurance Act exhibits little change, and it is obvious that the apprehensions entertained at one time of the possibly injurious effect of the legislation now in force on Indian Life Assurance enterprises have not been justified. When the Act was passed, there were 49 Indian Companies which came under its scope. Of these, 9 have undergone liquidation, while 6 fresh ones have commenced business, leaving a balance of 46. In addition to this number, life assurance business is undertaken by other 22 Companies, of which 15 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in other parts of the British Empire and 1 in the United States of America. Of the 46 Indian Insurance Companies now working, there are, it is true, a few which, sooner or later, will probably have to admit that their financial position does not warrant a continuance of their operations, and will have to go into liquidation. The Government Actuary's statements relate to two years, during the latter of which the amount of life assurance funds held by Indian Companies increased by nearly half a crore and now exceeds 5¾ crores, while the total sums assured have increased in the same period by about one and-a-half crores and now amount to nearly 22½ crores. Though the larger Companies naturally account for the bulk of this increase, there are many smaller Companies which had materially improved their position up to the close of the period to which their published accounts relate and the general improvement would have been undoubtedly far greater but for the adverse conditions created by the Bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab.

3. The general policy of the Government of India with regard to Indian Life Assurance Companies has been to bring home to them the disadvantages of unsound methods where such have been pursued and to endeavour to induce the Companies concerned to remedy such methods where it seemed that their financial position had not already been shaken to too great an extent to permit of reparation While keeping in view the duty of securing the interests of policy-holders, Government have also borne in mind the importance of abstaining from action which might unnecessarily harass a Company under temporary difficulties due to unskilled though honest management. This policy has been loyally carried out by Mr. Meikle, the Government Actuary, who has maintained helpful and sympathetic relations with Indian Insurance Companies, while paying due attention to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of policy-holders.

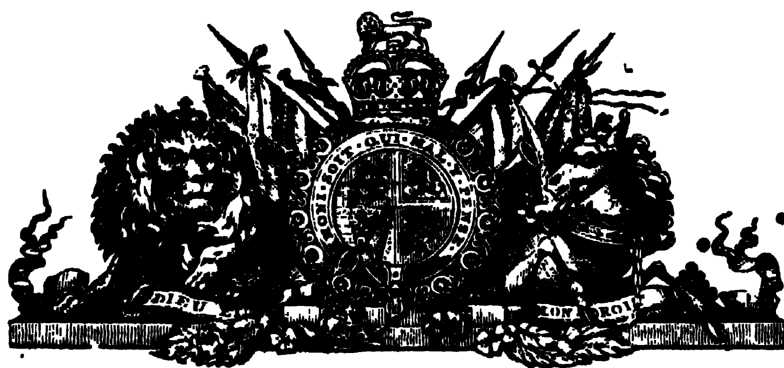
4. One of the worst faults which have characterised the less efficiently-managed Companies, has been their failure to obtain skilled actuarial assistance to advise them regarding their financial position. This has led in some cases to their declaring dividends unwarranted by the profits earned.

The need for skilled help is now much more generally recognised. During the past two years, 14 actuarial valuations have been received, and there is a widespread recognition that something more than zeal and intelligence is needed to manage so highly technical a business as that of Life Assurance. The result has been that since the Act came into force several Companies have discontinued the payment of dividends in consequence of the advice either of their actuary or of Government. Another source of danger was the undertaking, in addition to ordinary Life Assurance, of such business as 'dividing' insurances, payable on death, or on the occasion of births and marriages, a line of business which has involved several Companies in serious difficulties. Thirteen Companies which previously undertook dividing insurance have now discontinued it.

5. In view of the less complicated nature of the accounts of Mutual Companies and the comparative smallness of the sums involved in their transactions, permission has been given to such Companies to employ the services of auditors holding restricted certificates. There are a number of Mutual Companies, the larger proportion of whose business consists of small insurances such as would ordinarily fall under the Provident Insurance Societies Act. In such cases, the Government of India have expressed their readiness to consider applications for some temporary relaxation of the provision of the Act regarding compulsory deposits; and in no case has any such Company been compelled to suspend business solely on account of the necessity for the payment of the statutory deposit. The Government of India are gratified to observe the growing sense of responsibility and the desire to attain a satisfactory standard of working that has generally characterised the smaller Indian Life Assurance Companies; and they see good reason to hope that their efforts to put their business on a sounder basis will be rewarded by an increase in its volume and by enhanced prosperity, when the unfavourable conditions arising out of the war have passed away. These, however, will not begin to be apparent until the receipt of the next series of annual statements.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. E LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 18th September 1915.

No. 1152.—The services of Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd September 1915.

POLICE.

The 14th September 1915.

No. 1411.—Mr. F. Brewester, Deputy Superintendent of Police on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, is in addition to his own duties placed in charge of the current duties of the Government Expert in Handwriting with effect from the 4th August 1915.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 18th September 1915.

No. 14865-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the 23rd day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further notice ; and

WHEREAS on the 11th day of March and on the 27th day of May, 1915, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war ; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said lists :

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned :—

Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarns.

AND WE do hereby further declare that this Our Royal Proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette.

Given at Our Court at the Royal Pavilion,

Aldershot Camp, this twentieth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 14874-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 13461-W., dated the 14th August, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of monazite sand from British India except to the United Kingdom.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 17th September 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 898.—The following officiating promotions are notified :—

Rank and name.	From—	To—	Period.
Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker.	3rd grade ...	Officiating, 2nd grade.	24th May to 23rd June 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 908.—William Barr Renwick to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd August 1915.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 909.—Major Charles Alexander, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 12th August 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 911.—Captain Alfred Lionel McCrea resigns his commission. Dated the 30th August 1915.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 918.—Second Lieutenant Augustin Pownall Fry resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1915.

Raymond Lewis Bliss to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 20th September 1915.

No. 1189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, to be Official Trustee of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

No. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Kinney to be Administrator-General of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

No. 1191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Carey Morgan to be Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal, substantive *pro tempore*, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st October 1915.

No. 1203.—In supersession of the Home Department notification No. 817, dated the 20th July 1915, Mr. C. C. Morgan, Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted privilege leave, with effect from the 22nd July to the 12th October 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd September 1915.

No. 3208.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in the Balasore district of the province of Bihar and Orissa.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT.

Simla; the 20th September 1915.

No. 14953-56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of saltpetre by sea or by land out of British India to countries other than the United Kingdom.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th September 1915.

No. 14956-56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the first item in the schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, namely:—

"

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Ammunition and Explosives and the materials used in their manufacture, other than saltpetre.	

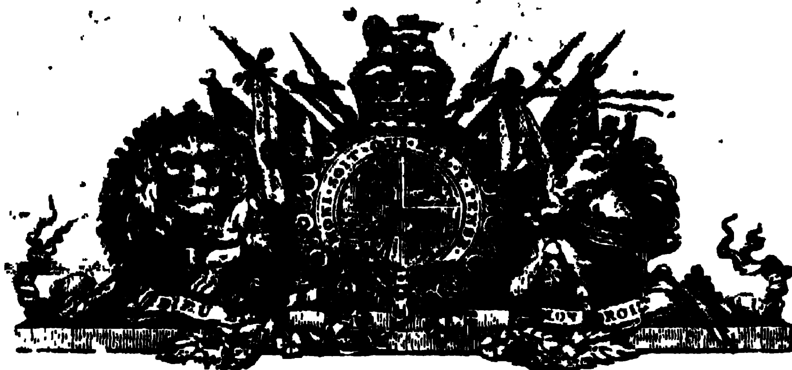
The 25th September 1915.

No. 15127-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke from British India except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, with effect from the 1st October 1915:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown, or to an Indian port, or for use or consumption during voyage.

No. 15040-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of hemp and flax to all countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 24th September 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 932.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Second Supplement, dated the 16th August 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 13th August 1915, pages 8125 to 8136.

Admiralty, 16th August 1915.

The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral John M. de Robeck, reporting the landing of the Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 25th-26th April 1915.

"Triad," July 1, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith an account of the operations carried out on the 25th and 26th April 1915, during which period the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force was landed and firmly established in the Gallipoli peninsula.

The landing commenced at 4-20 A.M. on 25th. The general scheme was as follows:—

Two main landings were to take place, the first at a point just north of Gaba Tepe, the second on the southern end of the peninsula. In addition, a landing was to be made at Kum Kale, and a demonstration in force to be carried out in the Gulf of Xeros near Bulair.

The night of the 24th-25th was calm and very clear, with a brilliant moon, which set at 3 A.M.

The first landing, north of Gaba Tepe, was carried out under the orders of Rear-Admiral C. F. Thursby, C. M. G. His squadron consisted of the following ships :—

Battleships.	Cruiser.	Destroyers.	Seaplane Carrier.	Balloon Ship.	Trawlers.
Queen.	Bacchante.	Beagle.	Ark Royal.	Manica.	15
London.		Bulldog.			
Prince of Wales.		Foxhound.			
Triumph.		Scourge.			
Majestic.		Colne.			
		Usk.			
		Chelmer.			
		Ribble.			

To "Queen," "London," and "Prince of Wales," was delegated the duty of actually landing the troops. To "Triumph," "Majestic," and "Bacchante" the duty of covering the landing by gunfire.

In this landing a surprise was attempted. The first troops to be landed were embarked in the battleships "Queen," "London," and "Prince of Wales."

The squadron then approached the land at 2-58 A.M., at a speed of 5 knots. When within a short distance of the beach selected for landing the boats were sent ahead. At 4-20 A.M., the boats reached the beach and a landing was effected.

The remainder of the infantry of the covering force were embarked at 10 P.M., 24th.

The troops were landed in two trips, the operation occupying about half an hour, this in spite of the fact that the landing was vigorously opposed, the surprise being only partially effected.

The disembarkation of the main body was at once proceeded with. The operations were somewhat delayed owing to the transports having to remain a considerale distance from the shore in order to avoid the howitzer and field guns' fire brought to bear on them and also the fire from warships stationed in the Narrows, Chanak.

The beach here was very narrow and continuously under shell fire The difficulties of disembarkation were accentuated by the necessity of evacuating the wounded; both operations proceeded simultaneously. The service was one which called for great determination and coolness under fire, and the success achieved indicates the spirit animating all concerned. In this respect I would specially mention the extraordinary gallantry and dash shown by the 3rd Australian Infantry Brigade (Colonel E. G. Sinclair Maclagan, D.S.O.), who formed the covering force. Many individual acts of devotion to duty were performed by the personnel of the Navy; these are dealt with below. Here I should like to place on record the good service performed by the vessels employed in landing the second part of the covering force; the seamanship displayed and the rapidity with which so large a force was thrown on the beach is deserving of the highest praise.

On the 26th the landing of troops, guns and stores continued throughout the day; this was a most trying service, as the enemy kept up an incessant shrapnel fire, and it was extremely difficult to locate the well-concealed guns of the enemy. Occasional bursts of fire from the ships in the Narrows delayed operations somewhat, but these bursts of fire did not last long, and the fire from our ships always drove the enemy's ships away.

The enemy heavily counter-attacked, and though supported by a very heavy shrapnel fire he could make no impression on our line, which was every minute becoming stronger. By nightfall on the 26th April our position north of Gaba Tepe was secure.

The landing at the southern extremity of the Gallipoli peninsula was carried out under the orders of Rear-Admiral R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O., his squadron consisting of the following ships:—

Battleships.	Cruisers.	Fleet sweepers.	Trawlers.
Swiftsure. Implacable. Cornwallis. Albion. Vengeance. Lord Nelson. Prince George.	Euryalus. Talbot. Minerva. Dublin.		14

Landings in this area were to be attempted at five different places; the conditions at each landing varied considerably. The position of beaches is given below.

Position of Beach.—"Y" beach, a point about 7,000 yards north-east of Cape Tekeh.

"X" beach, 1,000 yards north-east of Cape Tekeh. "W" beach, Cape Tekeh—Cape Helles. "V" beach, Cape Helles—Seddul Bahr. Camber, Seddul Bahr. "S" beach, Eski-Hissarlik Point.

Taking these landings in the above order:—

Landing at "Y" Beach.—The troops to be first landed, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, embarked on the 24th in the "Amethyst" and "Sapphire" and proceeded with the transports "Southland" and "Braemar Castle," to a position off Cape Tekeh. At 4-0 A.M., the boats proceeded to "Y" beach timing their arrival there at 5-0 A.M., and pulled ashore covered by fire from H.M.S. "Goliath." The landing was most successfully and expeditiously carried out, the troops gaining the top of the high cliffs overlooking this beach without being opposed; this result I consider due to the rapidity with which the disembarkation was carried out and the well placed covering fire from ships.

The Scottish Borderers were landed in two trips, followed at once by the Plymouth Battalion, Royal Marines. These troops met with severe opposition on the top of the cliffs, where fire from covering ships was of little assistance and, after heavy fighting, were forced to re-embark on the 26th. The re-embarkation was carried out by the following ships: "Goliath," "Talbot," "Dublin," "Sapphire," and "Amethyst." It was most ably conducted by the beach personnel and covered by the fire of the warships, who prevented the enemy reaching the edge of the cliff, except for a few snipers.

Landing at "X" Beach.—The 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (two companies and M. G. Section) embarked in "Implacable" on 24th, which ship proceeded to a position off the landing-place, where the disembarkation of the troops commenced at 4-30 A.M. and was completed at 5-15 A.M.

A heavy fire was opened on the cliffs on both sides. The "Implacable" approached the beach, and the troops were ordered to land, fire being continued until the boats were close into the beach. The troops on board the "Implacable" were all landed by 7 A.M. without any casualties. The nature of the beach was very favourable for the covering fire from ships, but the manner in which this landing was carried out might well serve as a model.

Landing at "W" Beach.—The 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, embarked in "Euryalus" and "Implacable" on the 24th who proceeded to positions off the landing-place, where the troops embarked in the boats at about 4 A.M. Shortly after 5 A.M. "Euryalus" approached "W" beach and "Implacable" "X" beach. At 5 A.M. the covering ships opened a heavy fire on the beach, which was continued up to the last moment before landing. Unfortunately this fire did not have the effect on the extensive wire entanglements and trenches that had been hoped for, and the troops, on landing at 6 A.M., were met with a very heavy fire from rifles, machine guns, and pom-poms, and found the obstructions on the beach undamaged. The formation of this beach lends itself admirably to the defence, the landing-place being commanded by sloping cliffs offering ideal positions for trenches

and giving a perfect field on fire. The only weakness in the enemy's position was on the flanks, where it was just possible to land on the rocks and thus enfilade the more important defences. This landing on the rocks was effected with great skill, and some maxims, cleverly concealed in the cliffs and which completely enfiladed the main beach, were rushed with the bayonet. This assisted to a great extent in the success of the landing, the troops, though losing very heavily, were not to be denied and the beach and the approaches to it were soon in our possession.

The importance of this success cannot be over-estimated; "W" and "V" beaches were the only two of any size in this area, on which troops, other than infantry, could be disembarked, and failure to capture this one might have had serious consequences as the landing at "V" was held up. The beach was being continuously sniped, and a fierce infantry battle was carried on round it throughout the entire day and the following night. It is impossible to exalt too highly the service rendered by the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, in the storming of the beach; the dash and gallantry displayed were superb. Not one whit behind in devotion to duty was the work of the beach personnel, who worked untiringly throughout the day and night, landing troops and stores under continual sniping. The losses due to rifle and machine-gun fire sustained by the boats' crews, to which they had not the satisfaction of being able to reply, bear testimony to the arduous nature of the service.

During the night of the 25th-26th enemy attacked continuously, and it was not till 1 P.M. on the 26th, when "V" beach was captured, that our position might be said to be secure.

The work of landing troops, guns, and stores continued throughout this period and the conduct of all concerned left nothing to be desired.

Landing at "V" Beach.—This beach, it was anticipated would be the most difficult to capture; it possessed all the advantages for defence which "W" beach had, and in addition the flanks were strongly guarded by the old castle and village of Seddul Bahr on the east and perpendicular cliffs on the west; the whole foreshore was covered with barbed wire entanglements which extended in places under the sea. The position formed a natural amphitheatre with the beach as stage.

The first landing here, as at all other places, was made in boats, but the experiment was tried of landing the remainder of the covering force by means of a collier, the "River Clyde." This steamer had been specially prepared for the occasion under the directions of Commander Edward Unwin; large ports had been cut in her sides and gangways built whereby the troops could reach the lighters which were to form a bridge on to the beach.

"V" beach was subjected to a heavy bombardment similarly to "W" beach, with the same result, *i.e.*, when the first trip attempted to land they were met with a murderous fire from rifle, pom-pom and machine gun, which was not opened till the boats had cast off from the steamboats.

A landing on the flanks here was impossible and practically all the first trip were either killed or wounded, few managing to find some slight shelter under a bank on the beach; in several boats all were either killed or wounded; one boat entirely disappeared, and in another there were only two survivors. Immediately after the boats had reached the beach the "River Clyde" was run ashore under a heavy fire rather towards the eastern end of the beach, where she could form a convenient breakwater during future landing of stores, etc.

As the "River Clyde" grounded, the lighters which were to form the bridge to the shore were run out ahead of the collier, but unfortunately they failed to reach their proper stations and a gap was left between two lighters over which it was impossible for men to cross; some attempted to land by jumping from the lighter which was in position into the sea and wading ashore; this method proved too costly, the lighter being soon heaped with dead and the disembarkation was ordered to cease.

The troops in the "River Clyde" were protected from rifle and machine gunfire and were in comparative safety.

Commander Unwin, seeing how things were going, left the "River Clyde" and, standing up to his waist in water under a very heavy fire, got the lighters into position; he was assisted in this work by Midshipm L. Drewry, R.N.R., of H.M.S "Hussar"; Midshipman W. St. A. Ma R.N., of H.M.S. "Cornwallis"; Able Seaman W. C. Williams, O.N.,

(R.F.R.B. 3766), and Seaman R.N.R. George McKenzie Samson, O.N. 2408A, both of H.M.S. "Hussar."

The brigade to the shore, though now passable, could not be used by the troops, anyone appearing on it being instantly shot down, and the men in "River Clyde" remained in her till nightfall.

At 9-50 A.M., "Albion" sent in launch and pinnace manned by volunteer crews to assist in completing bridge, which did not quite reach breach; these boats, however, could not be got into position until dark owing to heavy fire.

It had already been decided not to continue to disembark on "V" Beach, and all other troops intended for this beach were diverted to "W."

The position remained unchanged on "V" beach throughout the day, men-of-war and the maxims mounted in "River Clyde" doing their utmost to keep down the fire directed on the men under partial shelter on the beach.

During this period many heroic deeds were performed in rescuing wounded men in the water.

During the night of 25th-26th the troops in "River Clyde" were able to disembark under cover of darkness and obtain some shelter on the beach and in the village of Seddul Bahr, for possession of which now commenced a most stubborn fight.

The fight continued, supported ably by gunfire from H.M.S. "Albion," until 1-24 P.M., when our troops had gained a position from which they assaulted hill 141, which dominated the situation. "Albion" then ceased fire, and the hill, with old fort on top, was most gallantly stormed by the troops, led by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. H. Doughty-Wylie, General Staff, who fell as the position was won. The taking of this hill effectively cleared the enemy from the neighbourhood of the "V" Beach, which could now be used for the disembarkation of the allied armies. The capture of this beach called for a display of the utmost gallantry and perseverance from the officers and men of both services—that they successfully accomplished their task bordered on the miraculous.

Landing on the Camber, Seddul Bahr.—One half company, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, landed here, without opposition, the Camber being "dead ground." The advance from the Camber, however, was only possible on a narrow front, and after several attempts to enter the village of Seddul Bahr this half company had to withdraw after suffering heavy losses.

Landing at "De Totts" "S" Beach.—The 2nd South Wales Borderers (less one company) and a detachment 2nd London Field Company, R.E., were landed in boats, convoyed by "Cornwallis," and covered by that ship and "Lord Nelson."

Little opposition was encountered, and the hill was soon in the possession of the South Wales Borderers. The enemy attacked this position on the evening of the 25th and during the 26th, but our troops were firmly established, and with the assistance of the covering ships all attacks were easily beaten off.

Landing at Kum Kale.—The landing here was undertaken by the French.

It was most important to prevent the enemy occupying positions in this neighbourhood, whence he could bring gun fire to bear on the transports off Cape Helles. It was also hoped that by holding this position it would be possible to deal effectively with the enemy's guns on the Asiatic shore immediately east of Kum Kale, which could fire into Seddul Bahr and De Totts.

The French, after a heavy preliminary bombardment, commenced to land at about 10 A.M., and by the afternoon the whole of their force had been landed at Kum Kale. When they attempted to advance to Yeni Shehr, their immediate objective, they were met by heavy fire from well-concealed trenches, and were held up just south of Kum Kale village.

During the night of the 25th-26th the enemy made several counter-attacks, all of which were easily driven off; during one of these 400 Turks were captured, their retreat being cut off by the fire from the battleships.

On the 26th, when it became apparent that no advance was possible without entailing severe losses and the landing of large reinforcements, the order was given for the French to withdraw and re-embark, which operation was carried out without serious opposition.

I now propose to make the following more general remarks on the conduct of the operations :—

From the very first the co-operation between army and navy was most happy; difficulties which arose were quickly surmounted, and nothing could have succeeded the tactfulness and forethought of Sir Ian Hamilton and his staff.

The loyal support which I received from Contre-Amiral E. P. A. Guepratte simplified the task of landing the Allied armies simultaneously.

The Russian fleet was represented by H.I.R.M.S "Askold,' which ship was attached to the French squadron. Contre-Amiral Guepratte bears testimony to the value of the support he received from Captain Ivanoff, especially during the landing and re-embarkation of the French troops at Kum Kale.

The detailed organisation of the landing could not be commenced until the Army Headquarters returned from Egypt on the 10th April. The work to be done was very great, and the naval personnel and material available small.

Immediately on the arrival of the Army Staff at Mudos, committees composed of officers of both services commenced to work out the details of the landing operations, and it was due to these officers' indefatigable efforts that the expedition was ready to land on the 22nd April. The keenness displayed by the officers and men resulted in a good standard of efficiency, especially in the case of the Australian and New Zealand Corps, who appear to be natural boatmen.

Such actions as the storming of the Seddul Bahr position by the 29th Division must live in history for ever; innumerable deeds of heroism and daring were performed; the gallantry and absolute contempt for death displayed alone made the operations possible.

At Gaba Tepe the landing and the dash of the Australian Brigade for the cliffs was magnificent— nothing could stop such men. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in this, their first battle, set a standard as high as that of any army in history, and one of which their countrymen have every reason to be proud.

In closing this despatch I beg to bring to their Lordships' notice the names of certain officers and men who have performed meritorious service. The great traditions of His Majesty's Navy were well maintained, and the list of names submitted of necessity lacks those of many officers and men who performed gallant deeds unobserved and therefore unnoted. This standard was high, and if I specially mention one particular action it is that of Commander Unwin and the two young officers and two seamen who assisted him in the work of establishing communication between "River Clyde" and the beach. Rear-Admirals R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O., C. F. Thursby, C.M.G., and Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O., have rendered invaluable service. Throughout they have been indefatigable in their efforts to further the success of the operations and their loyal support has much lightened my duties and responsibilities.

I have at all times received the most loyal support from the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's ships during an operation which called for the display of great initiative and seamanship.

Captain R. F. Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C., as principal Beach Master, and Captain D. L. Dent, as principal Naval Transport Officer, performed most valuable service.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Commander Edward Unwin, R. N.

While in "River Clyde," observing that the lighters which were to form the bridge to the shore had broken adrift, Commander Unwin left the ship and under a murderous fire attempted to get the lighters into position. He worked on until, suffering from the effects of cold and immersion, he was obliged to return to the ship, where he was wrapped up in blankets. Having in some degree recovered, he returned to his work against the doctor's order and completed it. He was later again attended by the doctor for three abrasions caused by bullets, after which he once more left the ship, this time in a lifeboat, to save some wounded men who were lying in shallow water near the beach. He continued at this heroic labour under continuous fire until forced to stop through pure physical exhaustion.

Midshipman George L. Drewry, R. N. R.

Assisted Commander Unwin at the work of securing the lighters under heavy rifle and maxim fire. He was wounded in the head, but continued his work and twice subsequently attempted to swim from lighter to lighter with a line.

Midshipman Wilfred St. A. Malleson, R. N.

Also assisted Commander Unwin, and after Midshipman Drewry had failed from exhaustion to get a line from lighter to lighter, he swam with it himself and succeeded. The line subsequently broke, and he afterwards made two further but unsuccessful attempts at his self-imposed task.

Able Seaman William Chas. Williams, O. N. 186774 (R. F. R. B. 3766).

Held on to a line in the water for over an hour under heavy fire, until killed.

Seaman R. N. R. George McKenzie Samson, O. N. 2408A.

Worked on a lighter all day under fire, attending wounded and getting out lines; he was eventually dangerously wounded by maxim fire.

Lieutenant Commander Ralph B. Janvrin, R. N.

Conducted the trawlers into Morto Bay, for the landing at "De Totts," with much skill.

This officer showed great judgment and coolness under fire, and carried out a difficult task with great success.

Lieutenant John A. V. Morse, R. N.

Assisted to secure the lighters at the bows of the "River Clyde" under a heavy fire, and was very active throughout the 25th and 26th at "V" beach.

Surgeon P. B. Kelly, R. N., attached to R. N. A. S.

Was wounded in the foot on the morning of the 25th in "River Clyde." He remained in "River Clyde" until morning of the 27th, during which time he attended 750 wounded men, although in great pain and unable to walk during the last twenty-four hours.

Lieutenant-Commander Adrian St. V. Keyes, R. N.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports as follows:—

"Lieutenant-Commander Keyes showed great coolness, gallantry, and ability. The success of the landing on "Y" beach was largely due to his good services. When circumstances compelled the force landed there to re-embark, this officer showed exceptional resource and leadership in successfully conducting that difficult operation."

I entirely concur in General Hamilton's opinion of this officer's services on the 25th-26th April.

Commander William H. Cottrell, R. N. V. R.

This officer has organised the entire system of land communication; has laid and repaired cables several times under fire; and on all occasions shown zeal, tact, and coolness beyond praise.

Mr. John Murphy, Boatswain, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
Midshipman John Saville Metcalf, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Triumph."
Midshipman Rupert E. M. Bethune, H.M.S. "Inflexible."
Midshipman Eric Oloff de Wet, H.M.S. "London."
Midshipman Charles W. Croxford, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Queen."
Midshipman C. A. L. Mansergh, H.M.S. "Queen."
Midshipman Alfred M. Williams, H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Midshipman Hubert M. Wilson, H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Midshipman G. F. D. Freer, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."
Midshipman R. V. Symonds-Taylor, H.M.S. "Agamemnon."
Midshipman C. H. C. Matthey, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."
Lieutenant Massy Goolden, H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."

Recommended for accelerated promotion :—

Mr. Charles Edward Bounton, Gunner, R. N., H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."

The following officers are "Commended for service in action":—

Captain H. A. S. Fyler, H.M.S. "Agamemnon," Senior Officer inside the Straits.
Captain A. W. Heneage, M.V.O., who organised and trained the mine-sweepers.
Captain E. K. Loring, Naval Transport Officer, Gaba Tepe.
Captain H. C. Lockyer, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Captain C. Maxwell Lefroy, H.M.S. "Swiftsure."
Captain The Hon. A. D. E. H. Boyle, M.V.O., H.M.S. "Bacchante."
Captain A. V. Vyvyan, Beach Master, "Z" beach.
Captain C. S. Townsend, Beach Master, "W" beach.
Captain R. C. K. Damber, Beach Master, "V" beach.
Commander The Hon. L. J. O. Lambart, H.M.S. "Queen."
Commander (now Captain) B. St. G. Collard, Assistant Beach Master, "W" beach.
Commander C. C. Dix, Assistant Beach Master, "Z" beach.
Commander N. W. Diggle, Assistant Beach Master, "V" beach.
Commander H. L. Watts-Jones, H.M.S. "Albion" (acting Captain).
Commander I. W. Gibson, M.V.O., H.M.S. "Albion."
Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) J. B. Waterlow, H.M.S. "Blenheim."
Lieutenant-Commander H. V. Coates, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Cater, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."
Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Pownall, H.M.S. "Adamant" (killed in action).
Lieutenant A. W. Bromley, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Lieutenant H. R. W. Turner, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Lieutenant H. F. Minchin, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
Lieutenant Oscar Henderson, H.M.S. "Ribble."
Lieutenant Kenneth Edwards, H.M.S "Lord Nelson."
Major W. T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I., Beach Master, "X" beach.
Major W. W. Frankis, R.M L.I., H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
Temporary Surgeon W. D. Galloway, H.M S. "Cornwallis."
Mr. Alfred M. Mallett, Gunner T., H.M.S. "Ribble."
Mr. John Pippard, Boatswain, H.M.S. "Sapphire."
Midshipman Eric Wheler Bush, H.M.S. "Bacchante."
Midshipman Charles D. H. H Dixon, H.M.S. "Bacchante."
Midshipman Donald H. Barton, H.M.S. "London."
Midshipman A. W. Clarke, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Probationary Midshipman William D. R. Hargreaves, R.N.R. H.M.S. "Sapphire."
Midshipman F. E. Garner, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Triumph."
Midshipman George H. Morris R.N.R., H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."
Midshipman The Honourable G. H. E. Russell, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Midshipman D. S. E. Thompson, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Midshipman W. D. Brown, H.M.S. "Implacable."

The work accomplished by the destroyer flotillas fully maintained the high standard they have established in these water.

On the 25th and 26 "Wolverine" (Commander O. J. Prentis) (killed in action), "Scorpion" (Lieutenant-Commander, now Commander, A. B. Cunningham), "Renard" (Lieutenant-Commander L. G. B. A. Campbell), "Grampus" (Lieutenant-Commander R. Bacchus), "Pincher" (Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Wyld), and "Rattlesnake" (Lieutenant-Commander P. G. Wodehouse) carried out mine-sweeping operations under Captain Heneag inside the Dardanelles in a most satisfactory manner, being frequently under heavy fire. On the 26th the French sweepers "Henriette" (Lieutenant de Vaisseau Auverny), "Marius Chambon" (Lieutenant de Vaisseau Blanc), and "Camargue" (Lieutenant de Vaisseau Bergeon) assisted them, "Henriette" doing particularly well.

"Beagle" Commander (now Captain H. R. Godfrey), "Bulldog" (Lieutenant-Commander W. B. Mackenzie), "Scourge" (Lieutenant-Commander H. de B. Tupper), "Foxhound" (Commander W. G. Howard), "Coline"

(Commander C. Seymour), "Chelmer" (Lieutenant-Commander, now Commander, H. T. England), "Usk" (Lieutenant-Commander W. G. C. Maxwell), and "Ribble" (Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Wilkinson) assisted in the disembarkation at Gaba Tepe.

Rear-Admiral Thursby reports as follows on the war accomplished by these boats :—

"The destroyers under Captain C. P. R. Coode (Captain 'D') landed the second part of the covering force with great gallantry and expedition, and it is in my opinion entirely due to the rapidity with which so large a force was thrown on the beach that we were able to establish ourselves there."

I entirely concur in Admiral Thursby's remarks on the good work performed by this division.

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN: SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Petty Officer John Hepburn Russell, O. N. F. 839, of the Royal Naval Air Service, was wounded in gallantly going to Commander Unwin's assistance.

Petty Officer Mechanic Geoffrey Charlton Paine Rummings, O. N. F. 813, Royal Naval Air Service, assisted Commander Unwin in rescuing wounded men.

Petty Officer, Second Class, Frederick Gibson, O. N. 191025, R. F. R. B. 3829, H.M.S. "Albion," jumped overboard with a line and got his boat beached to complete bridge from "River Clyde" to shore. He then took wounded to "River Clyde" under heavy fire.

Ordinary Seaman Jesse Lovelock, H.M.S. "Albion," J.28798, assisted in getting pontoon in position; also helped wounded on beach and in boats to reach "River Clyde," displaying great gallantry and coolness under fire.

Able Seaman Lewis Jacobs, O. N. J.4081, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson." Took his boat into "V" beach unaided, after all the remainder of the crew and the troops were killed or wounded. When last seen Jacobs was standing up and endeavouring to pole the cutter to the shore. While thus employed he was killed.

Herbert J. G. Morrin, Leading Seaman, O.N. 236225, H.M.S. "Bacchante."
Alfred J. Chatwin, Chief Yeoman Signals. O.N. 156109, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
Albert Playford, Petty Officer, O.N. 202189. H.M.S. "Cornwallis"
Arthur Roake, Able Seaman, O.N. S.S. 1910 (R.F.R.B. 8843), H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
Henry Thomas Morrison, Seaman, R.N.R., O.N. 1495D., H.M.S. "Albion."
Daniel Roach, Seaman, R.N.R., 1685D., H.M.S. "Albion."
David S. Kerr, Able Seaman, O.N. 239816, H.M.S. "Ribble."
Albert Balson, Petty Officer, O.N. 211943, H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."
William Morgan, Petty Officer, O.N. 193831, H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."
James Geston, Stoker, Petty Officer, O.N. 295438, H.M.S. "London."
Edward L. Barons, Able Seaman, O.N., J.7775, H.M.S. "London."
William Putman, Petty Officer, O.N. 236783, H.M.S. "Queen."
Robert Fletcher, Leading Seaman, O.N. 213297, H.M.S. "Queen."
Samuel Forsey, Able Seaman, S.S. 2359 (R.F.R. B.4597), H M.S. Albion."
Henry J. Austead, Acting C P.O. 179989, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Kenneth Muskett, Leading Seaman, J.1325, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Thomas P. Roche, Chief Petty Officer (Pensioner), O.N. 165533. H.M.S. "Prince George."
John Maple, Leading Seaman, O.N. 171890 (R.F.R. Chat., B.2658) H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Henry Williams, Leading Seaman, O.N. 176765 (R.F.R. Chat., B.1326), H.M.S. "Euryalus."
William F. Hoffman, Able Seaman, O.N. 195940 (R.F.R. Chat., B.2650), H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Henry G. Law, Able Seaman, O.N. 195356 (R.F.R. Chat., B.8261, H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Henry Ridsdale, Stoker, R.N.R., O.N. 1136U, H.M.S. "Euryalus."
Colin McKechnie, Leading Seaman, O.N. 157509, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (killed).

Stanley E. Cullum, Leading Seaman, O.N. 225791, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (killed).

Frederick T. M. Hyde, Able Seaman, O.N.J. 21153, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (killed).

William E. Rowland, Able Seaman, O.N.J 17029, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

Albert E. Bex, Able Seaman, O.N.J. 17223, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

The above men from "Lord Nelson" were part of boats' crews landing troops on "V" beach, a service from which few returned.

Commended for service in action :—

Harry E. Pallant, Petty Officer, O. N. 186521, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Jesse Bowtoft, Petty Officer, O.N. 193398, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Thomas J. Towells. Leading Seaman, O.N. 232269, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Richard Mullis, Leading Seaman, O.N. 200072, H.M.S. "Implacable."
Matthew B. Knight, Leading Seaman, O.N. 230546, H.M.S. "Implacable."
John E. Mayes, Leading Seaman, O.N. 196849 (R.F.R. B.8581), H.M.S. "Implacable."
William J. White, P.O.I., O.N. 142848, H.M.S. "Albion."
Frederick G. Barnes, P.O., O.N., 209085, H.M.S "Swiftsure."
Henry Minter, P.O., O.N. 163128, H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth."
Harry R. Jeffcoate, Serjeant, R.M.L.I., Ch. 10526, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
Frank E. Trollope, Private, R.M.L.I., Ch. 19239, H.M.S. "Cornwallis."
George Brown, Chief P.O., 276085, H.M.S. "Sapphire."
Bertie Sole, Leading Seaman, 208019 (R.F.R. B. 10738), H.M.S. "Sapphire."
Charles H. Soper, Signalman, J. 9709, H.M.S. "Sapphire."
Frank Dawe, Able Seaman, 231502, H.M.S. "Albion."
Samuel Quick, Seaman, R.N.R., 3109-B. H.M.S. "Albion."
James Rice, Seaman, R.N.R., 519 D, H.M.S. "Albion."
William Thomas, Seaman, R.N.R., 2208 B, H.M.S. "Albion."
William H. Kitchen, Seaman, R.N.R., 4330 A, H.M.S. "Albion."
Francis A. Sanders, Able Seaman, 221315 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 8199), H M.S. "Euryalus."
William F. Hicks, Able Seaman, S.S. 4795, H.M.S. "Euryalus."
William F. Hayward, Able Seaman, 235109, H.M.S. "London."
George Gilbertson, Able Seaman, 207941 (R.F.R. B. 4910), H.M.S. "London"
Andrew Hope, Able Seaman, S.S. 2837 (R.F.R. B.5847), H.M.S. "London."
Charles A. Smith, Able Seaman, J.27753, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).
Basil Brazier, Able Seaman, J.6116, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).
Charles H. Smith, Able Seaman, J. 28377, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson."
Henry A. B. Green, Able Seaman, 238024, H.M.S. "Lord Nelson" (wounded).

No officer could have been better served by his staff than I have been during these operations. The energy and resource of my Chief of Staff, Commodore R. J. B. Keyes, was invaluable, and, in combination with Major-General Braithwaite—Chief of the General Staff—he established a most excellent working agreement between the two services.

Captain George P. W. Hope, of "Queen Elizabeth," acted as my flag captain. His gift of organisation was of the greatest assistance in dealing with the mass of details inseparable from an operation of such magnitude.

Commander the Hon. A. R. M. Ramsay has used his sound practical knowledge of gunnery to great advantage in working out, in connection with the military, the details of gun-fire from the covering ships.

Captain William W. Godfrey, R.M., a staff officer of great ability, has given me invaluable assistance throughout the operations.

I would also mention my secretary, Mr. Basil F. Hood, Acting Paymaster, and secretarial staff, whose good services under the direction and example of Mr. Edward W. Whittington-Ince, Assistant Paymaster, will form the subject of a later separate report. Also Lieutenant-Commander James F. Sommerville (Fleet Wireless Telegraph Officer, and Flag Lieutenants L. S. Ormsby-Johnson, Hugh S Bowlby, and Richard H. L. Bevan, who have performed good service in organising with the military the intercommunication between the allied fleets and armies.

I have, &c.,

J. M. DE ROBECK, *Vice-Admiral.*

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Admiralty, 16th August 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers and men for the conspicuous acts of bravery mentioned in the foregoing despatch :—

Commander Edward Unwin, R.N.
Midshipman Wilfred St. Aubyn Malleson, R.N.
Midshipman George Leslie Drewry, R.N.R.
Able Seaman William Chas. Williams, O.N. 188774 (R.F.R. B.3766) (since killed).
Seaman R.N.R. George McKenzie Samson, O.N. 2408A.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services as mentioned in the foregoing despatch :—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant-Commander Ralph Benest Janvrin, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander Adrian St. Vincent Keyes, R.N.
Lieutenant John Anthony Vere Morse, R.N.
Surgeon Peter Burrows Kelly, R.N.

To receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant Massy Goolden, R.N.
Boatswain John Murphy, R.N.
Midshipman Rupert Edward Maximilian Bethune, R.N.
Midshipman Eric Oloff de Wet, R.N.
Midshipman Charles Wilfred Croxford, R.N.R.
Midshipman Cecil Aubrey Lawson Mansergh, R.N.
Midshipman Alfred Martyn Williams, R.N.
Midshipman Hubert Malcolm Wilson, R.N.
Midshipman George Francis Dudley Freer, R.N.
Midshipman Richard Victor Symonds-Taylor, R.N.
Midshipman Cecil Hugh Clinton Metthey, R.N.
Midshipman John Saville Metcalf, R.N.R.

The following awards have also been made :—

To receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

Petty Officer Mechanic John Hepburn Russell, R.N., Air Service O.N. F.839.

Petty Officer Mechanic Geoffrey Gräfton Paine Rumming, R.N., Air Service O.N. F.813.

Petty Officer, 2nd Class, Frederick Gibson, O.N. 191025 (R.F.R.) J.3829).

Ordinary Seaman Jesse Lovelock, O.N. J. 28798.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

Chief Petty Officer Thomas P. Roche, O.N. 165533 (since promoted Acting Gunner).
Acting Chief Petty Officer Henry J. Anstead, O.N. 179989.
Petty Officer Albert Balson, O.N. 211943.
Petty Officer, 1st Class, William Morgan, O. N. 193834.
Petty Officer Albert Playford, O.N. 202189.
Petty Officer William Putman, O.N. 236783.
Leading Seaman Robert Fletcher, O.N. 213297.
Leading Seaman John Maple, O.N. 171890 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 2658).
Leading Seaman Herbert J. G. Merrin, O.N. 236225.
Leading Seaman Kenneth S. Muskett, J. 1325.
Leading Seaman Henry Williams, O.N. 176765 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 1326).
Able Seaman Edward L. Barons, O.N. J. 7775.
Able Seaman Albert E. Bex, O.N. J. 17223.
Able Seaman Samuel Forsey, O.N. S.S. 2059 (R.F.R. B. 4597).
Able Seaman William F. Hoffman, O.N. 195940 (R.F.R. Chat., B.2650).
Able Seaman David S. Kerr, O.N. 239815.
Able Seaman Henry G. Law, O.N. 195366 (R.F.R. Chat., B. 8261).
Able Seaman Arthur Roake, O.N. S.S. 1910 (R.F.R. B.8843).
Able Seaman William E. Rowland, O.N. J. 17029.
Seaman R.N.R., Henry Thomas Morrison, O.N. 1495D.
Chief Yeoman of Signals Alfred J. Chatwin, O.N. 156109.
Seaman R.N.R., Daniel Roach, 1685D.
Stoker Petty Officer, James Getson, O.N. 295438.
Stoker R.N.R., Henry Ridsdale, O.N. 1136 U.

Admiralty, 16th August 1915.

The following awards have been made in recognition of services during the operations in the vicinity of the Dardanelles prior to 25th-26th April :—

The KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Eric Gascoigne Robinson, R.N., for the conspicuous act of bravery specified below.

Lieutenant-Commander Robinson on the 26th February advanced alone, under heavy fire, into an enemy's gun position, which might well have been occupied, and destroying a four-inch gun, returned to his party for another charge with which the second gun was destroyed. Lieutenant-Commander Robinson would not allow members of his demolition party to accompany him, as their white uniforms rendered them very conspicuous. Lieutenant-Commander Robinson took part in four attacks on the mine fields—always under heavy fire.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services as mentioned :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Commander William Mellor, R. N.

Commander Mellor was in charge of the trawler mine-sweepers, and took part in all the mine-sweeping operations under fire prior to and including the 18th March; he displayed conspicuous gallantry, always being to the fore in a picket boat in the most exposed positions, encouraging his sweepers and setting a fine example.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) John Richards Middleton, R. N.

Lieutenant-Commander Middleton on three occasions entered the minefields under heavy fire, where he organized and successfully carried out attacks—by means of explosive creeps—on the cables and jack stays.

Lieutenant Francis Hugh Sandford, R.N.

Lieutenant Sandford was specially recommended for his good work in connection with the attacks on the minefields, which he entered on several occasions, including night of 13th-14th March. He invariably displayed great determination when under fire. Lieutenant Sandford also rendered good service in the demolition of Fort Seddul Bahr.

Acting Lieutenant Bernard Thomas Cox, R.N.R.

Lieutenant Cox behaved in a most gallant manner when a volunteer in trawler No. 318 during the attack on the minefield on 13th-14th March. Though severely wounded he refused to quit his bridge until out of action. His vessel suffered serious damage and severe casualties

Captain Christopher Powell Metcalf, R.N.

On the 18th March, after H.M.S. "Irresistible" struck a mine, Captain Metcalfe took H.M.S "Wear" alongside her, and rescued nearly the whole of her crew under a very heavy fire, which caused several casualties—a very fine display of seamanship.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) the Hon'ble Patrick George Edward Cavendish Acheson, M.V.O., R.N.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant (now Sub-Lieutenant) Alfred Edward Boscawen Giles, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander Acheson, with Acting Sub-Lieutenant Alfred E. B. Giles, Chief E. R. A. 2nd Class Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654, and Stoker 1st Class Thomas Davidson, O. N. K. 14753, went down into the fore magazine and shell room of H.M.S. "Inflexible" when the parties working in these places had been driven out by fumes, caused by the explosion of a mine under the ship; they closed valves and water-tight doors, lights being out, and the shell room having two feet of water in it, rising quickly, and the magazine flooding slowly.

The fumes were beginning to take effect on acting Sub-Lieutenant Giles, but neither he nor the others left until ordered to do so by Lieutenant-Commander Acheson who was the last to leave the shell room.

Engineer-Commander Harry Lashmore, C.B., R.N.
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander Arthur Ellis Lester, R.N.
Engineer-Lieutenant Rey Griffith Parry, R.N.
Surgeon Martyn Henry Langford, R.N.

During the time H.M.S. "Inflexible" was steaming to Tenedos—after having struck a mine—the engine-room being in semi-darkness and great heat, the ship in possible danger of sinking on passage, a high standard of discipline was called for in the Engineer Department, a call which was more than met. Engineer-Commander Harry Lashmore, responsible for the discipline of the engine-room department, was in the starboard engine-room throughout the passage and set a fine example to his men.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander Lester was in the port engine-room carrying out the same duties as Engineer-Commander Lashmore did in the starboard engine-room.

Engineer-Lieutenant Parry went twice through the thick fumes to the refrigerator flat to see if the doors and valves were closed; he also closed the escape hatch from the submerged flat, fumes and vapour coming up the trunk at the time.

Surgeon Langford brought up the wounded from the fore distributing station in the dark, Fumes permeated the place, rendering five men unconscious. Surgeon Langford, though partially overcome by the fumes, continued his work.

Lieutenant Claud Herbert Godwin, R. N.

Lieutenant Godwin commanded H.M.S. "Majestic's" picket boat, and was responsible for the successful shot by which the submarine E. 15 was destroyed after running aground.

To receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

Sub-Lieutenant (now Acting Lieutenant) Stephen Augustus Bayford, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Majestic."
Midshipman James Charles Woolmer Price, H.M.S. "Ocean."

These officers were both in command of picket boats on night of 13th-14th March.

When "Ocean's" boat lay helpless, having been struck in the boiler-room by a shell, "Majestic's" took her in tow, under heavy fire, the conduct of these two young officers being altogether admirable, as was their handling of their boats.

Gunner (T) John William Alexander Chubb, R. N.

Mr. Chubb, when a volunteer in trawler No. 488, on the night of 13th-14th March, brought his vessel out of action in a sinking condition, his commanding officer and three of the small crew being killed.

Gunner (T) William Walter Thorrowgood, R. N.

Mr. Thorrowgood was in command of an armed whaler, which, on the night of 4th-5th March, twice went into the shore between Kum Kale and Yeni Shehr, bringing off two officers and five men, two of them wounded, exposed to rifle fire on both occasions.

Midshipman Hugh Dixon, R. N.

Midshipman Dixon was in command of "Queen Elizabeth's" picket boat, and was responsible for saving several officers and men from "Irresistible" while under heavy fire, on the 18th March.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant (now Sub-Lieutenant) George Tothill Philip, R.N.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Philip, H. M. S. "Inflexible," was in charge of his picket-boat on the 18th March to deal with floating mines.

The picket-boat was struck by a heavy shell. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Philip got her alongside "Inflexible," ordered his crew inboard, and, though his knee was injured, got into the engine-room, shut off steam and closed scuttle to stokehold before leaving his boat.

Lieutenant Arthur Cyril Brooke-Webb, R.N.R.
Midshipman John Blaxland Woolley, R.N.

These officers took part in the picket-boat attack on the 18th April.

Lieutenant Colin George MacArthur, R.N.

Lieutenant MacArthur (commanding submarine B. 6) carried out two most enterprising reconnaissances of E. 15, both under fire. During the latter reconnaissance his skilful handling saved his ship.

The following Officers are *Commended for service in action* :—

Between 19th February and 24th April.

Captain Charles Penrose Rushton Coode, R N.
Captain Richard Fortescue Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C., R.N.
Commander Osmond James Prentis, R.N. (since killed).
Commander Claude Seymour, R.N.
Commander (now Captain) George James Todd, R.N.
Commander (now Captain) Ernest Wigram, R.N.
Acting Commander Michael Barne, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander Charles Gordon Brodie, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Andrew Browne Cunningham, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) Hugh Turnour England, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander George Francis Arthur Mulock, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander George Bryan Palmes, D.S.O., R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander Richard St. John, R.N.
Lieutenant-Commander James [illegible] Johnstone Soutter, R.N.

Lieutenant John Foster Barham Carslake, R.N.
Lieutenant Charles Eric Seaburne Farrant, R.N.
Lieutenant Harold Richard George Kinahan, R.N.
Lieutenant Ernald Lushington Morant, R.N.
Lieutenant Robert Don Oliver, R.N.
Acting Lieutenant Robert Don Oliver, R.N.
Flight-Lieutenant (now Flight-Commander) Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet.
Flight-Lieutenant (now Flight-Commander) Ronald Hargrave Kershaw.
Sub-Lieutenant (now Lieutenant) Charles Vincent Jack, R.N.
Sub-Lieutenant Humphrey Robert Sandwith, R.N.
Sub-Lieutenant William Bagot Walker, R.N.
Mate Thomas Edward Lane, R.N.
Acting Mate John Taylor, R.N.
Midshipman Sir John Stuart Page Wood, Bt., R.N.
Midshipman John Blaxland Woolley, R.N.
Fleet Surgeon Edward Henry Meaden, R.N.
Surgeon John Harding Baynes Martin, R.N.
Major Arthur Edward Bewes, R M.L.I.
Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Granville Mackay Heriot, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.
Gunner George William Charles Goss, R.N.
Gunner (T) Francis Jeremiah Thomas, R.N.
Acting Gunner Charles Frederick Paul, R.N.
Acting Boatswain Robert George Young, R.N.
Acting Boatswain William Henry Young, R.N.
Acting Boatswain Francis John Buckingham, R.N.
Lieutenant Stephen Percy Elliott, R.N.R.
Lieutenant John Henry Pitts, R.N.R.
Acting Lieutenant Angus George Brown, R.N.R.
Skipper William Henry Collin, R.N.R.
Skipper Albert Edward Olley, R.N.R.

The Vice-Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron also notices specially the good work done by the following Officers :—

Commander (now Acting Captain) Percy Pitts, R.N.

Lieutenant-Commander (now Commander) John Beauchamp Waterlow, R.N.

Engineer Commander William Anderson Wilson, R.N.

The following awards have also been made :—

To receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

For services when H.M.S. "Inflexible" was damaged by a mine on 18th March :—

Chief Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654.

Stoker, 1st Class, Thomas Davidson, D.S.M., O.N. K14753.

Able Seaman Walter Samuel Smedley. O.N.J. 13729.

Engine Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Joseph J. Fielding Runalls, O.N. 272059.

Chief Sick Berth Steward Henry A. Hamlin, O.N. 1[illegible]438.

The services of Snowdon and Davidson are mentioned above.

Able Seamon Smedley. Though wounded himself carried a wounded Petty Officer down from the fore top after it had been struck by a shell; he subsequently went aloft twice more, and started for a third attempt.

Engine Room Artificer Runalls. Escaped up the trunk from the fore air compressor room with difficulty, helped up his stoker and closed the W. T. door of the trunk before he fell insensible.

Chief Sick Berth Steward Hamlin, though partially overcome by fumes, assisted Surgeon Langford while the "Inflexible" was proceeding to Tenedos.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

For services on the night of 4th-5th March, as crew of armed whaler H.M.S. "Scorpion":—

Petty Officer Samuel G. Newell, O.N. 224817.
Leading Seaman Charles Balls, O.N. 228520.
Able Seaman George A. Shaw, O.N. 219819.
Able Seaman Albert E. Holbrook, O.N. J.297.
Able Seaman George Ong, O N. J.2888.
Able Seaman Henry John Floyd, O.N. J.8819.
Able Seaman Leonard Pettis, O.N. 234659.
Signalman Michael T. Hughes, O.N. 230108.

For services as volunteers in H. M. "Trawlers" on night of 13th-14th March:—

Petty Officer, 1st Class, Andrew B. Rennie, O.N. 138878 (R.F.R. A.2994).
Petty Officer, 1st Class, William F. Clode, Pensioner, 125800 (R.F.R. A.3308).
Petty Officer Charles Hochen, O. N. 148252 (R. F. R. A. 3963).
Petty Officer Montague H Botley, O. N. 209682.
Petty Officer Ernest F. Marsh, O. N. 195116.
Petty Officer, 1st Class, Alfred C. Beacham, O. N. 151064.
Signalman Ernest W. Sendall, O. N. 236137 (R. F. R. B. 5081).
Signalman Alfred Edward Herbert, R. N. V. R., O. N. Bristol 3-922.
Signalman Walter Dawson, O. N. J. 8746.
Signalman R. T. Hyslop, O. N. J. 15800.
Signalman Alfred Edwards, O. N. J. 8632.
Signalman Alfred E. Coles, O. N. J. 8664.
Signalman Charles W. Jeffery, O. N. 197627 (R. F. R. B. 4140).

For services on board H.M.S. "Amethyst" on the night of 13th-14th March:—

Petty Officer, 2nd Class, George T. Lumb, O. N. 159139.
Chief Stoker Robert G. Verey, O. N. 284974.

For services during the attack on minefields under fire:—

Chief Petty Officer, William Harbon, O. N. 120947 (Pensioner).
Chief Petty Officer Thomas Scamaton, O. N. 130358 (R. F. R. A. 2565).
Chief Petty Officer W. H. Minards, O.N. 136554 (R.F.R.A. 2250).
Petty Officer William Snow, O.N. 97167 (Pensioner).
Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Charles M. Chisholm, 524, D.A.
Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Joseph Booz Burgon, O.N. 739, S.A.
Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Arthur Fenwick George, O.N. 62, S.A.
Second Hand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Thomas William Reynolds, O.N. 8, S.A.
Deckhand, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), John Thomas Brown, O.N. 95, D.A.
Leading Signalman Richard May, R.N.V.R., O.N. Mersey, 6-71.
Signalman J. J. Gavan, O.N.J. 19901.
Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), John Keiller Anderson, O.N. 129, E.S.
Engineman, R.N.R (Trawler Section), Francis Brown Bridge Robinson, O.N. 813, E.S.
Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Wm. Richard Kemp, O.N. 846, E.S.
Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Wm. Mathers, O.N. 135, E.S.
Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), Benjamin Germaney, O.N. 1134, E.S.
Engineman, R.N.R. (Trawler Section), James Cheyne, O. N. 17, E.S.

For services on 18th March:—

Petty Officer, 1st Class, Thomas W. Kemp, O.N. 171663.
Petty Officer, 1st Class, Frederick Nash, O.N. 181003.
Signalman Isaac Overton, O.N. 225837.
Able Seaman Charles R. Hooper, O.N. J.5912.

For services in picket boats of H.M.S. "Majestic" and "Triumph," 18th April:—

H.M.S. "Triumph."

Petty Officer William Bradburry O.N. 199926.
Able Seaman Leonard E. Beresford, O.N. J.20546.
Leading Seaman Daniel McCarthy, O.N. J. 1868.
Petty Officer Joseph J. Martin, O.N. 214321.
Able Seaman John G. Morley, O.N. 219291.
Able Seaman Jack Robinson, O.N. 223124.
Able Seaman John Symons, O. N. 218505.
Leading Stoker Frederick C. Fisher, O. N. 310629.
Stoker, 1st Class, Valliant Mackenzie, O. N. S. S. 112172
Stoker, 1st Class, Matthew Rowel, O. N. K. 12718.

H.M.S. "Majestic."

Leading Seaman James McElligott, O. N. 148265.
Able Seaman David Collins, O. N. 212148 (R F. R. B. 5415).
Able Seaman Robert Cocks, O. N. S. S. 150 (R. F. R. B. 3835).
Able Seaman William Longworth, O. N. 205513 (R. F. R. B. 5103).
Able Seaman Arthur Maddy, O. N. 201782.
Seaman, R. N. R., Frederick Armstrong, O. N. 5139A.
Ordinary Signalman Edward A. W. Hill, O. N. J. 28122.
Engine Room Artificer, R. N. R., Rothwell Randal Patterson, O. N. 1614, E. A.
Stoker Petty Officer Robert J. Foster, O. N. 153254 (R. F. R. A. 3430).
Stoker Percy J. Edwards, O. N. 307004.

For services in Submarine B. 6:—

Petty Officer E. W. Heasman, O. N. 233663.

Leading Seaman A. W. Roe, O.N. 238262.

The following Petty Officers and Men are *commended for service in action* between 19th February and 24th April:—

Petty Officer, 1st Class, Harry Ives, O.N. 185920 (since killed).
Petty Officer, Henry Minter, O.N. 163128.
Petty Officer, 1st Class, Edwin Breen, O.N. 184172.
Petty Officer, William Saffhill, O.N. 219209.
Petty Officer, Ernest R. F. Castle, O.N. 179279.
Petty Officer, Frederick G. Barnes, O.N. 209085.
Petty Officer, 1st Class (Pensioner), Henry G. Dumsday, O. N. 125998 (R.F.R.) A. 1784.
Petty Officer Alfred P. Marchant, O.N. 232250.
Petty Officer Frederick R. Porter, O.N. 171745.
Petty Officer Robert Dempsey, O.N. 190898.
Leading Seaman Benjamin Randall, O.N. 220183.
Leading Boatman (C.G.) Thomas H. Lindupp, O.N. 170491.
Leading Signalman Thomas O. Pyne, O.N. 225593.
Able Seaman Francis H. Verge, O.N.J.10816.
Able Seaman Walter T. Birtwhistle, O.N.J.5180.
Able Seaman Alfred Gibson, O.N.J.10284.
Able Seaman Frank Lewis, O.N.J.19463.
Able Seaman Alfred T. Smith, O.N.J.5158.
Able Seaman George Benton, O.N.J.10765.
Able Seaman Harry Saunders, O.N.J.3745.
Able Seaman George Hannah, O.N. 164612.
Able Seaman Robert K. Perrie, O.N. J.19094.
Able Seaman Thomas Lane, O.N. 195028.
Acting E. R. A. 4th Class William Scrimgour, O.N. M.1504.
Stoker Petty Officer Robert J. Ellen, O.N. 293785.
Stoker Petty Officer John W. Payne, O.N. K.1052.
Stoker Petty Officer William G. Luckhurst, O.N. 304438.
Stoker Petty Officer William T. Collins, O.N. 308278.
Stoker Petty Officer John E.D. Williams, O.N. 154530 (R.F.R.A.3601).
Stoker Petty Officer Arthur Whittington, O.N. 288477.
Stoker Petty Officer William H. Moody, O.N. 308628.

Stoker, 1st Class, Fred. M. Bond, O.N. 311570.
Stoker, 1st Class, Alfred Barrett, O.N. S.S. 100096 (R.F.R. B.2347).
Stoker, 1st Class, Albert E. Barter, O.N. 278767.
Chief Shipwright Arthur Woolley, O.N. 346867.
Armourer Thomas Hooper, O N. 156567 (since died of wounds).
Second Sick Birth Steward William H. Young, O.N.M. 1232.

"London Gazette" dated the 20th August 1915, pages 8289, 8291. 8292, 8294 and 8295.

War Office,

20th August 1915

* * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * *

The Border Regiment.

9th Battalion (Pioneers)—

* * * * * * *

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert F. Cooke, Indian Army, to command the Battalion, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* temporary Lieutenant-Colonel George Browne, who relinquishes on account of ill-health. Dated 7th August 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Major Herbert R. Hopwood, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade. Dated 21st August 1915.

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B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 15th September 1915.

No. 209.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule VIII, sub-paragraph 3, *insert* "Higher Standard" before the word "Proficiency" in line 1, and *delete* the second sentence of that paragraph, viz., "Examination by the Higher Standard will be held monthly on the first Monday."

H. SHARP,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th September 1915.

No. 1663-G.—The following Passport Regulations, which have been issued by the Government of India, are published for general information :—

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. Applications for Indian passports must be made in the prescribed form and submitted either direct or through the local authority;

(*a*) in the case of a resident in British India, to the Local Government or Local Administration concerned,

(*b*) in the case of a resident in a Native State, to the Agent to the Governor General or Political Resident concerned.

2. The charge for an Indian passport is Re. 1.

3. Indian passports are granted to—

(*a*) Natural-born British subjects.

(*b*) Wives and widows of such persons.

(*c*) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies or in India.

(*d*) Subjects of Native States in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted upon the production of a declaration by the applicant in the prescribed form of application verified by a declaration made by a *Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent*, or *Notary Public*, resident in India.

5. If the applicant for a passport be a Naturalized British subject, the certificate of naturalization must be forwarded with the form of application to the officer empowered to grant the passport. It will be returned with the passport to the applicant through the person who may have verified the declaration.

Naturalized British subjects will be described as such in their passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Passports will be issued only in the prescribed form. Particular attention should be paid to the instructions printed on the form for defining the 'national status' of the bearer.

7. Small duplicate unmounted photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included) must be forwarded with the application for a passport, one of which must be certified on the back by the person verifying the declaration made in the application form.

8. Indian passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed, in India only, for four further periods of two years each after which fresh passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is Re. 1. All fees levied for the grant or renewal of passports should be credited to Government at the local Treasury.

9. Passports cannot be issued or renewed on behalf of persons already abroad: such persons should be told to apply for passports to the London Foreign Office or nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of India by post.

10. In the case of an applicant of Chinese race who is proceeding to China, a passport should only be granted when the applicant has produced evidence to show that he has the status of a British-born subject and that he has resided in British territory for a period of three years immediately previous to the date of his application for a passport.

11. The issue of every passport should be entered in a passport register, the application being placed on record.

12. The mere fact of being a British subject, or a subject of a protected Native State does not imply any vested right to claim a passport which can either be granted or withheld at the discretion of the Local Government or Administration concerned. Passports should not ordinarily be granted to persons of doubtful character or respectability.

13. In the case of an applicant for a passport being unable to write English, a transcription in English should be placed below the applicants' vernacular signature in the form of application. In the case of an illiterate person, a thumb impression should be substituted for a signature on the form of application, which should be certified by the person verifying the declaration.

14. In all cases of doubt, whether as to status or otherwise, a reference should be made to the Government of India.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Simla, the 1st October 1915.

No. 1085-F.E.—It is hereby notified that—

(1) In the calendar year 1916 not more than 9,840 uncertified chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 820 chests in each month of the calendar year. All chests will be Benares opium.

(2) Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction, however, in the quantities to be sold will be made without three months' previous notice.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 25th September 1915.

No. 15151-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of this Department's Notification No. 10847-W., dated the 10th July 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of mica from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

The 27th September 1915.

No. 15180-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department No. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, and No. 14348-W., dated the 2nd September 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all jute goods to all countries other than the United Kingdom.

The 2nd October 1915.

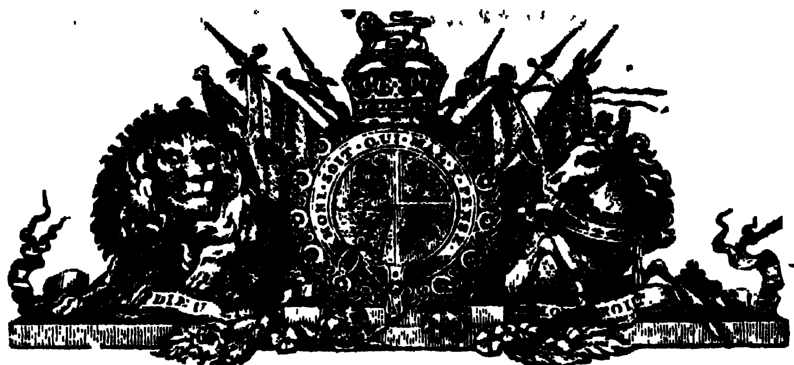
No. 15334-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification in this Department No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, viz :—

After the words "British India" *add* "to Siam, China, Persia, Morocco and".

No. 15402-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all kinds of tanning materials to all countries other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.

C. H. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department. published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915. is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October 1915.

No. 62.—Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir William H. Vincent, KT., I.C.S., on privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department. published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Listing of an Additional District and Sessions Judge in the Bengal Presidency.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 1673-1675.

Simla, the 27th September 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

IN the Home Department Resolution Nos. 481-C-485-C., dated the 19th December 1913, the Governor General in Council declared that eight Headships of districts or District and Sessions Judgeships should be placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in the Bengal Presidency. His Excellency in Council is now pleased to

announce that in connection with the recent creation of four posts of District and Sessions Judge in that Presidency the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of another District and Sessions Judgeship to the list of appointments open to its Provincial Civil Service.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and the Finance Department for information and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

POLICE.

The 21st September 1915.

No. 1447.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Mr. J. M. D'Cruz and his son, Mr. R. D'Cruz, of Serampore in the Hooghly district in the Bengal Presidency.

The 24th September 1915.

No. 1504.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Mr. John Earnest Richard Barnes, an Assistant Jailer in the Benares Central Prison.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2nd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1915.

No. 238.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule I add the following to the first paragraph:—

(*xi*) Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department.

Insert the following as the last sub-paragraph of rule I:—

Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department are eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving; provided that in the case of officers employed in Burma and Sind, they will also be eligible for rewards for passing examinations in Urdu and Persian respectively. Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch may also be admitted to the Degree of Honour examination in the local vernaculars, but only in exceptional cases when the Local Government, against whose revenues the cost of the reward will be charged, is prepared to meet the expenditure, and is satisfied that it is in the interest of the public service that the officer in question should be allowed to take the examination.

H. SHARP,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 2[illegible] October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 1st October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 974.—Edward Augustus Cuvelier to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th August 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 975.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Samuel Stewart Cooper (Retired), to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th August 1914.

(*Army Department Notification No. 698, dated the 23rd July 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of this officer, is cancelled.*)

2nd Presidency Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 982.—Alfred Edward Storey to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th September 1915.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 984.—Major Lindsay Douglas Horne, V.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 19th August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th October 1915.

No. 66.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August 1915, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, KT., resigned.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 4th October 1915.

No. 1016.—The Home Department Notification No. 415, dated the 19th June 1914, placing the services of Major M. Mackelvie, I.M.S., permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is hereby cancelled.

POLITICAL.

The 8th October 1915.

No. 3423.—In pursuance of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Home Department Notifications Nos. 907, 908 and 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1767 and 1768, dated the 7th October 1914, for the age 45 years in the case of male subjects of the German Empire and for the ages 19 years and 42 years in the case of male subjects of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, shall be substituted wherever they occur the age 55 years in the case of the former and the ages 17 years and 60 years in the case of the latter.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October 1915.

No. 1692-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Edmond Nicault to be in charge of the Consulate-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur de la Batie.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th October 1915.

No. 1109-F.E.—With reference to rule XIII of the rules promulgated with Resolution No. 1251-F.E., dated the 30th September 1914, published on

pages 1643-1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 10th October 1914, it is hereby notified, for general information, that an examination will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1915 for the selection of probationers to fill two vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted will be entitled to compete at the examination.

No. 1116-F.E.—The following promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

With effect from the 15th July 1915—

Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., to revert to substantive Class I of the General List.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th October 1915.

No. 15616-1.—Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 24th October 1915 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

CUSTOMS.

The 9th October 1915.

No. 15670.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "A few Facts about British Rule in India,' published from the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, United States of America.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 9th October 1915.

No. 15677-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as respects the position under the proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the position of those companies or bodies for the purposes of those Proclamations should be defined :

NOW THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

For the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fourteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 8th October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

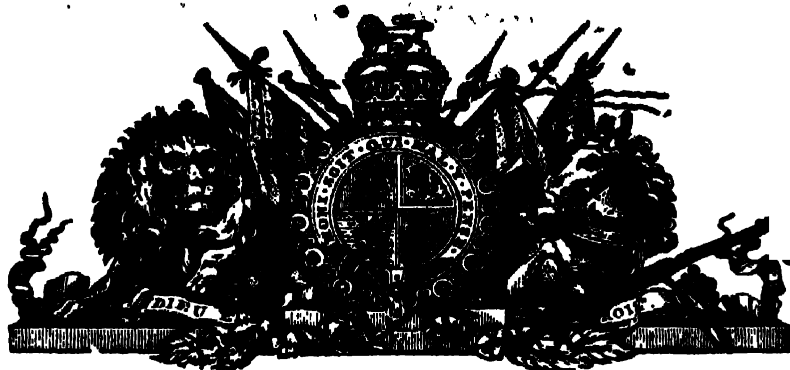
APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 999.—Surgeon-Lieutenant John Black Stevenson, M.B., resigns his commission. Dated the 28th September 1915.

Lieutenant John Walter Hely Hutchinson to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th October 1915.

No. 3505.—In pursuance of section 3 (2) (*d*) of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners' (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), and by the Foreigners' (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order:—

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Hostile Foreigners' (Repatriation) Order.

Definition.

2. In this Order "repatriated foreigner" means any subject of the German Empire, or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who is to be repatriated by order of Government.

Prohibition against transfer of property by repatriated foreigner without license.

3. No repatriated foreigner shall transfer to any person any property moveable or immoveable except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license issued by the Local Government in such form as it thinks fit.

Prohibition against taking out of British India gold or property save as provided.

4. No repatriated foreigner shall take out of British India—

(1) any gold;

(2) any property moveable or immoveable other than—

(*a*) personal luggage or effects in such quantity as the Local Government or any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may decide to be reasonable; and

(*b*) resources whether in coin or negotiable instruments, or both, not exceeding the value of Rs. 1,500.

5C. A repatriated foreigner shall at the time of embarking from British India, and on being required to do so by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, make a declaration as to the property in his possession; and if so required, shall produce to such officer any property or resources in excess of those permitted by clause 4 (2) (b) to be taken; and such officer may search any such foreigner and any baggage for the purpose of giving effect to this order.

Prevention of the taking out of British India of unauthorised property.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 15th October 1915.

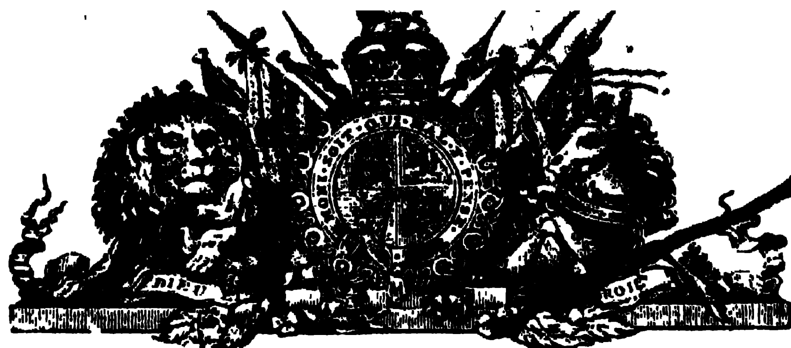
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1031.—Major John Henry Bulten, Second-in-Command, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27,

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th October 1915.

No. 2391-I.-C.—The following Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals which have been recently revised by Command of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India are published for general information. These Regulations supersede all those hitherto in force on the subject.

A

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty in the Service of the Crown shall accept and wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so signified either :

(*a*) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or
(*b*) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. Full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is contemplated in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

On an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces lent to a Foreign Government; on an Officer in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces attached by his Government to a Foreign Navy or Army during hostilities; or on any British Official lent to a Foreign Government and not in receipt of any emoluments from British public funds during the period of such loan.

In the case of decorations awarded in recognition of services under the Red Cross, permission will only be granted where such services have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and by persons serving under one of the officially recognised British voluntary aid societies or under similar societies of Allied States duly recognised by the Governments of those States.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character, and will, as a rule, only be given on exceptional occasions when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined. Private permission will generally be given in the following cases :—

For a Decoration conferred—

(1) On British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when the King pays a State visit to the country to which they are accredited;

(*Note.*—A State visit is defined as one on which the King is accompanied by a Minister or High Official in attendance.)

(2) On Members of Deputations of British Regiments to Foreign Heads of States;

(3) On Members of Special Missions when the King is represented at a Foreign Coronation, Wedding, or Funeral; or on any Diplomatic Representative when specially accredited to represent His Majesty on such occasions; and such Members of his Staff who actually attend the ceremonies in their official capacity;

(4) On Naval and Military Attachés only after completion of five years' service at the post to which they are appointed in that capacity.

5. Private or restricted permission will *not* be given to—

(1) British Ambassadors or Ministers abroad when leaving;

(2) Members of British Missions announcing the Accession of a Sovereign;

(3) British Officers attending Foreign Manœuvres;

(4) Naval Officers of British Squadrons visiting Foreign Waters.

6. The desire of the Head of a Foreign state to confer upon a British subject in the Service of the Crown the Insignia of an Order must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through his Diplomatic Representative at the Court of St. James.

7. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant, as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the *Gazette*, stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of 10*s*.

8. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a

clause providing that His Majesty's licensee and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

9. When a British subject in the Service of the Crown has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept and wear the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order, without His Majesty's approval, which will only be given if the higher honour is being conferred in circumstances contemplated by these Regulations.

Medals.

10. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

11. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign Medal will only be given in the case of a Foreign Medal conferred by the Head or Government of a Foreign State for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land.

In the case of medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Rule 3 above.

12. The King's unrestricted permission to accept and wear a Foreign War Medal will only be given to (1) Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces if serving with a Foreign Army or Navy with His Majesty's licence, and (2) Military or Naval Attachés or other Officers officially attached to Foreign Armies or Navies during hostilities.

13. In exceptional cases, when for special reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of the Medal should not be declined, His Majesty will grant restricted permission. Such cases will be judged on their merits, and the circumstances in which the Medal may be worn will be specified in the Letter conveying His Majesty's permission.

14. The term "person in the Service of the Crown" includes persons in receipt of a salary or pension from Public Funds, or holding a Royal Commission in any part of His Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates, or Possessions.

15. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Foreign Office, July 12, 1915.

B

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown.

Orders.

1. It is the King's wish that no subject of His Majesty shall wear the Insignia of any Foreign Order without having previously obtained His Majesty's permission to do so, signified either:

(a) By Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual, or

(b) By private permission conveyed through His Majesty's Private Secretary.

2. Permission given by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual will enable the Insignia of the Foreign Order to be worn at all times and without any restriction.

Private permission will only enable the Insignia to be worn on the occasions specified in the terms of the letter from the King's Private Secretary conveying the Royal sanction.

3. The full and unrestricted permission by Warrant under the Royal Sign-Manual is designed to meet cases where the Decoration may be said to have been earned by some valuable service rendered to the Head of the State conferring it, or to the State itself. Application will be made to His Majesty for full permission by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of any person who, not being at the time in the Service of

the Crown is either in the salaried employment of a Foreign State or has rendered valuable services within the period of two years immediately preceding the notification of the Decoration to His Majesty's Government as prescribed under Rule 5.

The expression "valuable services" must be construed as meaning some service rendered to a Foreign Head of State or Government specifically, and must be indisputably valuable in the strict sense of the word. Though such services need not necessarily be gratuitous as in the case of a person actually in the employ of a Foreign Government, they must be unconnected with any transaction of a commercial or financial character brought about in the ordinary course of business. The term "valuable services" does not therefore, as a general rule, apply to services connected with the fulfilment of Government or Municipal contracts, the financing of Government or Municipal loans. It also does not include the presentation of objects of value to Public Museums and Institutions, pecuniary donations or endowments, personal performances, services in connection with Exhibitions and Industrial Congresses, services in the domain of art, literature, science, education, and agriculture, services rendered by British subjects in the capacity of honorary foreign Consular Officers.

Red Cross services will only be regarded as "valuable" for the purposes of these Regulations when they have been rendered in a war in which the Empire has itself been engaged, and by persons serving under one of the officially recognised British voluntary aid societies or under similar societies of Allied States duly recognised by the Governments of those States.

4. Private or restricted permission is contemplated for Decorations which have been conferred in recognition of personal attention to the Head of a Foreign State or Member of a Reigning House, and which are therefore of a more or less complimentary character. Private permission is as a rule only given on exceptional occasions, when in the public interest and for political reasons it is deemed expedient that the acceptance of a Foreign Decoration should not be declined.

5. Both in the case of full and in that of private permission the matter will be submitted to the King by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The desire of the Head of a Foreign State to confer upon a British subject the Insignia of an Order, or the fact that he has done so, must be notified to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs either through the British Diplomatic Representative accredited to the Head of the Foreign State, or through the Diplomatic Representative of the latter at the Court of St. James. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall be under no obligation to consider claims that are not brought to his notice through one of these channels.

6. When His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the King's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained His Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to wear the Insignia of a Foreign Order, he shall signify the same to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause a Warrant, if it be a case for the issue of a Warrant as defined in Rule 2, to be prepared for the Royal Sign-Manual.

When such Warrant shall have been signed by the King, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette", stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

Persons in whose favour such Warrants are issued will be required to pay to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department a stamp duty of Rs.

7. The Warrant signifying His Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms. Every such Warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that His Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of His Majesty's Realms.

8. When a British subject has received the Royal permission, full or private, to accept and wear the Decoration of a Foreign Order, he will not be allowed to accept the Decoration of a higher class of the same Order without His Majesty's approval. His Majesty will in such cases grant permission only if the promotion in the Order is conferred for fresh services which come within these Regulations.

9 These Regulations apply only to Orders of Chivalry. Decorations conferred by Private Societies and Decorations of a purely academic nature, and all Decorations not being Orders of Chivalry, may be accepted without His Majesty's permission, but must not be worn.

Exception is made in the case of a few Foreign Orders, which, though not in strictness Orders of Chivalry, yet are of such high distinction that, for the purpose of these Regulations, they are to be considered and treated as Orders of Chivalry.

10. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men.

Medals.

11. Medals which constitute a particular class of a Foreign Order are subject in all respects to the Regulations in the same manner as higher grades of the Order, except that permission to wear will be given by Letter and not by Royal Warrant.

12. Medals for saving or attempting to save life at sea or on land conferred on behalf of the Head or Government of Foreign State may be accepted without His Majesty's special permission, and may be worn at Court.

In the case of Medals for Red Cross services, permission will only be granted subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Rule 3, paragraph 3, above.

13. Medals conferred by Private Societies, or Institutions and Commemorative Medals may be accepted without permission, but none of these Medals can be worn.

14. The King's permission must be obtained for any order Medal to be worn. No permission is needed to accept a Foreign Medal if it is not intended to be worn.

15. His Majesty will not grant permission to wear any Foreign War Medal if the person on whom it is to be or has been conferred was during the war acting in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Foreign Office, July 12, 1915.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1173-I.C., dated the 16th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 15809-1.—Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., relinquished charge of the duties of Wheat Commissioner for India on the afternoon of the 7th October 1915.

No. 15956-W.—In pursuance of section 4 *(1)* of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order :—

No person shall pay to any subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, who is about to be repatriated, a sum of money on any account whatsoever, in excess of fifteen hundred rupees.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 15930-IV.—The following order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 16th day of September 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915, the 3rd day of August, 1915, and the 12th day of August, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war."

(2) That the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes including Brazilian carbon."

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:

Iron ore, Cumberland hæmatite.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated and cottonseed meal;
Lentils;
Linseed cake and meal;

Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust.

(5) That the heading "Bone ash" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chlorides of sulphur;
Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations);
Whale meal.

(7) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Brewers' and distillers' grains;
Brewers' dried yeast;
Coconut and poonac cake;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Maize meal and flour;
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds.

(8) That the heading "Maize germ meal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Maize germs and maize germ meal."

(9) That the exportation of salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium), which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(10) That the heading "Molasses for cattle feeding" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(11) That the heading "Iron ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the headings:—

"Iron ore (except Cumberland hæmatite iron ore, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

(12) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Calcium sulphide;
China clay (including China stone and potters' clay);
Gas carbon;
Kapok hempen fibre;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Bean flour and meal;
Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of;
Corn flour;
Corn grits;
Hominy;
Lentil flour and meal;
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli;
Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations);
Pea flour and meal;
Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
Semolina.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 16th October 1915.

No. 15874-82.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the rules regarding certificates of Mine Managers issued with Notification No. 2968-82 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 21st April 1906, the following amendment shall be made, namely:—

The words "one of these persons shall be the owner or manager of a mine, the other shall be a mining engineer" in rule 28 shall be cancelled.

EMIGRATION.

No. 15735-68.

Simla, the 11th October 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

WITH reference to the Resolution of the Government of India No. 4315-4331-68, dated the 19th April 1915, intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia has been further extended to 31st March 1916.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to that country.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 18th October 1915.

No. 3527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Home Department (Political) Notification No. 578, dated the 8th August 1914, as amended by the Home Department (Political) Notification No. 68-C., dated the 4th November 1914, namely:—

In clause *(b)* for the words "German or Austrian nationality" shall be substituted the words "German, Austrian or Bulgarian nationality".

No. 3531.—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th October 1915, is published for general information:—

PROCLAMATION.

I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor General of India and *ex-officio* Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Bulgaria.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

S. R. HIGNELL,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 2004-W.—It is hereby notified for general information that a state of war exists between His Majesty and Bulgaria.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 16th October 1915.

No. 15986.—In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 12381, dated the 3rd November 1914, the following Notification is published for general information:—

"His Britannic Majesty's Government find themselves under the necessity of availing themselves of the power reserved under Article 8 of the

International Telegraph Convention and Article 17 of the International Radio-Telegraph Convention to suspend the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams to, and from, or in transit through, the United Kingdom, and to, and from, or in transit through, all British Possessions and all British Protectorates whatsoever, save and except such telegrams and radio-telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British Possession or Protectorate.

"With a view, however, to minimise the inconvenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Government will, until further notice, and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams in plain language as Foreign Governments or the public choose to send, *except telegrams on the service of the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Governments, or to, or from, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Turkey or Bulgaria and their Colonies or Possessions* provided that such telegrams are written in English or French, and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk and subject to censorship by the British authorities that is, that they may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with, in all respects, at the discretion of those authorities and without notice to the senders; and that no claims in respect of them, whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise, will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is, moreover, essential that such telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text, otherwise they are liable to be stopped until the name is notified by paid telegram. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted, either as addresses or as the names of senders."

Note.—The term "telegram" is applied to radio-telegraph messages sent from shore to shore, as well as to those sent by cable or land line.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 19th October 1915.

No. 16050-W.—It is announced for general information that the Admiralty have declared a blockade of the whole of the Bulgarian coast in the Ægean Sea with effect from 6 A.M. of the 16th October 1915. To enable neutral ships to leave the blockaded area two days' grace from the date of declaration were allowed.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 22nd October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

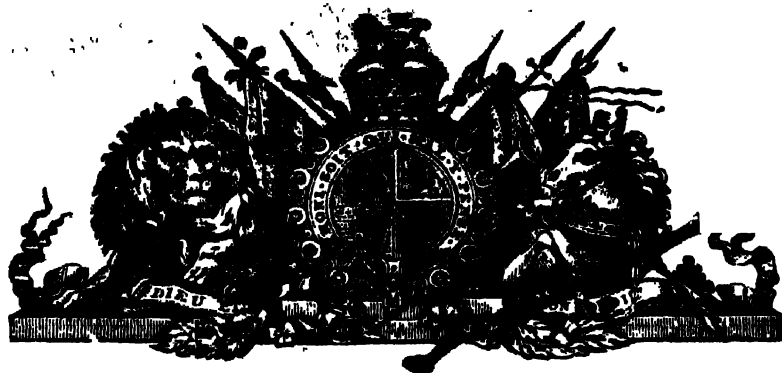
APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1057.—Lieutenant Harold Rienzi Milton Groves to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1915.

James Vincent Bennett Raikes Bromage to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 23rd October 1915.

No 16159-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "Spain" shall be deleted in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1915.

No. 70.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Sir William H. H. Vincent, KT., I.C.S., with effect from the 8th November 1915.

H. M. SMITH,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th October 1915.

No. 1427.—His Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915.

No. 1433.—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., of his office of temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915.

No 1434.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coxe, or until further orders.

No. 1436.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2, Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., to be a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th November 1915 up to the 4th February 1916 inclusive.

The 28th October 1915.

No. 1459.—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, KT., K.C.I.E., having resigned the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 13th November 1915. the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, KT., Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice until such time as Sir Lancelot Sanderson, KT., Barrister-at-Law, whose appointment as Chief Justice has been approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor, assumes charge of his office, or until further orders.

The 29th October 1915.

No. 1479.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "Germany" be expunged from the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 852-C., dated the 3rd February 1913.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 30th October 1915.

No. 16393.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of Notification No. 8395-W., dated the 12th June 1915, to prohibit the taking out of British India of Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten and unless such Tungsten and Wolframite or any other ore of Tungsten is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

CUSTOMS.

The 30th October 1915.

No. 16387-IV.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 4th day of October 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended

by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Antipyrine (phenazone)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives."

(2) That the heading "Jute piece-goods, and bags and sacks made of jute" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Jute piece-goods, jute webbing, and bags and sacks made of jute."

(3) That the heading "Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mica (including mica splittings and mica chimneys) and micanite."

(4) That the heading "Milk, condensed, sweetened or not" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Milk, condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not."

(5) That the heading "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."

(6) That the exportation of "Magnesite and magnesite bricks" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(7) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chromium, compounds of, except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate, and chromium nitrate (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations) and bichromate of soda (the exportation of which is and remains only prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal);

Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship.

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Chemicals, drugs, &c. :—

Formic acid ;

Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda) ; Pepper ;

Ply wood of all kinds, except ash three-ply wood (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 16395.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914; the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the Urdu newspaper called *Intiqam* (Revenge).

No. 16411-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into British India from all countries, except the United Kingdom, with effect from the 1st November 1915 :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown or from an Indian port ;

(*ii*) Diamonds which, in the opinion of the Local Government, are not of enemy origin and which left Holland before the 15th November 1915.

No. 16419-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Silk Noils to all countries other than the United Kingdom.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 6th November 1915.

No. 24-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Coir, Rhea

and Kapok (including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom, to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

No. 38-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 13th day of October 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Blankets of all descriptions."

(2) That the exportation of "Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft," which is at present prohibited to all destinations, should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(3) That the heading "Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery."

(4) That the heading "Leather, undressed, or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, that there be substituted therefor the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots," and that there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates the heading "Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for military clothing."

(5) That the headings "Goatskins, dressed and undressed," "Sheepskins, tanned," and "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the headings "Sheepskins, woolled," and "Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal."

(6) That the headings "Deerskins, dressed and undressed" and "Pigskins, dressed or undressed" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed."

(7) That the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite and nitrate of aluminium)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salts of aluminium (other than alunite, ammonium alum and nitrate of aluminium, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands;

Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids.

(9) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Bookbinding leathers;

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds;

Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather.

Cocoanut, desiccated;

Leather suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taking the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 39-W.—In supersession of the notifications in this Department Nos. 708-W., 3734-W., 9847-W. and 14865-W., dated the 23rd January, 10th

in April, 26th June and 18th September, 1915, respectively, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

PROCLAMATION

REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 23rd day of December 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and

Whereas on the 11th day of March, and on the 27th day of May, and on the 20th day of August. 1915, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said lists:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the Schedules to our Royal Proclamation of the 23rd day of December, as subsequently amended by Our Prolamations of the 11th day of March, and of the 27th day of May, and of the 20th day of August aforementioned, are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof, during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.
2. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
3. Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
4. Emery, corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), and carborundum, in all forms.
5. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their component parts.
6. Paraffin wax.
7. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
8. Materials used in the manufacture of explosives, including :—Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds; sulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oleum); acetic acid and acetates; barium chlorate and perchlorate; calcium acetate, nitrate and carbide; potassium salts and caustic potash; ammonium salts and ammonia liquor; caustic soda, sodium chlorate and perchlorate; mercury; benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, phenol (carbolic acid), cresol, naphthalene, and their mixtures and derivatives; aniline, and its derivatives; glycerine; acetone; acetic ether; ethyl alcohol; methyl alcohol; ether; sulphur; urea; cyanamide; celluloid.
9. Manganese dioxide; hydrochloric acid; bromine; phosphorus; carbon disulphide; arsenic and its compounds; chlorine; phosgene (carbonyl chloride); sulphur dioxide; prussiate of soda; sodium cyanide; iodine and its compounds.
10. Capsicum and peppers.
11. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military waggons, field forges, and their component parts; articles of camp equipment and their component parts.
12. Barbed wire, and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.
13. Range-finders and their component parts; searchlights and their component parts.
14. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

15. Saddle draught, and pack animals suitable or which may become suitable, for use in war.
16. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
17. Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats and deer; and leather, undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing; leather belting, hydraulic leather, and pump leather.
18. Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.
19. Wool, raw, combed or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns; animal hair of all kinds, and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.
20. Raw cotton, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.
21. Flax; hemp; ramie; kapok.
22. Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
23. Submarine sound-signalling apparatus.
24. Armour plates.
25. Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
26. Motor vehicles of all kinds, and their component parts.
27. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
28. Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit.
29. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit); wood tar and wood-tar oil.
30. Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.*:—Borneo, Guayule, Jeluttong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.
31. Rattans.
32. Lubricants.
33. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sodium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese, electrolytic iron, and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.
34. Asbestos.
35. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
36. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
37. Copper, unwrought and part wrought; copper wire; alloys and compounds of copper.
38. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
39. Tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore.
40. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium and ferro-chrome.
41. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, iron pyrites, copper pyrites and other copper ores, zinc ore, lead ore, arsenical ore, and bauxite.
42. Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to one inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography or otherwise, of such maps or plans.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.
4. Animal, fish, and vegetable oils and fats, other than those capable of use as lubricants, and not including essential oils.
5. Fuel, other than mineral oils
6. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
7. Horse shoes and shoeing materials.
8. Harness and saddlery.

9. The following articles, if suitable for use in war:—Clothing, fabrics for clothing, skins and furs utilisable for clothing, boots and shoes.

10. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

11. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraph, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

12. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts: parts of docks.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

14. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

Delhi, the 2nd November 1915.

No. 16521-163.—Intimation has been received from the Government of the Federated Malay States that there is little prospect of natives of India finding employment in the police or military force of these States, or as watchmen, guards in tin-mines, or in similar capacities.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to the Malay Peninsula is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the lack of employment at present prevailing in the Federated Malay States.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Home and the Foreign and Political Departments, for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 4th November 1915.

No. 16555-112.—The following translation of an order of the Governor of Cochin China, dated the 1st March 1915, regulating the admission of Asiatic Foreigners into Cochin China is published for general information:—

(*i*) Every Asiatic foreigner, who enters the Colony for the first time, must produce before the Immigration Officer a person, approved of by the authorities, to go bail for him, who must personally deposit a guarantee in money of 50 $ 00 for each man and 20 $ 00 for each woman, and for each child under 18 years of age. This deposit will be placed in the Treasury and will be eventually returned on the departure of the Asiatic concerned, if a report of his departure is duly made.

(*ii*) The passes for short periods of residence, authorised by Article 16 of the Order of 16th October 1906 on Immigration into Cochin China, will not be granted, until further orders, for a period of more than 8 days, which can be extended by similar periods of 8 days at a time up to the maximum period of 3 months authorised by the above-quoted order. This maximum period will under no circumstances be extended for more than three months.

(*iii*) Passes of this nature granted at Saigon must be viséed as soon as granted by the Superintendent of Police.

(*iv*) Holders of temporary passes are not entitled to change their abode without notifying their proposed destination and having their passes viséed by the administrative authorities (Commissioners or their deputies in the provinces, Superintendent of Police at Saigon and Cholon) of the places of departure and arrival.

(*v*) Any holder of a temporary pass, who disobeys the above orders, will be taken at once to the Immigration Office at Saigon.

2. The Governor General in Council requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above provisions of the orders as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Cochin China is believed to be most common.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments for information.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the "Gazette of India," for general information.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 4th November 1915.

No. 6-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bird, M.V.O., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, officiated as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery of the College, in addition to his own duties, from the 21st November 1914 to the 10th March 1915, both days inclusive, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on military duty.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th November 1915.

AN ORDINANCE TO EXTEND THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to extend the powers conferred by the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915;

Now, therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE No. I[illegible] OF 1915.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the district of Angul.

Extension of powers contained in section 2 of Act IV of 1915.

2. Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 1915, shall be construed as if after clause (l) of sub-section (1), the following clauses were inserted, namely:—

"(m) to require that there shall be placed, at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which, in his opinion, can be utilised in the prosecution of the present war,

(n) to take possession of, and use for the purpose of the Governor General in Council, any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or any appurtenances or plant thereof,

(o) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor General,

(p) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern, or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern,

(q) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession of, or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing, which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in the prosecution of the present war, and

(r) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India, and to reserve, for the use of the Governor General in Council, all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of persons, animals or goods on any such steamers."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 11th November 1915.

No. 78.—In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation X (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as amended by the like Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August 1915, the Governor General is pleased to extend, up to the 27th June 1916, the term of office of the Additional Members mentioned below:—

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, K.C.I.E., of Kasimbazar.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Ghuznavi.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur.

* * * * * * *

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 9th November 1915.

No. 87C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, shall cease to apply to subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria.

POLITICAL.

The 10th November 1915.

No. 4467.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "60 years of age" in the third column of the schedule annexed to the Home Department Notification No. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1768 and 3423, dated the 7th October 1914 and 8th October 1915, respectively, shall be added the words "or able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria."

No. 4468.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "60 years of age" in the third column of the schedule annexed to the Home Department Notification No. 908, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1768 and 3423, dated the 7th October 1914 and 8th October 1915, respectively, shall be added the words "or in respect of able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria."

No. 4469.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners' Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the words "60 years of age" in clause 4 of the Home Department Notification No. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notifications Nos. 1767 and 3423, dated the 7th October 1914 and 8th October 1915, respectively, shall be inserted the words "or who is an able-bodied male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria."

H. WHEELER,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1915.

No. 75-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, *viz*:—

(*f*) Postal parcels addressed to Government Departments in India.

CUSTOMS.

The 13th November 1915.

No. 126-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made to clause (*e*) of the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, *viz*:—

for the words "food-stuffs (other than sugar)," *substitute* the words "food-stuffs (other than (*i*) sugar, and (*ii*) spirits)."

No. 175-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10625-W., dated the 5th July 1915:—

(*i*) *Delete* the full stop, and

(*ii*) *add* the following:—

"except—

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles return to the Netherlands.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food."

No. 205-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 19th day of October 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further

amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the headings "Cotton yarn and thread" and "Cotton fabric suitable for aircraft" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste."

(2) That the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."

(3) That the heading "Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the headings "Grindstones" and "Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum), carborundum and crystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones and powder)."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods, which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments ;
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles ;
Hair, animal, of all kinds ; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Acetic ether ;
Ether ;
Phosgene (carbony chloride) ;
Platinum.

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables.

(7) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Arsenical ore ;
Black plates, and black sheets under one-eight inch in thickness ;
Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof ;
Ramie.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. C. LEDLIE.

No. [illegible]*-W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915, *viz* :—

(*d*) *delete* the word "and" in the last line;

(*e*) *for* the full stop in the last line *substitute* a semi-colon and *add* the word "and";

(*f*) goods imported through the parcel post from the United Kingdom.

RESOLUTION.

EMIGRATION.

The 6th November 1915.

No. 16641-161.—The Government of India have received information that in future no passenger will be allowed to land at the ports of the British East Africa Protectorate unless he is provided with a passport issued by recognized authority. The Government of India accordingly desire to make the intimation generally known.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 12th November 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1131.—Major Frederick George Royal Dawson, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 1st October 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1137.—Lieutenant George Gordon Mosley to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1915.

William Edward George Huggett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th October 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1139.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Defence of India (Military) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After rule 7 of the said rules the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

Navigation in territorial waters and rivers and channels connected therewith.

7A. (*1*) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, the competent military authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith, and may by such regulations prohibit any vessel or class of vessels

from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which such authority may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) If any person disobeys or neglects to observe any regulation made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened this rule.

Vessels to observe regulations and other orders.

7B. (1) Every vessel in the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in any river or channel connected therewith shall comply with any regulations made under rule 7A, and shall obey any orders given by way of signal or otherwise by any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or by any person authorised by such officer in this behalf.

(2) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or orders, any such officer or person may use any and every means necessary to compel compliance.

(3) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or in charge of the vessels shall be deemed to have contravened this rule.

Power of search, arrest and seizure

7C. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or any person authorised in this behalf by such officer may,—

(a) stop and search any vessel found within the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in rivers or channels connected therewith;

(b) search any place which he has reason to believe has been, is, or is about to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India;

(c) seize anything which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, and

(d) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer or person exercising the powers conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

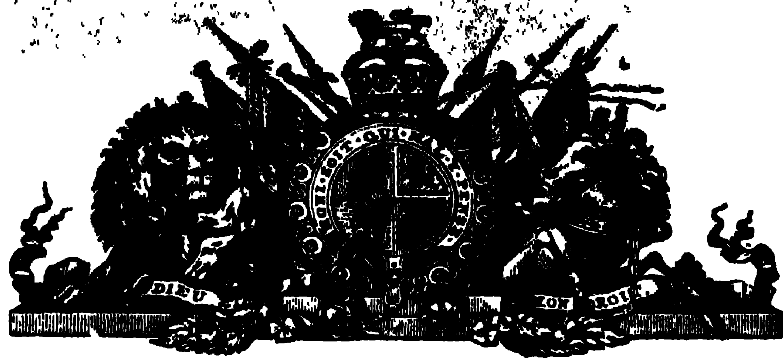
(3) Any officer or person making an arrest or seizure under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and, pending the receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may detain in custody any person arrested or thing seized:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period exceeding one month.

(4) All articles seized under this rule shall be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 16th November 1915.

No. 196-C.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Sir Lancelot Sanderson, KT., K.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The 19th November 1915

No. 221-C.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Walmsley, I.C.S., at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 15th November 1915, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., resigned.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1915.

No. 288.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In Appendix B, in the list of authorised text-books in Persian, for the entry "Waqāyi'-i-Ni'mat Khān-i-'Ali...Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta"

substitute "Waqāyi'-i-Ni'mat Khān-i-'Ali, edited with footnotes by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, B.A., I.C.S., F.R.G.S.,...Board of Examiners, Calcutta."

H. SHARP,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th November 1915.

No. 179-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 852-I.B., dated the 20th May 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1915 (XII of 1915), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed:

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas:

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court or authority exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said schedule may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November 1912.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-IB., dated the 2nd April 1913.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8. Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 19th November 1915.

No. 2226-W.—The following Royal Proclamation, published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 16th October 1915, is republished for general information and guidance:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

Extending to the war with Bulgaria the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS owing to the King of the Bulgarians, an Ally of the Central Powers, being now in a state of war with the King of Serbia, Our Ally, a state of war now exists between Us and the King of the Bulgarians;

AND WHEREAS on the 4th day of August 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor;

AND WHEREAS We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war;

AND WHEREAS on the 12th day of August 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;

AND WHEREAS on the 5th day of November 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS We have since the said 5th day of November 1914, issued certain other Proclamations and Orders in Council with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians;

AND WHEREAS the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th day of October 1907, has not been ratified by the King of the Bulgarians, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Bulgarian ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August 1914, with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such ports, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the King of the Bulgarians as from this 16th day of October 1915.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August 1914, warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 16th day of October 1915, to apply to all loans raised on

behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Bulgarian Government.

3. The words "enemy country" in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of the King of the Bulgarians, and the words "persons of enemy nationality" in any of the said Proclamations or Orders in Council shall include subjects of the King of the Bulgarians.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this sixteenth day of *October*, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 20th November 1915.

No. 269-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of this Department's Notification No. 15151-W., dated the 25th September 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of mica from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom and British Possessions, with effect from the 19th November 1915:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

No. 286-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of diamonds from British India to all countries except the United Kingdom, with effect from the 19th November 1915:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

No. 312-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 24-W., dated the 6th November 1915, *viz*:—

After the word "Rhea" add the words "Palmyra fibres."

EMIGRATION.

The 20th November 1915.

No. 295—132-C.—The following rules are issued in exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-F of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by Act VIII of 1915:—

RULES.

Short title. 1. These Rules may be called the Assam Labour Board Rules.

Definitions. 2. In these Rules—

"The Board" means the Assam Labour Board.

"The Act" means the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

Term of office of members.

3. (1) Save as otherwise provided in these Rules, an elected member of the Board shall hold office for three years from the date of his election.

(2) A member elected to fill a casual vacancy, or a member appointed on failure of an electorate to elect, shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

Vacancies.

4. When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member, or at any time within two months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Chairman shall, by notice in writing, call upon the electorate concerned to elect, within such time as may be specified in such notice, a person to fill the vacancy.

Resignation.

5. A member of the Board may resign his office by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board.

Absence from India.

6. (1) Before a member of the Board leaves India—

(a) he shall intimate to the Chairman the date of his departure and the date of his expected return, and

(b) if he intends to be absent for a longer period than six months, he shall tender his resignation.

(2) If any member leaves India without taking either of the courses prescribed by clause (1) of this Rule, he shall be deemed to have resigned with effect from the date of his departure.

Time and place of meeting.

7. The Board shall meet at least twice a year (namely, in March and in September, or as near thereto as may be convenient) and shall hold its meetings in Calcutta or at such place as the Chairman may think fit.

Power to call a meeting.

8. The Chairman of the Board may at any time call a meeting of the Board, and shall do so if a requisition for that purpose is presented to him by five members of the Board.

Notice of meeting.

9. Twenty-one clear days at least before any meeting of the Board notice of the time and place of the intended meeting, signed by the Chairman, shall be left at or posted to the usual place of abode of every member of the Board.

Presiding at meetings.

10. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at every meeting at which he is present, and in the absence of the Chairman the members present shall elect one of their number to preside over that meeting.

Quorum.

11. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board unless there are present at least five members.

Election of members of the Executive Committee.

12. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected as follows, namely:—

(a) The representatives of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and the Indian Tea Association, London, by the eight members of the Board, elected by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London.

(b) The representative of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, by the four members of the Board, elected by the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.

(c) The representative of the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association, by the three members of the Board, elected by the Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

13. The Executive Committee shall meet at Calcutta or at such other place as the Chairman thinks fit and shall meet as often as he thinks fit, regard being had to the business to be disposed of.

Quorum of Executive Committee.

14. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Executive Committee unless there are present at least three members.

Power of Executive Committee to make regulations as to their own procedure.

15. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Rules, the Executive Committee may, from time to time, make regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, management, and adjournment of their meetings.

Power of Executive Committee to dispose of certain business.

16. The Executive Committee shall have power to dispose finally of all matters referred to it by general or special order of the Board for final disposal and of such questions as may be brought before it by the Chairman, provided that, in that case, if a majority of the members of the Executive Committee consider that a question should be referred to all the members of the Board, it shall be so referred.

Powers and duties of the Chairman.

17. The Chairman shall be the principal executive officer of the Board and, in addition to the powers and duties conferred upon him by these Rules, shall

(a) present all important papers and matters to the Board or the Executive Committee as early as practicable,

(b) issue orders as to the method of carrying out the decisions of the Board or the Executive Committee,

(c) sign, or authorise some other person to sign, cheques issued on behalf of the Board,

(d) grant, or authorise some other person to grant, receipts on behalf of the Board for all moneys received under the Act,

(e) maintain an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board, and

(f) draft an annual report on the working of the Board.

Disposal of business.

18. All questions which the Board or the Executive Committee is required to take into consideration by the Act or these Rules shall be referred to the members of the Board or the Executive Committee, either at meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, or by circulation of the papers:

Provided that when a question is referred by circulation of papers any member of the Board or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, may require that the question be referred at a meeting.

List of business.

19. (1) The Chairman shall cause to be prepared and circulated among the members, at least ten days before a meeting of the Board or three days before a meeting of the Executive Committee, a list of business to be disposed of at that meeting.

(2) No business not on the list shall be considered without the sanction of the Chairman.

Decision by majority.

20. (1) Every question at a meeting of the Board or Executive Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question:

Provided that at a meeting of the Board votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(2) In the case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Disposal of urgent and unimportant business.

21. (1) All business which is considered by the Chairman to be too urgent to be postponed till the next meeting of the Board, or not to be of such importance as to require consideration by the Board in the first instance shall, subject to the provisions of rule 16, be disposed of by the Executive Committee.

(2) The proceedings of all meetings of the Executive Committee shall, after previous circulation, be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

Board's Establishment.

22. (1) The Board shall, from time to time, fix the number, salaries and allowances of the establishment to be employed by it.

(2) Subject to the scale of establishment fixed under clause (1), the Chairman shall have power to appoint, dismiss, grant leave to, fine, suspend or reduce any person in the service of the Board:

Provided that no person shall be appointed to, or dismissed from, an office the salary of which is one hundred and fifty rupees or upwards without the sanction of the Board at a meeting.

Procedure for regulating the rate of cess payable under section 116-E of the Act.

23. The procedure regulating the rate at which the cess referred to in section 116-E of the Act shall be levied from the 1st July 1916 shall be as follows:—

At the meeting of the Board to be held under the provisions of rule 7, in March of each year (or as near thereto as may be convenient), the Chairman shall lay before the Board an estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the Board for the year beginning on the 1st July next following, together with proposals regarding the rate at which the cess shall be payable during the year. The estimates and the proposals as to the rate at which the cess shall be levied, after such revision, if any, as the Board may direct, shall be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, for sanction. The rate at which the cess shall be levied as sanctioned by the Government of India shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*.

Recovery of cess.

24. (*1*) The cess shall be payable in the following manner:—

(*a*) The cess payable on a Garden Sardar shall be deposited by the employer in the Local Treasury or Sub-Treasury in Assam prior to the countersignature of the licence of such Garden Sardar by the Inspector of Labourers or Magistrate under the provisions of section 59 of the Act. The total amount of the cess so deposited in each month shall be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner within the first week of the succeeding month by Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Chairman of the Board. When the cess at the prescribed rate has been deposited in the Treasury in respect of all the Garden Sardars, whose licences have been countersigned under section 59 of the Act during the month covered by the remittance, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when making the remittance, furnish the said Chairman with a certificate to that effect. When the cess has not been so deposited in respect of all or any of such Garden Sardars, the Deputy Commissioner shall, within the first seven days of the succeeding month, furnish the said Chairman with a list of the Garden Sardars in respect of whom the full cess has not been deposited. The names and addresses of the employers of the said Sardars shall also be entered in the said list:

Provided firstly that the cess payable on a Garden Sardar who has been deputed to a recruiting district after the passing of the Act and who has not, before this rule comes into force, returned to the estate on which he has been engaged to labour, shall be remitted, where his employer has appointed a local agent, through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where his employer has not appointed a local agent, by such employer direct to the said Chairman, within one month of the date on which this rule comes into force. The Superintendent of Emigration in each recruiting district shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a statement giving the names of the sardars in respect of whom cess is payable under this proviso, together with the names and addresses of their employers or the names of the guardians for which they recruit and of the local agents, if any, under whom they work:

Provided secondly that the cess payable in the case of a sardar in respect of whom the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act, except sections 56 (1) and 57 have been relaxed, shall be payable within one month of the date on which such sardar arrives in the recruiting district. The cess shall be remitted through the local agent to the Chairman of the Board. Within the first week of each month the local agent shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a statement showing the names of the sardars who have arrived in the recruiting district during the preceding month, together with the names and addresses of their employers.

(*b*) The cess payable on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act shall be payable within the month following that in which

such person has been despatched to the labour district from the recruiting district in which he is registered. Where an employer has appointed a local agent, the cess shall be remitted through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where a local agent has not been so appointed, the employer shall remit the sum due as cess direct to the said Chairman.

(2) If default in payment of the cess be made, the Chairman of the Board may—

(a) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in clause (1) (a) of this rule, on receipt of the list of Garden Sardars in respect of whom cess has not been paid,

(b) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in the first proviso to clause (1) (a) of this rule, after expiry of two months from the date on which this rule comes into force,

(c) in the case of a Garden Sardar referred to in the second proviso to clause (1) (a) of this rule, after the expiry of one month from the date on which the sardar arrives in the recruiting district,

(d) in the case of a person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act, on the expiry of the month following that in which such person was despatched to the labour district from the recruiting district in which he had been registered,

send a demand by registered letter to the defaulting employer for the amount due, and if within a period of a month after the postal receipt for the registered letter has reached the Chairman, payment is still in arrears, the Chairman may proceed to recover the amount due by making application under section 215 of the Act to the Magistrate of the District in which the defaulter resides.

(3) In each recruiting district the Superintendent of Emigration shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a monthly statement showing, in respect of each local agent and of each employer who has not appointed a local agent, the total number of persons recruited or engaged as labourers or assisted to emigrate by such local agent or employer during the month to which the return relates, and the number of persons as aforesaid despatched to each tea garden in the labour districts by each such local agent or employer.

Deposit of moneys received on behalf of the Board.

25. All moneys received on behalf of the Board shall be deposited in the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Board, provided that the Board may, from time to time, authorise the retention in the charge of the Chairman of such sums as it thinks fit as petty cash to meet contingent expenditure.

Audit of Accounts.

26. The account of the receipts and expenditure of the Board shall be audited annually in the month of August by an officer to be deputed by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Accounts and report to be considered at meeting.

27. At the first meeting held after the audit has been completed, the business shall include the consideration and adoption of the annual report and the accounts for the year ending on 30th June preceding.

Submission of report and accounts.

28. The Chairman shall submit the annual report, together with the audited statement of receipts and expenditure, to the Governor General in Council not later than October in each year.

Publication of report and abstract statement of expenditure.

29. The report and an abstract statement of the receipts and expenditure shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Power of Board and Supervisors to inspect places of accommodation and registers or records.

30. Any member of the Board and any Supervisor appointed under section 116-C shall have authority to enter into and inspect any place of accommodation established under the provisions of section 62 of the Act, and to call for and inspect any register or other record maintained by a local agent under the provisions of the Act, or of any rule prescribed thereunder.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 19th November 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1169.—The following draft of rules, which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 27th December 1915.

Any objections or suggestions, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rules.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following modifications shall be made, namely :—

In section 61, in the Proviso, for the words " Local Government " substitute the words " Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision."

In section 263 (*3*) (*d*), for the words " Local Government " substitute the words " Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision."

JUDICIAL.

No. 1170.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Military) Rules, 1915, published with Army Department Notification No. 693, dated the 23rd July 1915, namely :—

After rule 8, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to control sailing of certain steamers and to take up accommodation therein.

8A. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the master or other person in command or charge of any British steamer to comply with all or any of the following directions :—

(*a*) to alter in any way specified in such order the date fixed for the sailing of such steamer, and to sail on such altered date ;

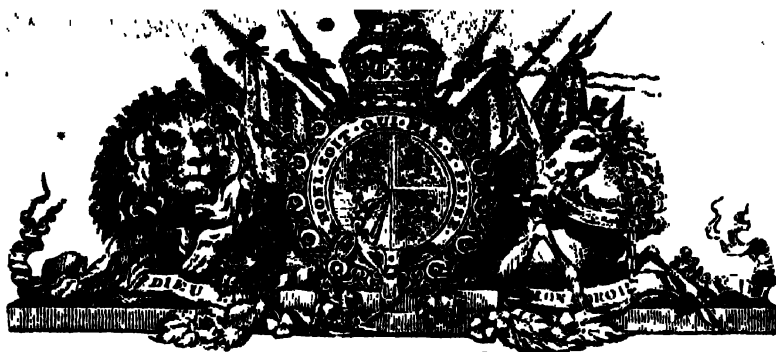
(*b*) to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council the whole, or any part which may be specified in the order, of the accommodation available on such steamer, and to employ the the same for the carriage of such persons, animals or things as may be specified in the order ; and

(c) to undertake or permit to be undertaken such structural additions or alterations on board such steamer as may be necessary to fit the same for the safe carriage of any persons, animals or things in respect of whom or of which an order has been made under clause (b).

(2) Where any order has been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) in respect of any steamer, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such steamer such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith, as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of shipping affairs to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the master or other person in command or charge of any steamer disobeys or neglects to observe any directions given in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), such master or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2597M.—The 20th November 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9A (*2*) and 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Ben. Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is peased to direct that the following amendment be made in Notifications Nos. 1720M., 1721M., and 1722M., dated the 24th July 1915 (published at pages 198 and 204 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, namely :—

For the words, figures and letters " with effect from the 1st January 1916 " *substitute* the following :—

" with effect from the 1st April 1916."

No. 900San.—The 20th November 1915.—It is hereby notified that in modification of Government Notification No. 533T.—San., dated the 8th June 1912 (published at page 101, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th *idem*), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, to be *ex-officio* President of the Provincial Malaria Committee in Bengal, *vice* the Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bengal in the Municipal (Medical) Department.

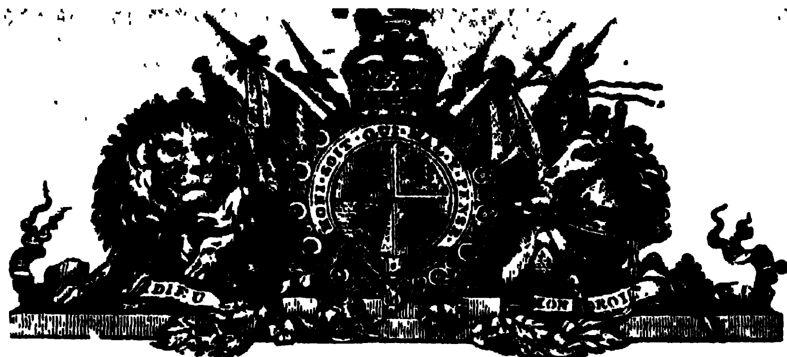
K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

Murshidabad.

No. 2599M.—The 20th November 1915.—In Government Notification No 524T.M., dated the 8th October 1915, published at page 315, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, appointing certain gentlemen, under sections 14 and 16 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to be Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, *for* " Mr. N. A. Williamson" *read* " The District Engineer, Murshidabad, *ex-officio*," *for* " Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen " *read* " Babu Jogesh Charan Sen " and *for* " Babu Kirananda Ghosh " *read* " Babu Kiranendu Ghosh."

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 30th October 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 28th October 1915.

No. 1679.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In the table subjoined to Schedule II for the entry "British India excepting Burma, Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India" in column 1, the following shall be substituted, namely—"British India excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India."

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 24th November 1915.

No. 356-C.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, KT., Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of his office as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the afternoon of the 19th November 1915, and took his seat in the Court on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1915.

POLICE.

The 22nd November 1915.

No. 290-C.—In modification of entry 15 (*c*) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties, shall cease to extend to K. Somayya a jumma Coorg.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd November 1915.

No. 2592-Est. A.—Mr. D. S. Fraser, I.C.S., Bengal, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 4th November 1915.

No. 2601-Est. A.—Mr. W. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., Bengal, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, with effect from the 3rd November 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th November 1915.

No. 38-P.—Camp.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that, in the case of officers who may be admitted to the Indian Army subsequent to the date of this Notification, the date from which they become subscribers to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund (the Regulations of which were published in the *Gazette of India* with this Department Notification No. 307-P.—Camp., dated the 24th February 1915), shall be that of their entry into the Indian Army as given in the *Gazette of India*, instead of the date of the *Gazette* announcing their admission to that Army. The first footnote to Article 1 of the Regulations in question will be modified accordingly.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 27th November 1915.

No. 424-W.—In pursuance of section 12 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 4 of the said Act shall apply to any payment, due to persons who have been repatriated, prohibited under the provisions of Notification No. 15956-W., dated the 16th October 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 26th November 1915.

Army Department Notification No 282, dated the 7th April 1911.
Army Department Notification No. 822, dated the 29th September 1911.

No. 1183.—With reference to the notifications quoted in the margin the promotion to his present rank of Major John Beresford Christian, published in Army Department Notification No. 559, dated the 27th June 1913, is antedated from the 27th June 1913 to the 27th December 1912.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPONTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

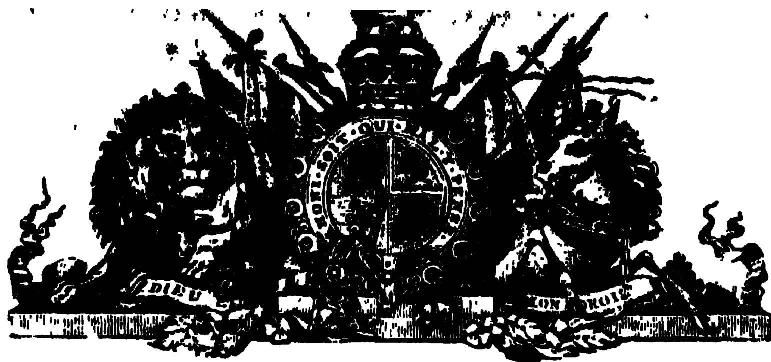
Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1196.—Captain William Douglas Bruce Watt to be Major, *vice* C. Alexander, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 13th August 1915.

Lieutenant Robert Ross Will to be Captain, *vice* W. D. B. Watt, promoted. Dated the 13th August 1915.

Second Lieutenant James Charles Hamilton Burns to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. R. Will, promoted. Dated the 13th August 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 2nd December, 1915.

No. 84.—In pursuance of the second proviso to Regulation X (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by the like Notification No. 46, dated the 20th August, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to extend, up to the 27th June, 1916, the term of office of those Additional Members, being officials nominated by him, whose term of office would, under the Regulations, but for this notification, expire before that date.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1915.

No. 329-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), as applied to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the

Foreign and Political Department, No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the like Notification No. 1444-I. B., of the same date, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In clause (*b*) for the words "German or Austrian nationality" the words "German, Austrian or Bulgarian nationality" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 4th December 1915.

No. 668-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL

The 3rd day of November 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914 that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section I of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts ;
Metal cylinders such as are used for containing compressed oxygen or hydrogen.

(2) That the exportation of "Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium," which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

(3) That the heading "Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Creosote and creosote oils (including blast furnace oil) except wood tar oil (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

(4) That the heading "Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, the heading "Cloth of all kinds manufactured of wool or hair (except khaki woollen cloth, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations)."

(5) That the heading "Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Fish of all kinds, whether cured, salted or fresh."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arrowroot.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 4th December 1915.

No. 681-W.—Whereas, by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, dated 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation dated the 5th November 1914 and by the Proclamation dated 16th October 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt, or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies), or in the territories of the King of the Bulgarians in this license and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

Whereas, by paragraph 1 of Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner

as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; and by paragraph 2 of the said Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by license granted by or on behalf of the Crown; and

Whereas, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor General:

Now, therefore, I, Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, hereby authorize all British subjects residing, being, or carrying on business in British India, to trade or carry on business with the persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Persia who are named in the schedule hereto attached, and with such other persons or bodies of persons so resident as may hereafter be declared by a notification of the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be well disposed towards the British Government.

2. This license may be cited as the Trading License (Persia), 1915.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

SCHEDULE.

Place.	Names.	Remarks.
Bushire ...	... Shaul Murad Hyem and Company.	
Mohammerah ...	... Hiskil Nikail.	
	Hiskiel Habboob	
	Shawool Dawood.	
	Uzair Mooshi.	
	Dawood Khabbazeh.	
	Hoogi Saleh.	
	Doodi Saleh.	
	Khazzuri Yusuf.	
	Uzair Abdullah.	
	Uzra Dabi.	
	Munashshi Saleh Anbarchi ...	Agent of Messrs. Sassoon.
	Maroodi Dawood	Sons of Hagooli and carrying on business as one Company.
	Hiskil Shameh	
	Hagooli Rabi	
	Dawood Hiskil	
	Uzra Rabi	

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1915.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the British Army in France:—

General Headquarters,
British Army in France,
15th October 1915.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the operations of the Forces under my command since the date of those described in my last despatch dated 15th June 1915.

1. Those of the greatest importance took place during the last days of the period under report. Nevertheless, the Army under my command was constantly engaged throughout the whole time in enterprises which, although not securing the same important results, have yet had considerable influence on the course of events.

2. On 2nd June the enemy made a final offensive in the Ypres salient with the object of gaining our trenches and position at Hooge. The attack was most determined and was preceded by a severe bombardment. A gallant defence was made by troops of the 3rd Cavalry Division and 1st Indian Cavalry Division, and our position was maintained throughout.

During the first weeks of June the front of the Second Army was extended to the north as far as the village of Boesinghe.

3. After the conclusion of the Battle of Festubert the troops of the First Army were engaged in several minor operations.

By an attack delivered on the evening of 15th June after a prolonged bombardment the 1st Canadian Brigade obtained possession of the German front line trenches north-east of Givenchy, but were unable to retain them owing to their flanks being too much exposed.

4. On 16th June an attack was carried out by the [illegible] Corps on the Bellewaarde Ridge, east of Ypres.

The enemy's front line was captured, many of his dead and wounded being found in the trenches.

The troops, pressing forward, gained ground as far east as the Bellewaarde Lake, but found themselves unable to maintain this advanced position. They were, however, successful in securing and consolidating the ground won during the first part of the attack, on a front of a thousand yards, including the advanced portion of the enemy's salient north of the Ypres-Menin Road.

During this action the fire of the artillery was most effective, the prisoners testifying to its destructiveness and accuracy. It also prevented the delivery of counter-attacks, which were paralysed at the outset.

Over two hundred prisoners were taken, besides some machine guns, trench material and gas apparatus.

Holding attacks by the neighbouring 2nd and 6th Corps were successful in helping the main attack, whilst the 36th French Corps co-operated very usefully with artillery fire on Pilkem.

Near Hill 60 the 15th Infantry Brigade made four bombing attacks, gaining and occupying about fifty yards of trench.

On 6th July a small attack was made by the 11th Infantry Brigade on a German salient between Boesinghe and Ypres, which resulted in the capture of a frontage of about 500 yards of trench and a number of prisoners.

In the course of this operation it was necessary to move a gun of the 135th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, into the front line to destroy an enemy sap-head. To reach its position the gun had to be taken over a high canal embankment, rafted over the canal under fire, pulled up a bank with a slope of nearly 45 degrees, and then dragged over three trenches and a sky line to its position seventy yards from the German lines. This was carried out without loss.

This incident is of minor importance in itself, but I quote it as an example of the daily difficulties which officers and men in the trenches are constantly called upon to overcome, and of the spirit of initiative and resource which is so marked a feature amongst them.

From the 10th to the 12th July the enemy made attempts, after heavy shelling, to recapture the lost portion of their line; but our artillery, assisted by that of the French on our left, prevented any serious assault from being delivered. Minor attacks were constant, but were easily repulsed by the garrison of our trenches.

On 19th July an enemy's redoubt at the western end of the Hooge defences was successfully mined and destroyed, and a small portion of the enemy's trenches was captured.

5. Since my last despatch a new device has been adopted by the enemy for driving burning liquid into our trenches with a strong jet.

Thus supported, an attack was made on the trenches of the Second Army at Hooge, on the Menin Road, early on 30th July. Most of the infantry occupying these trenches were driven back, but their retirement was due far more to the surprise and temporary confusion caused by the burning liquid than to the actual damage inflicted.

Gallant endeavours were made by repeated counter-attacks to recapture the lost section of trenches. These, however, proving unsuccessful and costly, a new line of trenches was consolidated a short distance further back.

Attacks made by the enemy at the same time west of Bellewaarde Lake were repulsed.

On 9th August these losses were brilliantly regained, owing to a successful attack carried out by the 6th Division. This attack was very well executed and resulted in the recapture, with small casualties, not only of the whole of the lost trenches, but, in addition, of four hundred yards of German trench north of the Menin Road.

At the end of this engagement it was estimated that between four and five hundred German dead were lying on the battlefield.

Valuable help was rendered by two batteries of French artillery lent by General Hely d'Oissel, commanding 36th French Corps.

6. From the conclusion of the abovementioned operations until the last week in September there was relative quiet along the whole of the British line, except at those points where the normal conditions of existence comprised occasional shelling or constant mine and bomb warfare. In these trying forms of encounter all ranks have constantly shown the greatest enterprise and courage, and have consistently maintained the upper hand.

The close accord and co-operation which has always existed between the Commander-in-Chief of our Allies and myself has been maintained, and I have had constant meetings with General Joffre, who has kept me informed of his views and intentions, and explained the successive methods by which he hopes to attain his ultimate object.

After full discussion of the military situation a decision was arrived at for joint action, in which I acquiesced.

It was arranged that we should make a combined attack from certain points of the Allied line during the last week in September.

The reinforcements I have received enabled me to comply with several requests which General Joffre has made that I should take over additional portions of the French line.

7. In fulfilment of the rôle assigned to it in these operations the Army under my command attacked the enemy on the morning of the 25th September.

The main attack was delivered by the 1st and 4th Corps between the La Bassée Canal on the north and a point of the enemy's line opposite the village of Grenay on the south.

At the same time a secondary attack, designed with the object of distracting the enemy's attention and holding his troops to their ground, was made by the 5th Corps on Bellewaarde Farm, situated to the east of Ypres. Subsidiary attacks with similar objects were delivered by the 3rd and Indian Corps north of the La Bassée Canal and along the whole front of the Second Army.

The object of the secondary attack by the 5th Corps was most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained on that front, but we have reason to belive that reserves were hurried toward that point of the line.

The attack was made at daybreak by the 3rd and 14th Divisions, and at first the greater part of the enemy's front line was taken; but, owing to the powerful artillery fire concentrated against them, the troops were unable to retain the ground, and had to return to their original trenches toward nightfall. The 5th Corps succeeded, however, in capturing two officers and 138 other prisoners.

Similar demonstrations with equally good results were made along the whole front of the Second Army.

With the same object in view, those units of the First Army occupying the line north of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal were detailed to carry out some minor operations.

Portions of the 1st Corps assaulted the enemy's trenches at Givenchy. The Indian Corps attacked the Moulin du Piètre; while the 3rd Corps was directed against the trenches at Le Bridoux.

These attacks started at daybreak and were at first successful all along the line. Later in the day the enemy brought up strong reserves, and after hard fighting and variable fortunes the troops engaged in this part of the line reoccupied their original trenches at nightfall. They succeeded

admirably, however, in fulfilling the rôle allotted to them, and in holding large numbers of the enemy away from the main attack.

The 8th Division of the 3rd Corps and the Meerut Division of the Indian Corps were principally engaged in this part of the line.

On the front of the Third Army subsidiary operations of a similar nature were successfully carried out.

The Wing of the Royal Flying Corps attached to this Army performed valuable work by undertaking distant flights behind the enemy's lines and by successfully blowing up railways, wrecking trains and damaging stations on his line of communication by means of bomb attacks.

Valuable assistance was rendered by Vice-Admiral Bacon and a squadron of His Majesty's ships operating off Zeebrugge and Ostend.

8. The general plan of the main attack on the 25th September was as follows:—

In co-operation with an offensive movement by the 10th French Army on our right, the 1st and 4th Corps were to attack the enemy from a point opposite the little mining village of Grenay on the south to the La Bassée Canal on the north. The Vermelles-Hulluch Road was to be the dividing line between the two Corps, the 4th Corps delivering the right attack, the 1st Corps the left.

In view of the great length of line along which the British troops were operating it was necessary to keep a strong reserve in my own hand. The 11th Corps, consisting of the Guards, the 21st and the 24th Divisions, were detailed for this purpose.

This reserve was the more necessary owing to the fact that the 10th French Army had to postpone its attack until one o'clock in the day; and, further, that the Corps operating on the French left had to be directed in a more or less south-easterly direction, involving, in case of our success, a considerable gap in our line.

To ensure, however, the speedy and effective support to the 1st and 4th Corps in the case of their success, their 21st and 24th Divisions passed the night of the 24th-25th on the line Beuvry (to the east of Bethune)-Noeux les Mines. The Guards Division was in the neighbourhood of Lillers on the same night.

I also directed the General Officer Commanding Second Army to draw the 28th Division back to Bailleul and to hold it in readiness to meet unexpected eventualities.

The British Cavalry Corps, less 3rd Cavalry Division, under General Fanshawe, was posted in the neighbourhood of St. Pol and Bailleul les Pernes; and the Indian Cavalry Corps, under General Rimington, at Doullens; both in readiness to co-operate with the French Cavalry in exploiting any success which might be attained by the combined French and British Forces. Plans for effective co-operation were fully arranged between the Cavalry Commanders of both Armies.

The 3rd Cavalry Division, less one brigade, was assigned to the General Officer Commanding First Army as a reserve, and moved into the area of the 4th Corps on the 21st and 22nd September.

9. Opposite the front of the main line of attack the distance between the enemy's trenches and our own varied from about 100 to 500 yards.

The country over which the advance took place is open and overgrown with long grass and self-sown crops.

From the canal southward our trenches and those of the enemy ran, roughly, parallel up an almost imperceptible rise to the south-west.

From the Vermelles-Hulluch Road southward the advantage of height is on the enemy's side as far as the Bethune-Lens Road. There the two lines of trenches cross a spur in which the rise culminates, and thence the command lies on the side of the British trenches.

Due east of the intersection of spur and trenches, and a short mile away, stands Loos. Less than a mile further south-east is Hill 70, which is the summit of the gentle rise in the ground.

Other notable tactical points in our front were:—

"*Fosse 8*" (a thousand yards south of Auchy), which is a coal mine with a high and strongly defended slag heap.

"*The Hohenzollern Redoubt.*"—A strong work thrust out nearly five hundred yards in front of the German lines and close to our own. It is connected with their front line by three communication trenches abutting into the defences of Fosse 8.

Cité St. Elie.—A strongly defended mining village lying fifteen hundred yards south of Haisnes.

"*The Quarries*."—Lying half way to the German trenches west of Cité St. Elie.

Hulluch.—A village strung out along a small stream, lying less than half a mile south-east of Cité St. Elie and 3,000 yards north-east of Loos.

Half a mile north of Hill 70 is "*Puits 14 bis*," another coal mine, possessing great possibilities for defence when taken in conjunction with a strong redoubt situated on the north-east side of Hill 70.

10. The attacks of the 1st and 4th Corps were delivered at 6-30 A.M. and were successful all along the line, except just south of the La Bassée Canal.

The enemy met the advance by wild infantry fire of slight intensity, but his artillery fire was accurate and caused considerable casualties.

The 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps rapidly swung its left forward and occupied the southern outskirts of Loos and a big double slag heap opposite Grenay, known as the Double Crassier. Thence it pushed on, and, by taking possession of the cemetery, the enclosures and chalk pits south of Loos, succeeded in forming a strong defensive flank.

This London Territorial Division acquitted itself most creditably. It was skilfully led and the troops carried out their task with great energy and determination. They contributed largely to our success in this part of the field.

On the left of the 47th Division a Scottish Division of the New Armies (15th Division) assaulted Loos, Hill 70 and Fosse 11 bis.

The attack was admirably delivered, and in a little more than an hour parts of the division occupied Loos and its northern outskirts, Puits 14 bis and Hill 70, whilst some units had pushed on as far as Cité St. Auguste, a mile east of Hill 70

The 15th Division carried out its advance with the greatest vigour, in spite of its left flank being exposed, owing to the 1st Division on its left having been checked.

About 1 P.M. the enemy brought up strong reserves, and the advanced portions of the division at Fosse 14 bis and on the far side of Hill 70 were driven in. We had, however, secured the very substantial gain of Loos and the western portion of Hill 70.

11. At 9-30 A.M. I placed the 21st and 24th Divisions at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding First Army, who at once ordered the General Officer commanding the 11th Corps to move them up in support of the attacking troops.

Between 11 A.M. and 12 noon the central brigades of these divisions filed past me at Bethune and Noeux les Mines respectively. At 11-30 A.M. the heads of both divisions were within three miles of our original trench line.

As the success of the 47th Division on the right of the 4th Corps caused me less apprehension of a gap in our line near that point, I ordered the Guards Division up to Noeux les Mines, and the 28th Division to move in a southerly direction from Bailleul.

12. The 1st Division, attacking on the left of the 15th, was unable at first to make any headway with its right brigade.

The brigade on its left (the 1st) was, however, able to get forward and penetrated into the outskirts of the village of Hulluch, capturing some gun positions on the way.

The determined advance of this brigade, with its right flank dangerously exposed, was most praiseworthy, and, combined with the action of divisional reserves, was instrumental in causing the surrender of a German detachment some 500 strong which was holding up the advance of the right brigade in the front system of trenches.

The inability of the right of this division to get forward had, however, caused sufficient delay to enable the enemy to collect local reserves behind the strong second line.

The arrangements, the planning and execution of the attack, and the conduct of the troops of the 4th Corps were most efficient and praiseworthy.

13. In the attack of the 1st Corps the 7th Division was directed on the Quarries. The 9th Division was to capture the Hohenzollern Redoubt and then to push on to Fosse 8.

The assault of the 7th Division succeeded at once, and in a very short time they had reached the western edge of the Quarries, Cité St. Elie and

even the village of Haisnes, the tendency of the action having been to draw the troops northward.

On the right of the 9th Division the 26th Brigade secured Fosse 8 after heavy fighting and the 28th Brigade captured the front line of the German trenches east of Vermelles railway. At the latter point the fighting was extremely severe; and this brigade, suffering considerable losses, was driven back to its own trenches.

At nightfall, after a heavy day's fighting and numerous German counter-attacks, the line was, roughly, as follows:—

From the Double Crassier, south of Loos, by the western part of Hill 70, to the western exit of Hulluch; thence by the Quarries and western end of Cité St. Elie, east of Fosse 8, back to our original line.

Throughout the length of the line heavy fighting was in progress, and our hold on Fosse 8, backed as it is by the strong defences and guns of Auchy was distinctly precarious.

Heavy rain fell throughout the day, which was very detrimental to efficient observation of fire and reconnaissance by aircraft.

In the course of the night 25th-26th September the enemy delivered a series of heavy counter-attacks along most of our new front. The majority of these were repulsed with heavy loss; but in parts of the line, notably near the Quarries, our troops were driven back a certain distance.

At 6 P.M. the Guards Division arrived at Noeux les Mines, and on the morning of the 26th I placed them at the disposal of the General Officer commanding First Army.

14. The situation at the Quarries, described above, was readjusted by an attack of the 7th Division on the afternoon of September 26th; and on that evening very heavy attacks delivered by the enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

On the 4th Corps front attacks on Hulluch and on the redoubt on the east side of Hill 70 were put in operation, but were anticipated by the enemy organising a very strong offensive from that direction. These attacks drove in the advanced troops of the 21st and 24th Divisions, which were then moving forward to attack.

Reports regarding this portion of the action are very conflicting, and it is not possible to form an entirely just appreciation of what occurred in this part of the field.

At nightfall there was no change up to Hill 70, except for a small gain of ground south of Loos. From Hill 70 the line bent sharply back to the north-west as far as Loos-La Bassée Road, which it followed for a thousand yards, bearing thence north-eastward to near the west end of Hulluch. Thence northward it was the same as it had been on the previous night.

The night of September 26th-27th was as disturbed as the previous night, for many further counter-attacks were made and constant pressure was maintained by the enemy.

A dismounted cavalry brigade was thrown into Loos to form a garrison.

On this day I placed the 28th Division at the disposal of the General Officer commanding First Army.

I regret to say that Major-General Sir Thompson Capper, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., commanding 7th Division, was severely wounded on the 26th, and died on the morning of the 27th. He was a most distinguished and capable leader, and his loss will be severely felt.

15. Soon after dawn on the 27th it became apparent that the brigade holding Fosse 8 was unable to maintain its position, and eventually it was slowly forced back until at length our front at this point coincided with the eastern portion of the Hohenzollern Redoubt

I regret to say that during this operation Major-General G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., commanding the 9th Division, was killed whilst most gallantly endeavouring to secure the ground which had been won.

In the afternoon of this day the Guards Division, which had taken over part of the line to the north of the 4th Corps, almost restored our former line, bringing it up parallel to and slightly west of the Lens-La Bassée Road.

This Division made a very brilliant and successful attack on Hill 70 in the afternoon. They drove the Germans off the top of the hill, but could not take the redoubt, which is on the north-east slopes below the crest. They also took the Chalk Pit which lies north of Puits 14, and all the

adjacent woods, but were unable to maintain themselves in the Puits itself, which was most effectively commanded by well-posted machine-guns.

The 47th Division on the right of the Guards captured a wood further to the south and repulsed a severe hostile counter attack.

The 28th was passed in consolidating the ground gained and in making a certain number of internal moves of divisions, in order to give the troops rest and to enable those units whose casualties had been heavy to refill their ranks with reinforcements.

The 47th Division made a little more ground to the south, capturing one field gun and a few machine-guns.

On the evening of this day the situation remained practically unchanged.

16. The line occupied by the troops of the First Army south of the canal became now very much extended by the salient with which it indented the enemy's line.

The French 10th Army had been very heavily opposed, and I considered that the advance they were able to make did not afford sufficient protection to my right flank.

On representation of this to General Joffre he was kind enough to ask the commander of the northern group of French Armies to render me assistance

General Foch met these demands in the same friendly spirit which he has always displayed throughout the course of the whole campaign, and expressed his readiness to give me all the support he could.

On the morning of the 28th we discussed the situation, and the General agreed to send the 9th French Corps to take over the ground occupied by us extending from the French left up to and including that portion of Hill 70 which we were holding, and also the village of Loos.

This relief was commenced on the 30th September and completed on the two following nights.

17. During the 29th and 30th September and the first day of October fighting was almost continuous along the northern part of the new line, particularly about the Hohenzollern Redoubt and neighbouring trenches to which the enemy evidently attached great value. His attacks, however, invariably broke down with very heavy loss under the accurate fire of our infantry and artillery.

The Germans succeeded in gaining some ground in and about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but they paid heavily for it in the losses they suffered.

Our troops all along the front were busily engaged in consolidating and strengthening the ground won, and the efficient and thorough manner in which this work was carried out reflects the greatest credit upon all ranks. Every precaution was made to deal with the counter-attack which was inevitable

During these operations the weather has been most unfavourable, and the troops have had to fight in rain and mud and often in darkness. Even these adverse circumstances have in no way affected the magnificent spirit continually displayed alike by officers and men. In the Casualty Clearing and Dressing Stations, of which I visited a great number during the course of the action, I found nothing but the most cheery optimism among the wounded

I have to deplore the loss of a third most valuable and distinguished General of Division during these operations.

On the afternoon of 2nd October Major-General F. D. V. Wing, C.B., Commanding the 12th Division, was killed.

18. On the afternoon of 8th October our expectations in regard to a counter-attack were fulfilled. The enemy directed a violent and intense attack all along the line from Fosse 8 on the north to the right of the French 9th Corps on the south. The attack was delivered by some twenty-eight battalions in first line, with larger forces in support, and was prepared by a very heavy bombardment from all parts of the enemy's front.

At all parts of the line except two the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority that they left some eight to nine thousand dead lying on the battlefield in front of the British and French trenches.

On the right the attack succeeded in making a small and unimportant lodgment on the Double Crassier held by the French; whilst on the left the trench held by troops of the Guards Division to the north-east of the

Hohenzollern Redoubt was temporarily captured. The latter was, however, speedily retaken, and at midnight on the 9th October the line held by the First Army was identically the same as that held before the enemy's attack started.

The main enemy attacks on the front held by our troops had been against the 1st Division in the neighbourhood of the Chalk Pit and the Guards Division in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed, and the enemy lost heavily from machine-gun and artillery fire.

From subsequent information it transpired that the German attack was made by about twelve battalions against the line Loos-Chalk Pit, and that a subsidiary attack by six to eight battalions was made from the direction of the Hohenzollern Redoubt against the Guards Division.

Some eight or ten German battalions were directed against the French 9th Corps.

19. The position assaulted and carried with so much brilliancy and dash by the 1st and 4th Corps on 25th September was an exceptionally strong one. It extended along a distance of some 6,500 yards. It consisted of a double line, which included works of considerable strength, and was a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters. Some of the dug-outs and shelters formed veritable caves thirty feet below the ground, with almost impenetrable head cover. The enemy had expended months of labour upon perfecting these defences.

The total number of prisoners captured during these operations amounted to 57 officers and 3,000 other ranks. Material which fell into our hands included 26 field-guns, 40 machine-guns and 3 minenwerfer.

I deeply regret the heavy casualties which were incurred in this battle, but in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defence of the enemy and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded is relatively very large indeed.

20. Since the date of my last despatch the Army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of Field Artillery. In addition, numerous batteries of heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field has tested the capacity of the Artillery as a whole to expand to meet the requirements of the Army, and to maintain the high level of efficiency that has characterised this arm throughout the campaign. Our enemy may have hoped, not perhaps without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient Artillery to provide for the very large expansion of the Army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know that they have not been justified by the result.

The efficiency of the Artillery of the New Armies has exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the Territorial Artillery.

The necessity to denude the old batteries of Regular Horse and Field Artillery of officers and non-commissioned officers, in order to provide for the expansion referred to, has not in any way impaired their efficiency and they continue to set an example to all by their high standard and devotion to duty.

I must give a special word of praise to the officers and rank and file of the Royal Garrison Artillery for the admirable way in which they have accustomed themselves to the conditions of active service in the field, to which for the most part they were unaccustomed, and for the manner in which they have applied their general knowledge of gunnery to the special problems arising in trench warfare. The excellence of their training and the accuracy of their shooting have, I feel sure, made a marked impression on the enemy.

21. The work of the Artillery during the daily life in the trenches calls for increasing vigilance and the maintenance of an intricate system of communications in a thorough state of efficiency, in order that the guns may be ever ready to render assistance to the Infantry when necessity arises. A high standard of initiative is also required in order to maintain the moral ascendancy over the enemy, by impeding his working parties, destroying his works and keeping his artillery fire under control.

To the many calls upon them the artillery has responded in a manner that is altogether admirable.

In the severe offensive actions that have taken place it is not too much to say that the first element of success has been the artillery preparation of the attack. Only when this preparation has been thorough have our attacks succeeded. It is impossible to convey in a despatch an adequate impression of the amount of care and labour involved in the minute and exact preparations that are the necessary preliminaries of a bombardment preparatory to an attack in a modern battle.

The immense number of guns that it is necessary to concentrate, the amount of ammunition to be supplied to them, and the diversity of the tasks to be carried out, demand a very high order of skill in organization and technical professional knowledge.

22. The successful attacks at Hooge on 9th August and of the First Army on 25th September show that our Artillery officers possess the necessary talents and the rank and file the necessary skill and endurance to ensure success in operations of this character.

Moreover, the repulse of the enemy's attack on 8th October in the neighbourhood of [illegible] and Hulluch with such heavy losses shows the capacity of the Artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice for the defence of the front.

I cannot close these remarks on the Artillery without expressing my admiration for the work of the observing officers and the men who work with them. Carrying out their duties as they do, in close proximity to the front line in observing stations that are the special mark of the enemy's guns, they are constantly exposed to fire, and are compelled to carry on their work, involving the use of delicate instruments and the making of nice calculations, in circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger. That they have never failed in their duties, and that they have suffered very heavy casualties in performing them, are to their lasting credit and honour.

The work of the Artillery in co-operation with the Royal Flying Corps continues to make most satisfactory progress, and has been most highly creditable to all concerned.

The new weapons that have been placed in the field during the period under review have more than fulfilled expectations and the enemy must be well aware of their accuracy and general efficiency.

23. I have on previous occasions called your Lordship's attention to the admirable work of the Corps of the Royal Engineers.

This work covers a very wide field, demanding a high standard of technical knowledge and skill, as well as unflagging energy; and throughout the supreme test of war these qualities have never been found wanting, thus reflecting the greatest credit on the organisation of the Corps as a whole, and on the training of the officers and men individually.

The spirit which is imbued in all ranks from the base ports to the front trenches and beyond is the same.

No matter where or how the personnel of the Corps has been employed, devotion to duty and energy have been ever present.

In this despatch I wish particularly to draw attention to the work of the Field Units and Army Troops Companies, which must almost invariably be performed under the most trying circumstances by night as well as by day. Demanding qualities of whole-hearted courage and self-sacrifice, combined with sound judgment and instant action, the work of officers, non-commissioned officers and men has been beyond all praise.

The necessity for skilled labour at the front has been so continuous that Royal Engineer units have frequently been forced to forego those periods of rest which at times it has been possible to grant to other troops; but, in spite of this, they have responded loyally to every call on their services.

Notwithstanding the heavy casualties sustained by all ranks, the esprit de corps of the Royal Engineers is such that the new material is at once animated by the same ideals, and the same devotion to duty is maintained.

24. I desire to call your Lordship's attention to the splendid work carried out by the Tunnelling Companies. These companies, officered largely by mining engineers, and manned by professional miners, have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the dangerous work of offensive and defensive mining, a task ever accompanied by great and unseen dangers.

It is impossible within the limits of a despatch to give any just idea of the work of these units, but it will be found, when their history comes to be

written, that it will present a story of danger, of heroism, and of difficulties surmounted, worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers, under whose general direction their work is carried out.

25. Owing to the repeated use by the enemy of asphyxiating gases in their attacks on our positions, I have been compelled to resort to similar methods; and a detachment was organized for this purpose which took part in the operations commencing on the 25th September for the first time.

Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals, our gas attack met with marked success, and produced a demoralising effect in some of the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in the captured trenches.

The men who undertook this work carried out their unfamiliar duties during a heavy bombardment with conspicuous gallantry and coolness; and I feel confident in their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare.

26. I would again call your Lordship's attention to the work of the Royal Flying Corps.

Throughout the summer notwithstanding much unfavourable weather, the work of co-operating with the Artillery, photographing the positions of the enemy, bombing their communications and reconnoitring far over hostile territory has gone on unceasingly.

The volume of work performed steadily increases; the amount of flying has been more than doubled during this period. There have been more than 240 combats in the air, and in nearly every case our pilots have had to seek the enemy behind his own lines, where he is assisted by the fire of his movable anti-aircraft guns; and in spite of this they have succeeded in bringing down four of the German machines behind our trenches and at least twelve in the enemy's lines, and many more have been seen to dive to earth in a damaged condition or to have retired from the fight. On one occasion an officer of the Royal Flying Corps engaged four enemy machines and drove them off, proceeding on his reconnaissance. On another occasion two officers engaged six hostile machines and disabled at least one of them.

Artillery observation and photography are two of the most trying tasks the Royal Flying Corps is called upon to perform, as our airmen must remain for long periods within easy range of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns.

The work of observation for the guns from aeroplanes has now become an important factor in artillery fire, and the personnel of the two arms work in the closest co-operation.

As evidence of the dangers our flying officers are called upon to face I may state that on one occasion a machine was hit in no fewer than 300 places soon after crossing the enemy's lines, and yet the officer successfully carried out his mission.

The Royal Flying Corps has on several occasions carried out a continuous bombing of the enemy's communications, descending to 500 feet and under in order to hit moving trains on the railway. This has in some cases been kept up day after day; and during the operations at the end of September, in the space of five days, nearly six tons of explosives were dropped on moving trains and are known to have practically wrecked five, some containing troops, and to have damaged the main railway line in many different places.

For the valuable work carried out by the Royal Flying Corps I am greatly indebted to their commander, Brigadier-General H. M. Trenchard, C. B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

27. Throughout the campaign the financial requirements of the Army have been successfully met by the Army Pay Department. The troops have been paid, and all claims against the Army discharged, with unbroken regularity, and the difficulties inseparable from a foreign banking system and a strange currency have been overcome.

The work of the department has been greatly assisted by the Bank of France, the administration of which has spared no effort to help.

28. While the circumstances of this campaign have brought no exceptional strain on horses, great credit is due to all concerned for the excellent arrangements in the Remount Depôts and Veterinary Hospitals.

29. I am pleased to be able once more to report very favourably on the divisions of the New Armies which have arrived in this country since the date of my last report.

It is evident that great trouble and much hard work have been expended on these units during their training at home, and it is found that they have

received such sound teaching that a short period of instruction in trench life under fire soon enables them to take their places with credit beside their acclimatised comrades of the older formation.

30. The Territorial Force units have continued to merit the favourable remarks I have made on them in previous despatches, and have taken a prominent part in many of the active operations in which the Army has been engaged.

31. A new Division has been sent from Canada and has joined the Army in the field. The material of which it is composed is excellent; and this Division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well in face of the enemy as the 1st Canadian Division has always done.

32. During the period under report I have been very glad once more to receive the Prime Minister at my Headquarters, as well as the Secretary of State for War.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada also came to France for a few days and visited the troops of the Canadian Contingent.

The Chief Rabbi paid a short visit to the front and interested himself in the members of the large Jewish community now serving with the Army in the Field.

33. I cannot conclude the account of these operations without expressing the deep admiration felt by all ranks of the Army under my command for the splendid part taken by our French Allies in the battle which opened on 25th September. Fortified positions of immense strength, upon which months of skill and labour had been expended, and which extended for many miles, were stormed and captured by our French comrades with a bravery and determination which went far to instil hope and spirit into the Allied Forces.

The large captures of men and material which fell into their hands testified to the completeness of their victory.

The close co-operation between the two Armies of the Allied Powers, which has been so marked a feature throughout the whole campaign, has been as prominent as ever in the work of the last three weeks.

I have already referred to the cordial and willing help rendered by General Foch in the support of the 9th French Corps, and I have also once again to express my deep indebtedness to General d'Urbal commanding the 10th French Army, operating on my right: and to General Hely d'Oissel, commanding the French Forces in the North

34. The part taken by the troops of His Majsety the King of the Belgians was very effective in holding the enemy in front of them to his positions.

35. I have many names to bring to your Lordship's notice for valuable, gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH,

Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in France.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1217.—Second Lieutenant Francis Joseph Robins to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th November 1915.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1219.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Murray, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 12th October 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1224.—Second Lieutenant James Vincent Bennett Raikes Bromage to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Guido George Robertson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Galiston Marcar Gregory to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1225.—Lieutenant Richard Bury Ramsbotham to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th November 1915.

George Arthur Evans to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 8th November 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1228.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910, XV of 1910, and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st of March 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for section 68 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, the following section, being an adaptation of sections 109, 110 and 188 (s) of the Punjab Municipalities Act, 1911, Punjab Act III of 1911, shall be substituted, namely :—

"68(1). The cantonment authority shall make rules to provide for the registration of all dogs kept within cantonment limits.

Registration and control of dogs.

(2) Such rules shall provide amongst other matters—

(*a*) that in the case of dogs kept in the lines of military units, the registration shall be carried out by the officers commanding the units;

(*b*) that every registered dog shall wear a collar to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the registration authority;

(*c*) that any dog not registered and wearing such token shall, if found in any public place, be detained at a place set apart for the purpose; and

(*d*) that a fee shall be charged for such detention, and that any such dog shall be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, unless it be claimed within one week and the fee be paid.

(3) The cantonment authority may—

(*a*) destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as the authority may direct, any dog or other animal suffering, or reasonably suspected to be suffering, from rabies or bitten by any dog or other animal so suffering or suspected;

(*b*) appoint by public notice certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs may be destroyed, and destroy or cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(4) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog or other animal destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

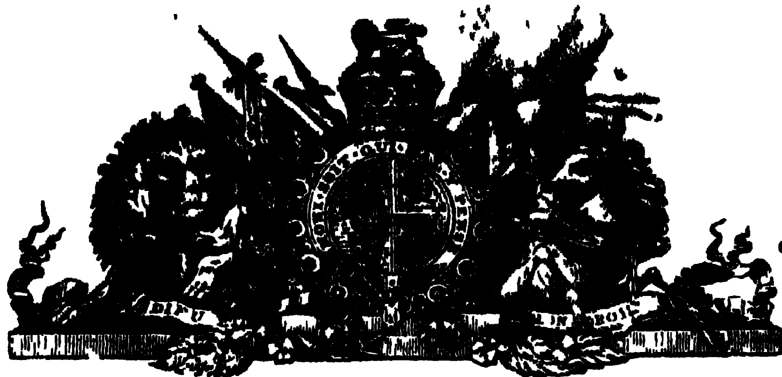
(5) Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large in any street without a muzzle of such pattern as may be prescribed by the cantonment authority and a chain-lead,

(*a*) if such dog is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, or

(*b*) if the cantonment authority has by public notice during the prevalence of rabies directed that dogs shall not be at large without muzzles and chain-leads,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 20."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th December 1915.

No. 85.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Evan Ebenezer Biss of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

The 9th December 1915.

No. 86.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915.

Definitions

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*i*) "The Act" means the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(*ii*) "Competent Military authority" means the Commander-in-Chief in India, the General Officer Commanding an Army, a Division, a Divisional Area, a Brigade, or any British Commissioned Officer in independent command of a corps or detachment of His Majesty's Forces.

(*iii*) "Defended harbour" means any area declared by a notification in this behalf of the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be a defended harbour for the purpose of these rules.

3. Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that such person—

Powers to deal with suspects

(a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order;

(b) shall reside or remain in any area in British India so specified;

(c) shall conduct himself in such manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order:

Provided that a Local Government shall not make an order under clause (b) of this rule specifying an area outside the Province without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

4. An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Service of orders under rule 3

5. Whoever being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 knowingly disobeys any direction in such order shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for breach of order under rule 3

6. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3 shall, if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Local Government,—

Power of photographing, etc persons against whom orders under rule 3 have been made

(a) permit himself to be photographed;

(b) allow his finger impressions to be taken;

(c) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature;

(d) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any direction given in accordance with the provisions of this rule, he shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

7. The power to issue search-warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be deemed to include a power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate mentioned in that section, has reason to believe that an offence under the foregoing rules or any offence prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India has been, is being, or is about to be, committed, and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, and the provisions of the said Code, so far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this rule and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

Powers of search

8. (1) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority and any person duly authorised by him by order in writing where, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of British India, it is necessary so to do:—

Power to take possession of land, etc

(a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and defences therefrom;

(b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, whether moveable or immoveable, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sour[illegible]s of water-supply;

(c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;

(d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed or any property of any kind to be move[illegible] from one place to another, or to be destroyed; and

(e) to do any other act involving interference [illegible]ith private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

(2) The Chief Presidency Magistrate in a Presidency town and the District Magistrate elsewhere may, on the application of any person who has suffered loss by the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), award to such person such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and su[illegible] award shall be final.

Right of access to land, etc.

9. The competent military authority and any pe[illegible]uthorised by [illegible] by order in writing shall have right of access to any land or buildings, or other property whatsoever, and may also by order provide for the temporary suspension of rights of way over such land, buildings or other property.

Power to close roads.

10. The competent military authority m[illegible] by order, i[illegible]nsiders it necessary so to do for the purpos[illegible] of any military operation or work of defence o[illegible] other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed [illegible]ecessary for the purposes of the Act to afford military protection, close or div[illegible]t any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that, where any such road or pathway is so closed or diverted, the competent military authority shall—

(1) give notice in writing to the public or local authority (if any) in whose charge such road or pathway is;

(2) publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and, where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction, cause lights sufficient for the warning of pa[illegible]senger[illegible] to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up; and

(3) restore any such road or pathway to its original use [illegible]nd condition as soon as the military necessities of the case [illegible] be done.

Power to require information as to goods, etc.

11. Where a competent military authority so orders, all persons residing or owning or occupying land, houses or other premise[illegible] in such area as may be specified in the or[illegible] [illegible]r such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within [illegible]h time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area, on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and qu[illegible]ntity, and the place in which they are severally situated, and giving any other details that may reasonably be required. If any person attempts to evade this rule by destroying, removing, transferring or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this rule relates, he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Power to prohibit or limit access to public buildings, public places, etc.

12. The Local Government, or any authority not below the rank of a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, or a competent military authority may, by order in writing, prohibit or limit, in such way as [illegible] thinks fit, access to any building or place in the possession or under the control of Government or of any local authority, or to any building or place in the occupation, whether per[illegible]nent or otherwise, of His Majesty's naval or military forces or of any police force or to any public place in the vicinity of any such building or place.

Navigation in territorial waters and rivers and channels connected therewith

13. (*1*) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, the competent military authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may make regulations as to the navigation and mooring of vessels in the territorial waters adjacent to British India and in rivers or channels connected therewith, and may by such regulations prohibit any vessel or class of vessels from entering any such waters, rivers or channels which such authority may consider it necessary to keep clear of vessels or of vessels of that class in the interests of the public safety or the defence of British India.

(*2*) If any person disobeys or neglects to observe any regulation made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (*1*), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Vessels to obey regulations and other orders

14. (*1*) Every vessel in the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in any river or channel connected therewith shall comply with any regulations made under rule 13, and shall obey any orders given by way of signal or otherwise by any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or by any person authorised by such officer in this behalf.

(*2*) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or orders, any such officer or person may use any and every means necessary to compel compliance.

(*3*) If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders the master or other person in command or in charge of the vessels shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Power of search, arrest and seizure

15. (*1*) In any area in which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force, any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or any person authorised in this behalf by such officer, may—

(*a*) stop and search any vessel found within the territorial waters adjacent to British India or in rivers or channels connected therewith;

(*b*) search any place which he has reason to believe has been, is, or is about to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India;

(*c*) seize anything which he has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, and

(*d*) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(*2*) Any officer or person exercising the powers conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(*3*) Any officer or person making an arrest or seizure under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and, pending the receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may detain in custody any person arrested or thing seized:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period exceeding one month.

(*4*) All articles seized under this rule shall be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

Power to control sailing of certain steamers and to take up accommodation therein

16. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the master or other person in command or charge of any British steamer to comply with all or any of the following directions:—

(*a*) to alter in any way specified in such order the date fixed for the sailing of such steamer, and to sail on such altered date;

(*b*) to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council the whole, or any part which may be specified in the order, of the

accommodation available on such steamer, and to employ the same for the carriage of such persons, animals or things as may be specified in the order; and

(c) to undertake or permit to be undertaken such structural additions or alterations on board such steamer as may be necessary to fit the same for the safe carriage of any persons, animals or things in respect of whom or of which an order has been made under clause (b).

(2) Where any order has been made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) in respect of any steamer, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such steamer such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith, as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of shipping affairs to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the master or other person in command or charge of any steamer disobeys or neglects to observe any directions given in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), such master or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

Prevention of conveyance of letters, etc., out of or into British India.

17. (1) Any person entering into or departing from British India, on being required to do so by any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf shall make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the officer any such letters or messages: and such officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person, or the person to whom the baggage belongs, is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

(2) The officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, shall transmit them to such authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct, and such authority may dispose as it thinks fit of such letters or messages.

Obstruction to, or disobedience of, authority acting under these rules.

18. No person shall—

(a) voluntarily obstruct, or offer any resistance to, or impede, or otherwise interfere with, or

(b) withhold any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of any of these rules from, or

(c) wilfully give false or misleading information to, or

(d) fail or neglect to comply with any order issued by,

any authority or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules.

Prohibition of photographing of naval and military works.

19. (1) No person shall, without the permission of the competent military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work in or in connection with a defended harbour, or with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and if any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be useful to the enemy he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, the expression 'harbour work' includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

20. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from British India, or receive or have in his possession for such transmittal or conveyance any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

Prohibition of non-postal communications with enemy

(a) any person, or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person, or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or

(b) any person or body of persons whose Sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in British India:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this rule if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

(2) This rule is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any provisions contained in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under that Act in respect of any transaction which is an offence under that Act.

21. No person shall send from British India, whether by post or otherwise, any document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or other treatment.

Prohibition of transmission of messages in secret writing

22. No person shall voluntarily impede, hamper, or obstruct the training of His Majesty's naval or military forces, or of the Imperial Service Troops.

Obstruction of training

23. No person shall dissuade or attempt to dissuade any person from entering the military or police service of His Majesty:

Dissuasion from enlistment

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to advice true in substance and given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given.

24. No person shall induce or attempt to induce any person in the service of His Majesty to disregard or fail in his duty as such servant.

Tampering with Government servants

25. (1) Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report—

Publication or circulation of statements or reports

(a) which is false and which he has no reasonable ground to believe to be true, with intent to cause or which is likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public; or

(b) with intent to jeopardise or which is likely to jeopardise the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or the success of the forces of any Power in alliance with His Majesty; or

(c) with intent to prejudice or which is likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers; or

(d) with intent to promote or which is likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects,

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine, or if it is proved that he did so with intent to assist the King's enemies, with death, transportation for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this rule save upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from the Governor General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

26. (1) Whoever is found trespassing on any railway, or loitering on, under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is so trespassing or loitering with

Trespassing on railway or loitering near bridge, etc

a view to committing an offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) The expression "offence" for the purposes of this rule means anything punishable under any law for the time being in force with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine.

Publication of notice of orders under the rules.

27. (1) Every authority who makes an order in pursuance of these rules shall, subject to the provisions of rule 4, publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order.

(2) Whoever, without lawful authority, defaces or otherwise tampers with any notice posted up in pursuance of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Attempts.

28. Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of any act prohibited by or punishable under these rules shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules in like manner as if he had himself committed the act.

Penalty for contravention not otherwise provided for.

29. Whoever contravenes any of these rules shall, where no express provision is made herein for the punishment of such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognizance of contraventions of the rules.

30. Save as otherwise provided in rule 25 (2), no Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these rules unless the Local Government, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate or competent military authority not being below the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel has, by order in writing, consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Interpretation of the rules.

31. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Rescission of former rules and savings.

32. The rules published with the following notifications of the Government of India are hereby rescinded, namely:—

In the Home Department—

No. 1196, dated 2nd April 1915.

,, 1881, dated 18th June 1915.

,, 2374, dated 30th July 1915.

In the Army Department, Judicial—

No. 693, dated 23rd July 1915.

,, [illegible], dated 5th November 1915.

,, 1139, dated 12th November 1915.

,, 1170, dated 19th November 1915.

Provided that the rescission of any such rule shall not—

(a) affect the previous operation of any rule so rescinded or anything duly done or suffered thereunder, or

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any rule so rescinded, or

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any rule so rescinded, or affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if such rule had not been rescinded.

Provided further, that any sanction, permission or direction given, or order, requirement or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any rule so rescinded shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued or taken under the corresponding provision of these rules.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 11th December 1915.

No. 763-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and issue the following order:—

Short title.

1. This order may be called The Hostile Foreigners (Bulgarian Trading) Order, 1915.

Application of Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to Bulgarian subjects.

2. The provisions of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order shall have effect as if the term "hostile foreigner" as therein defined included also a reference to subjects of the King of the Bulgarians provided that in construing the said Order the following modifications shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) the reference in clause 2 (*b*) of the said Order to the 3rd August 1914 shall be construed as a reference to the 14th October 1915,

(*b*) the period of one month mentioned in clause 6 (1) (*ii*) of the said Order shall be construed as referring to a period of one month from the date of this Order.

Construction.

3. This Order shall be construed with and deemed to be part of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

No. 861-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN LIBERIA OR PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy shall, as from the Tenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Liberia or Portuguese East

Africa in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country:

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in Liberia or Portuguese East Africa nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transactions by or with that branch being treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Liberia and Portuguese East Africa) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 11th December 1915.

No. 829-W.—In modification of the Notification in this Department, No. 1203-W., dated the 28th November 1914, the following "Order in Council" is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 20th day of October, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that, during the present hostilities, the provisions of the said Declaration of London should, subject to certain exceptions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas, by Article 57 of the said Declaration, it is provided that the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly; and

Whereas it is no longer expedient to adopt the said Article:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after this date, Article 57 of the Declaration of London shall cease to be adopted and put in force.

In lieu of the said Article, British Prize Courts shall apply the rules and principles formerly observed in such Courts.

This Order may be cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1915."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

J. C. LEDLIE.

The 11th December 1915.

No. 857-W.—The following order of His Majesty the King in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 10th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians:

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that, in the exercise of His Prerogative as aforesaid, He should prohibit as from and after the First day of December 1915, the carrying of cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port by any British Steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage—and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions—unless the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship has been granted exemption by Licence as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the First day of December, 1915, no British Steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage shall carry any cargo from any foreign port to any other foreign port—and whether or not such ship while carrying such cargo calls at any intermediate port within His Majesty's Dominions—unless the Owner or Charterer of such Steamship has been granted exemption by Licence as hereinafter provided.

And His Majesty doth hereby declare that the expression "foreign port" herein used shall mean and include any port outside His Majesty's Dominions.

And His Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in exercise of His Prerogatives and Powers as aforesaid, is further pleased to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade to appoint a Committee of persons to carry out and give effect to the provisions hereof, and that the said Committee shall have power to grant Licences of exemption therefrom to or in favour of Owners and Charterers of such Steamships as aforesaid, which Licences may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special.

And His Majesty is further pleased to authorize the President of the Board of Trade from time to time to add other persons as members of such Committee, and to substitute as members thereof other persons for such members as may from time to time die, resign, or be or become incapable of acting thereon.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to act and to give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 10th December 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1252.—Thomas Lamb to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 13th August 1915.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1255.—Earnest Albert Seymour Bell to be Captain, *vice* J. H. White, transferred to the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 22nd October 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1258.—Captain James Knox resigns his commission. Dated the 1st October 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 14th December 1915.

No. 686-C.—Mr. F. R. Roe, I.C.S., took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 30th November 1915.

POLICE.

The 17th December 1915.

No. 742-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, shall cease to extend to James Gray, a resident of Guru Bazar in the district of Purnea.

POLITICAL.

The 17th December 1915.

No. 5020.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after Rule 12 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the Legislative Department Notification No. 861, dated the 9th December 1915, the following Rule shall be inserted :—

Power to arrest and detain persons suspected of acting with intent to assist the King's enemies in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

12A. (1) Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the local Government may arrest without warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has acted, is acting or is about to act with intent to assist the King's enemies in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India.

(2) Any officer exercising the power conferred by this rule may use any and every means necessary to enforce the same.

(3) Any officer making an arrest under this rule shall forthwith report the fact to the local Government and pending receipt of the orders of the local Government may by order in writing commit any person so arrested to such custody as the local Government may by general or special order specify in this behalf:

Provided that no person shall be detained in custody for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the local Government:

Provided further that no person shall be detained in custody under this rule for a period beyond a month.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS.

Delhi, the 16th December 1915.

No. 416.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1915 (XI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that railway tickets shall be excluded from the operation of section 3 of the said Act.

E. D. MACLAGAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 17th December 1915.

No. 515-D.—Intimation has been received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that Order in Council of 30th November 1915 extends to all British subjects entering or leaving the United Kingdom the provisions contained in clause 1, Aliens Restriction Amendment Order. Latter order was published in the "Gazette of India" with Home Department Notification No. 1969, dated the 25th June 1915.

2. As a consequence of this measure, British subjects will not be permitted to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless holding a British passport issued not more than two years previously, or some other document, satisfactorily establishing the holder's nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be published in the "Gazette of India" for general information.

A. H. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

Delhi, the 18th December 1915.

No. 917-W.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1915, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 681-W., dated the 4th December 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the firm named in the schedule attached to this Notification is well disposed towards the British Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of firm.	
Gulbenkia Brothers ...	... Tehran, Hamadan and other places in Persia.

The 18th December 1915.

No. 919-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification in this Department, No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, as subsequently amended viz.:—

After the word "Morocco" *insert* "Liberia, Portuguese East Africa."

CUSTOMS

The 18th December 1915.

No. 910-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10625-W., dated the 5th July 1915, as amended by Notification No. 175-W., dated the [illegible] November 1915 :—

Add the following as exception 5 :—

5. Tobacco.

C. E. LOW,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1915.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th December 1915.

No. 91.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by Notification No. 16, dated the 20th August, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. John Ghest Cumming, C.I.E., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1915.

No. 949-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894), Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1916, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ANIMALS, LIVING.		Rs. A.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	45 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	"	80 0	"
	" in the shell	"	20 0	"
	" (kágazi) { Persian	"	75 0	"
	" (kágazi) { European	"	45 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	25 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	"
	" other	"	60 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	21 0	"
	Currents	"	28 0	"
	Dates, dry in bags	"	7 12	"
	" wet " baskets and bundles	"	5 8	"
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates	"	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	12 0	"
	Garlic	"	6 0	"
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	45 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Raisins black	...	"	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	"	"
	" Munakka " "	cwt	12 0	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	"	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	"	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AN[illegible] WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	"	"
	Beef and Pork	...	"	"
	Beche de mer	...	"	"
	Butter	lb	1 6	"
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt	11 0	"
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem*	"
	China preserves in syrup	cwt (nett)	25 0	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt	5 0	"
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	70 0	"
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Pork hams	...	"	"
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and Sozille	...	...	"
	Vinegar in casks	...	*ad valorem*	Two and one-half per cent.
	" not in casks—			
	Persian	...	"	Five per cent.
	Indian	...	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Duty.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—*concld.*		Rs.	A.	
7	SPICES—				
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split or sliced, from Goa ...	cwt	14	0	Five per cent.
	" " " " " Straits and Dutch East Indies ...	"	9	0	"
	" whole, from Ceylon	"	11	8	"
	" raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ...	"	25	0	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*		"
	Chillies, dry	cwt	15	0	"
	Cloves	[illegible]	36	0	[illegible]
	" exhausted	"	14	0	"
	" stems and heads	"	10	0	"
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	13	0	"
	Ginger, dry	"	15	0	"
	Mace	lb	1	6	"
	Nutmegs	"	[illegible]		"
	" in shell	"	0	3	"
	Pepper, black	cwt	34	0	"
	" white	"	60	0	"
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*		"
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet	cwt	15	12	"
	" " and soft, refined in China	"	15	12	"
	" " " " from Japan	"	15	12	"
	" " " " from Egypt	"	15	12	"
	" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	"	14	12	"
	" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard	"	13	4	"
	" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	"	11	0	"
	" " " " from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over ...	"	15	4	"
	Molasses from Java	"	2	8	"
	" " other countries	"	2	8	"
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*		"
9	TEA, black	lb	0	10	"
	" green	"	0	9	"
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—				
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem*		"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	3	0	"
	Alum	"	6	8	"
	Arsenic (China mansil)	"	17	0	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*		"
	Copperas, green	...	"		Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	"		Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	36	0	"
	Soda ash	"	4	0	"
	Soda bicarbonate	"	5	8	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	20	0	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	7	0	"
	" " roll	"	6	0	"
	" " rough	...	*ad valorem*		"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates, which are free	...	"		"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	,, Socotra	...	,,	,,
	Aloe-wood	..	,,	,,
	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	120 0	Five per cent
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	30 0	,,
	Atáry. Persian	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 6	,,
	[illegible] (cam[illegible]ra)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Calumba root	cwt	7 0	,,
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb	1 4	,,
	Camphor, in powder	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt	17 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	10 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, scraped	,,	19 0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cubebs	cwt	85 0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	10 8	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Peppermint, crystals	...	,,	,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	140 0	Five per cent
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	cwt	40 0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III) ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb	5 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	5 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	6 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	6 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	,,	7 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	7 8	,,
	,, ,, moist, 10 ,, ...	,,	2 12	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	3 4	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	4 0	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, ...	,,	2 0	,,
	,, ,, dry	,,	4 0	,,
	,, salts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Avar bark	cwt	3 12	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cochineal	lb	1 4	,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, Persian	cwt	70 0	,,
	Madder or mánjit	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Orchilla weed	...	,,	,,
	Sappan wood and root	...	,,	,,
	Turmeric	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials ...	...	,,	,,
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour [*Exceptions which are free:* (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification			

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	in the *Gazette of India*, except: (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers seed-drills, hay tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, straps, ... and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill]	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts ...	...	...	Free
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery	...	...	,,
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—Brass; orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, China	...	,,	,,
	,, patent or yellow metal sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt	65 0	,,
	,, patent or yellow metal (old)	,,	35 0	,,
	,, sheets flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, wire	...	,,	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,	,,
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	,,	,,
	,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt	65 0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, old	cwt	45 0	,,
	,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs ...	,,	62 0	,,
	,, China, white, copperware	lb.	2 4	,,
	,, foil or daukpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in. ...	hundred leaves.	3 8	,,
	,, foil or daukpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in ...	,,	3 12	,,
	,, wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,	,,
	German silver	...	,,	,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	,, leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Name of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions ...	...	"	"
	" angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	145 0	"
	" angle, T and hoop other than Lowmoor or Swedish if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	200 0	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter ...	"	210 0	"
	" " other kinds	"	145 0	"
	" " " " nail-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter ...	"	155 0	"
	" " " " if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions, of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" channel, including channel for carriages	...	"	"
	" plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	...	"	"
	" bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	"	"
	" plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick, and strips ...	ton	150 0	"
	" sheets, other kinds, up to ⅛ inch thick	"	155 0	"
	" sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered, or planished	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	240 0	"
	" hoop	"	180 0	"
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat headed	cwt	14 0	"
	" " other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nuts and bolts, also hook-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	"	"
	" old	cwt	2 8	"
	" pig	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rice-bowls	...	"	"
	" ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing ...	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely :—			
	Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	" " or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	"	0 2	"
	" drums, of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) With faucet caps	drum	1 0	"
	(*b*) Ordinary	"	0 8	"
	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Lametta	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests which are free) ...	...	"	"
	Quicksilver	lb	3 0	"
	Shot, bird	cwt	26 0	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" blooms	...	"	"
	" angle, T	ton	145 0	"
	" " " and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" bars (other than cast steel)	ton	145 0	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" " nail-rod, round-rod and square, under ½ inch in diameter	ton	155 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
	Steel, bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ channel, including channel for carriages	...	„	„
	„ plates above ⅛ inch thick, and strips	ton	150 0	„
	„ sheets up to ⅛ inch thick	„	155 0	„
	„ sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	...	240 0	„
	„ hoop	„	180 0	„
	„ nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	„	„
	„ old	cwt	2 8	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel ...	...	„	„
	„ ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing ...	...	„	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like ...	...	„	„
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely :—			
	Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
	„ „ or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	„	0 2	„
	„ drums of four gallons capacity :—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	„
	(*b*) ordinary	„	[illegible]	„
	„ all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin, block	cwt	125 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ tiles or slabs, soft	cwt	5[illegible] 0	„
	„ „ „ „ hard	„	40 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles ...	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„
	OILS.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna and six pies.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of Jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	„	„
	Cocoanut oil	cwt.	28 0	„
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.		Rs. A.	
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS [illegible], except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a publi[illegible] intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free...	...	..	,,
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves ...	...	...	Free
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	,,
21	BRI[illegible] AND [illegible] brushes [illegible] brooms	...	...	,,
22	BRUSHES AND BR[illegible]MS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND [illegible]INEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and til[illegible], cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described ...	...	,,	,,
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE	...	,,	,,
24a	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency: and that they have had engraved on them, before being shipped, the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, [illegible], bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows and all other [illegible] conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free... ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	,,	,,
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts [illegible] ...	...	,,	,,
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, twist and yarn	...	...	,,
	,, sewing and darning thread	...	...	,,
	,, piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	,,	,,
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder ...	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels ...	...	,,	,,
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal ...	...		,,
	Cutch and gambier (natural) ...	cwt	20 0	,,
	Gamboge ...	[illegible]	1 12	[illegible]
	Gum Ammoniac ...	cwt	30 0	,,
	,, Arabic ...	,,	16 0	,,
	,, Bdellium ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, Benjamin, ras ...	cwt	34 0	,,
	,, ,, cowrie ...	,,	80 0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh) ...	,,	24 0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense ...	...	...	Free.
	,, Persian (false) ...	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh ...	,,	30 0	,,
	Rosin ...	,,	11 0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha ...	...	*ad valorem*	,,
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom ...	...	,,	,,
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins ...	...	,,	,,
40	HORN ...	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bonâ fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty :— Bags for bagpipes. Cardholders. Carriages (brown or black). Cases for reeds and mouthpieces. Cases (leather or wooden). Chanters, pipe, and practice. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. Cord for bagpipes. Crooks. Drones for bagpipes. Drum heads. Drum sticks. Drum flesh hoops. Fingertops. Green broadcloth for drums. Green silk ribbon for drums. Key pads for reed instruments. Ligatures for reed instruments. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. Mutes for brass instruments. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. Reeds. Ribbons for bagpipes. Ropes for drums. Sanks and slides for brass instruments. Silver buckles for drums. Silver buttons for drums. Springs. Snares. Taps for brass instruments. Valve corks. Valve tops and needles.	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	300 0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over ...	"	850 0	"
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lbs.	"	750 0	"
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points)	"	450 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs. ...	"	200 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	"	175 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	"	115 0	"
	All other sorts manufactured and unmanufactured ...	...	*ad valorem*	"
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain ... ... } other than European	tola	1 2	"
	" embossed or chased ... } other than European ...	"	1 6	"
	All other sorts except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	"
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	"	"
46	MALT	...	"	"
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder and cattle-food of all kinds ...	...	...	"
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	25 0	"
	" white, dry	"	28 0	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	3 0	"
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" patent driers	...	"	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 4	"
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	150 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	"	"
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post which are free ...	...	"	"
	PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-mâchè ...	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	110 0	Five per cent.
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	20 0	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	12 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	25 0	"
	Rosewater	Imperial gallon.	[illegible] 8	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	"
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	"	"
	Dammer	...	"	"
	Pitch, American and European	...	"	"
	" coal	...	"	"
	Tar, American and European	...	"	"
	" coal	...	"	"
	" mineral	...	"	"
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria ...	...	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generally known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	"
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials ...	...	...	"
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal, furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper			
58	RAGS	...		
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...		"
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing	...	...	"
	Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.			
	SEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concld.*		Rs A	
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	„ white, live	...	„	„
	„ „ dead	...	„	„
	Cowras	...	„	„
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	4 0	„
	„ yellow, superior quality	„	5 0	„
	„ Maldive [illegible]	„	7 0	„
	„ Sankhi	„	125 0	„
	Mother of-pearl, nacre	...	..	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	13 0	„
	[illegible] snake, all	„	5 0	„
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	„
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	6 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Piece-goods	...	„	„
	Sewing thread, China	...	„	„
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled ...	lb	5 0	„
	„ from Indo-China and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled ...	„	5 2	„
	Mathow	„	3 8	„
	Panjam	„	2 8	„
	Persian	„	4 8	„
	Siam	„	3 6	„
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion ...	„	3 8	„
	„ „ other kinds including re-reeled	„	5 10	„
	„ other kinds of China, including re-reeled	„	6 10	„
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other [illegible] including cocoons	...	„	„
65	SOAP	...	„	„
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51) ...	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble ...	...	„	„
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	„	„
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described	...	„	„
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games ...	...	„	„
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds ...	...	„	„
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing-rods and lines	...	„	„
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described	...	„	„
77	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free
	„ articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	„	„

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR.
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 17th December 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1293.—Captain (Honorary Major) Vincent Cluge French, V.D., to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd November 1915.

Valentine Carl Whybrow Unger to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Robert Wright to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th November 1915.

John Henry Simpson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 4th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOS. 638-C.—645-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 13th December 1915.

Posting of officers recently appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service to Provinces shown against their names.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen, recently appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown below against their names :—

Mr. Thomas Morton Steven	Bengal.
" Thomas Torrance Scott	
" Thomas James Young Roxburgh ...	
" Humfrey Grose-Hodge	
" Archibald Henry Kemm	
" Thomas Miller Dow	
" Abraham Lewis Blank	

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st December, 1915.

No. 92.—The following extract from the Second Supplement dated the 10th November 1915, to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 9th November 1915, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 10th day of November, 1915.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that His Majesty's Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissionated to take cogizance thereof :

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto, shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge, for the time being, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well beloved The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, M.P., Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being, Greeting :

WHEREAS, a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that Our Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships vessels, and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons

inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance thereof:

These are, therefore, to authorize and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you, to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and the Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or to the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or which are otherwise condemnable as Prize.

In Witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this tenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

The 21st December 1915.

No. 827-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in item (*c*) in column 3 against entry (11) in schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

For the words ' subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees" the words "subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of ·577/·450 and ·500/·450 bores, the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year; and

(*b*) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees" shall be *substituted*.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd December 1915.

No. 5062.—The following notifications are published for general information.

Simla, the 2nd November 1915.

No. 4200.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the foreigners specified in the schedule hereunto annexed shall remove themselves from British India from the port of Calcutta by embarking on the S S. ' Golconda " sailing from that port on or about the 15th November 1915 to Holland by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

SCHEDULE.

List of Foreigners in Bengal who are directed to remove themselves from British India.

1. Mrs. [illegible]m.
2. George Otto Rasch.
3. Mrs. Antonie Emilie Helene Rasch.
4. Mrs. Valerie Maria Maximiliana Barbara Lebach.
5. Mrs. Leopoldine Meier.
6. Karl Meier.
7. Wilhelm Meier.
8. Mrs. Helen Priscilla Radinger.
9. Johann August Wilhelm Radinger.
10. Mrs. Mariguita Bussenius.
11. Johanna Bussenius.
12. Mrs. Ludovike Fitzau.
13. Walter Ralph Fitzau.
14. Mrs. Paula Kehr.
15. Mrs. Elsa Michel.
16. Kate Michel.
17. Mrs. Rebecca Brandes.
18. David Brandes.
19. Adolf Brandes.
20. Mrs. Marie Waldhauser.
21. Ernst Waldhauser.
22. Elsa Waldhauser.
23. Reverend Johann Hoffman.
24. Reverend Father Hermann Marie Seitz.
25. William Ferdinand Pentzke.
26. Ludewig Julius August Uebel.
27. Carl Hasanbalg.
28. Carl Frederick Albert Brill.
29. Miss Johanna Bovermann.
30. Miss Josephine Kobenz.
31. Miss Toni Marquart.
32. Miss Anna Maria Pfaff.
33. Miss Magda Thienen.
34. Miss Frida Riderer.
35. Mrs. Louise Schoenfeldt.
36. Miss Anna Baumler.
37. Miss Elizabeth Schmidt.
38. Mrs. Tony Birchunc.
39. Mrs. Fanny Frim.
40. Mrs. Mina Kautler.
41. Mrs. Jenny Ladenheim.
42. Harry Ladenheim.
43. Mrs. Yettie Leiblein.
44. Mrs. Carolina Marcovitch.
45. Mrs. Esther Plitt.
46. Mrs. Erlick Rifka.
47. Mrs. Margarite Hampel.
48. Mrs. Rosa Martha Meyer.
49. Vera Chlodilde Else Meyer.
50. Gustav Emil Paul Meyer.
51. Reverend F. Cadow.
52. Hans Raimund Schuler.
53. Leocade Frederike Schuler.
54. Dorothia Maria Schuler.
55. Mr. Frederik Reinicke.
56. Mrs. Anna Sophia Reinicke.
57. Miss Yoma Reinicke.
58. Miss Von Himpe.
59. Mrs. Mary Humphrey.

PORT BLAIR.

Delhi, the 21st December 1915.

No. 813-C.—Mr. R. F. Lowis, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

H. WHEELER,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th December 1915.

No. 1028-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in partial modification of the Notification in this Department, No. 14381-W., dated the 4th September 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export from British India of raw cowhides, drysalted or arsenicated, of weight less than 8 lbs. a piece, to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates, with effect from the 2nd January 1916.

The 25th December 1915.

No. 1092 W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 24th day of November 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cotton wadding ;

Cotton wool ;

Iron ore of all descriptions

(2) That the exportation of the following goods which is at present prohibited to all destinations should be prohibited only to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine:
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
Heel tips;
Heel tip nails;
Hobnails of all descriptions;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire.

(3) That the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Railway waggons;
Soft soap.

(5) That the exportation of "Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes" which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) That the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "all manufactures and products of cotton except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool."

(7) That the heading "China clay (including China stone and potter's clay)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including China stone, ball clay, and potter's clay)."

(8) That the exportation of "Egg yolk and liquid, and albumen" should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(9) That the heading "Terneplates" and "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor respectively the headings "Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates" and "Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates."

(10) That the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be subsitituted therefor the heading "Railway material both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly

ALMERIC FITZROY.

FACTORIES.

The 23rd December 1915.

No. 1106.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After rule 11 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted namely :—

Power to require that the plant of any factory, etc., which can be utilized for the manufacture of munitions, should be placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council.

11A. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, any machinery, tools or other plant for the time being in any factory, workshop or industrial concern can be utilized in the manufacture of munitions of war, the Governor General in Council, or any officer of Government authorized by him in his behalf, may, by order in writing, require the occupier or other person in charge of such factory, workshop or industrial concern to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, at such time and place as may be specified in the order, the whole or any part which may be specified in the order, of such machinery, tools or other plant, and the Governor General in Council may dispose of and use such machinery, tools or plant in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

(2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), machinery, tools or other plant have been placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such machinery, tools or other plant such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order, and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of an engineer having knowledge of machinery to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the occupier or other person in charge of any factory, workshop or industrial concern disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such occupier or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the machinery, tools or other plant specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1915, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 24th December 1915.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1310.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of rules 13 and 15 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, shall be in force in the areas specified in the Schedule annexed hereto.

SCHEDULE.

Presidency or Province.	Civil district.
Bombay ...	Karachi (Sind). Hyderabad (Sind). Ahmedabad. Broach. Surat. Thana. Bombay City. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. North Kanara.
Madras ...	South Kanara. Malabar. Tinnevelly. Ramnad. Tanjore. South Arcot. Chingleput. Nellore. Guntur. Kistna. Godaveri. Vizagapatam. Ganjam.
Bihar and Orissa	Puri. Cuttack. Balasore.
Bengal	Midnapore. 24-Parganas. Howrah. Hooghly. Khulna. Bakarganj. Faridpur. Dacca. Tippera. Noakhali. Chittagong.

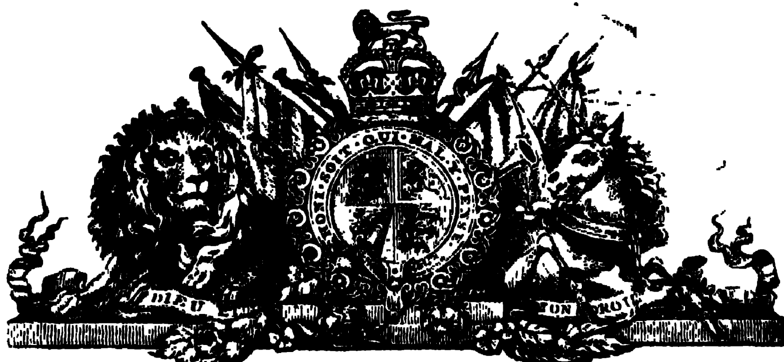
SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Presidency or Province.	Civil district.
Burma	Akyab. Kyaukpyu. Sandoway. Bassein. Myaungmya. Pyapon. Hanthawaddy. Pegu. Thaton. Amherst. Tavoy. Mergui.
Andamans and Nicobars	The whole.
Aden	The whole of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 1311.—With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction an increase of Rs. 25 per mensem to the Indian pay for British service officers up to the rank of Captain (on promotion) who have been granted commissions from the ranks subsequent to the 1st January 1914 and during the period of the present war. This increase of pay will have effect from the 1st April 1915 in the case of those holding commissioned rank on that date, and from the date of commission in the case of those granted a commission subsequent to that date.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Mymensingh.

No. 3225M.—The 30th December 1914.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. M. Mannooch to be a Commissioner of the Mymensingh Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Mr. J. M. Coates, resigned.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A Further Study of Relationship with Indian Monsoon Rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in Seasonal Variations of Weather, III, on the Criterion for the Reality of Relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Fossils, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28th NOVEMBER 1914.

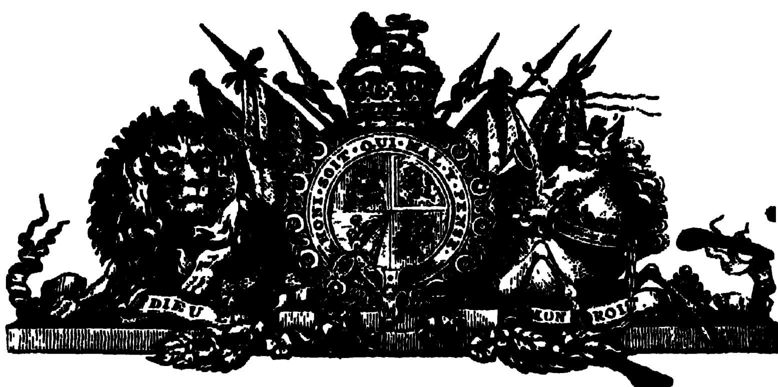
Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV. Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Salmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph.D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Monday.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1915.

PART I

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.

No. 12M.—The 6th January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Chandrakona Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Pandit Bharat Ramanuj Das Mahanta, on leave.

24-Parganas.

No. 33M.—The 7th January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, B.L., to be a Commissioner of the Basirhat Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Dhirendra Nath Kar.

Calcutta.

No. 42M.—The 12th January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (4), of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm, in the form shown below, the following declaration submitted by the Corporation of Calcutta under that section:—

In the following streets the erection of only detached buildings will be allowed, subject to the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, relating to such buildings:—

District III.

1. Albert Road.
2. Auckland Square.
3. Camac Street.
4. Elysium Row.
5. Harington Street.

Hungerford Street.
Little Russel Street.
Loudon Street.
Lower Circular Road (portion between Ballygunge Circular Road and Chowringhee Road).

11. Middleton Row.
12. Moira Street.
13. Outram Street.
14. Pretoria Street.
15. Rawdon Street.
16. Robinson Street.
17. Russel Street.
18. Short Street.
19. Theatre Road.
20. Upper Wood Street.
21. Victoria Terrace.
22. Wood Street.

District IV.

1. Alipore Road.
2. Alipore Lane.
3. Alipore Park.
4. Ballygunge Store Road.
5. Belvedere Road.
6. Hastings Park Road.
7. Lea Road.
8. Lower Circular Road (portion between Ballygunge Circular Road and Chowringhee Road).
9. Lower Rawdon Street.
10. Minto Park Road.
11. Old Ballygunge Road.
12. Penn Road.
13. Thackeray Road.

H. F. SAMMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.

No. 143M.—The 19th January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 5 of the Calcutta Improvement Act [Act V (B.C.) of 1911], the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherji, K.C.I.E., to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta with effect from the 25th January 1915.

No. 123M.—The 15th January 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Kumarkhali Municipality for a loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in sixteen equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 147-8-9 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

Nadia.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application from the Commissioners of the Kumarkhali Municipality for a loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government.

The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	Receipt of loan. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The date proposed for receiving each such instalment.	Repayment of loan. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	(g) Amount of each instalment.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. 2,000.	Kumarkhali Municipal Fund.	Under Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Eight years.	4 per cent.	One.	Rs. 2,000.	2nd March 1915.	Sixteen equal half-yearly instalments, each payable on the 2nd March and 2nd September, commencing from 2nd September 1915 till the loan is paid off.	Rs. 147-4-10.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

Revenue (details for each of the preceding three years). Sources from which the revenue is derived.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Expenditure (details for each of the preceding three years). Objects on which the expenditure is incurred.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure, calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(a) Municipal rates and taxes ...	5,970	6,039	5,551	1. General administration and collection charges.	639	672	654	Rs. 30.	
(b) Realisation under special Acts	94	162	109	2. Public safety	[illegible]54	286	201		
(c) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	273	256	254	3. Public health and convenience (excluding expenditure from loan funds and from grants other than ordinary).	5,454	4,712	5,520		
(d) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes (ordinary).	240	242	240	4. Public Instruction	204	228	216		
				5. Miscellaneous	281	292	312		
(e) Miscellaneous	56	102	9	6. Repayment of loan	...	....	......		
Total ordinary income ...	6,633	6,921	6 463	Total ordinary expenditure ...	[illegible],832	6,190	6,903		
(f) Extraordinary and debt ...	765	215	624	7. Extraordinary and debt, excluding repayment of loan.	785	255	583		
(g) Receipt of abnormal character	......	......	... ...	8. Expenditure from loan funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	......	......	......		
Total ...	7,398	7,136	7,087	Total ...	[illegible],617	6,445	7,486		
Opening balance ...	841	622	1,313	Closing balance ...	622	1,313	914		
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,239	7,758	8,400	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,239	7,758	8,400		

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

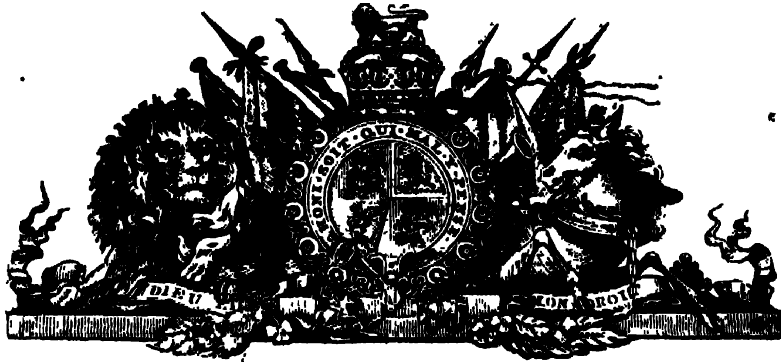
(*a*) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the Municipality has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.

(*b*) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the Municipality.

(*c*) A statement of all outstanding loans, specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved and the amount still payable.

(*d*) Any explanations in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.

The ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, so we have decided to meet the loan charges from the allotment for expenditure on water-supply (the allotment is Rs. 400 a year). If we can improve the financial condition of this Municipality by the revision of assessment in this year we will try to expedite the payment.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 167L.S.-G.—The 25th January 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 5th March 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Hooghly, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Hooghly ...	Guptipara	9	Mirdanga	*North*—River Hooghly.
			Bhattacharjeepara ... } 9	*East*— Ditto.
			Musalmanpara ...	*South*—Elampur (6), Muragacha (29), Digria (28), Kamardanga (27), Abdulpur (32), Nataguri (36), Jashra (35), Baukipur (34), Somra (71) and Baikunthapur (76).
			Badagachi	*West*—Ichapur (5), Satapati (1) and Burdwan district.
			Patmohal ... ... } 10	
			Gokuldanga	
			Salkura	
			Sultanpur 11	
			Sultanpur char ...	
			Telipara ... ... } 12	
			Tengripara	
			Fatehpur 8	
			Kristobati	
			Goara ... ... } 18	
			Putimari	
			Sundarpur	
			Rasulpur	
			[illegible]anidanga ... } 22	
			Mirjapur	
			Rampur 21	
			Guptipara char ... 14	
			Kristobati 16	
			Kristobati new char ... 19	
			Guptipara	
			Parsurambati ... } 13	
			Motigachi	
			Aida 24	
			Goalpara 26	
			Rampur char 20	
			Rosalpur char ... 23	
			Kristobati 15	
			Parasurambati ... 17	
			Sundarpur char ... 33	
			Suptipara second portion ... 25	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Guptipara Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

No. 149M.—The 22nd January 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality for a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,483-5-9 each unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said municipality.

Chittagong.

Applicati[illegible]n from the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality for a loan of Rs. 1,50,000.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				RE[illegible] LOAN.					REPAYMENT OF LOAN.	
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
is req[uir]ed and the estimate of the cost thereof.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law [illegible] under which the said fund or [illegible] received or held.	The period [illegible] loan is re[illegible]	The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	The amount of each instalment.	The date proposed for receiving each instalment.	The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	Amount of each instalment.
[illegible] is Rs. 2,50,000.	Rs. 1,50,000.	Chittagong Municipal Fund.	The Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Twe[illegible] years.	4 per cent. per annum.	Three.	(1) Rupees 22,000. (2) " 88,000. (3) " 40,000.	(1) 15th March 1915. (2) 1st April 1915. (3) 1st October 1916.	Forty half-yearly instalments payable on 1st of April and 1st of October, commencing from 1st April 1917, simple interest being paid for the 1st and 2nd instalments for the periods from the 15th March 1915 to the 30th September 1916 and from the 1st April 1915 to the 30th September 1916, respectively.	Rupees 5,4-3-5-9.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).

Sources from which the revenue is derived. (12)	Amount for— 1911-12. (13)	1912-13. (14)	1913-14. (15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Municipal rates and taxes ...	74,360	73,739	78,242
(B) Realization under Special Act ...	1,975	2,311	2,420
(C) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	15,026	27 089	16,138
(D) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes (ordinary).	21,932	22,105	22,187
(E) Miscellaneous	3,611	2,720	2,757
Total [illegible]inary income ...	1,16,904	1,27,964	1,21,744
(F) Extraordinary and debt	4,274	15,349	13,070
(G) Receipts of abnormal character	2,300	4,511	2,12,485
Total ...	1,23,378	1,47,524	3,47,299
Opening balance ...	15,092	4,299	18,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,38,400	1,52,123	3,66,048

EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).

Objects on which the expenditure is incurred. (16)	Amount for— 1911-12. (17)	1912-13. (18)	1913-14. (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges.	11,464	8,837	8,424
2. Public safety	2,390	3,105	3,118
3. Public health and conve[illegible]nce (excluding expenditure from loan funds and from grants other than ordinary).	77,320	87,821	80,570
4. Public in[illegible]ction	14,539	15,479	[illegible],003
5. Misce[illegible]eous	17,833 +842	5,285	3,804 +1,000
6 [illegible]yment of loan	......	......	......
To[illegible] ordinary expenditu[illegible] ...	1,24,3-8	1,20,[illegible]	1,12,919
7. Extra[illegible]nary and debt [illegible]xcluding repayment of loan[illegible]	7,513	7,933	16,364
8. Expen[illegible]ure from loan funds an[illegible] from grants included un[illegible]r the head "Receipts of ab[illegible]rmal character."	2,200	4,511	12 48[illegible]
Total ...	1 34.101	1,33,374	1,41,768
Closing balance ...	4,299	18,749	2,24,280
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,38,400	152,123	3,66,048

The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure, calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively. (20)	REMARKS. (21)
Rupees 2,792.	

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

(*a*) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the municipality has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.	(*a*) The annual charges for repayment of loan will be Rs. 10,966-11-6. Total income from water-rate *plus* income from supply of water to railway and shipping has been estimated to be Rs. 30,000 (*vide* this office No. 1526G., dated the 23rd December 1912, to the Magistrate submitting rough project for water-supply scheme). The total cost of running the scheme has been estimated at Rs. 18,153 per annum. It has further been explained in this office No. 836G., dated the 12th June 1913 to the Magistrate that there will be an annual saving of Rs. 4,000 by the discontinuance of the present scheme of water-supply.
(*b*) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the municipality.	(*b*) Imposition of water-rate and the general reassessment which is now over.
(*c*) A statement of all outstanding loans specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly, the amount, the annual charges involved and the amount still payable.	(*c*) Nil.
(*d*) Any explanations in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.	(*d*) Nil.

No. 153M.—The 22nd January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by clause (3), section 53 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891 (Ben. Act II of 1891), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality, under clause 1 of the said section.

Burdwan.

BY-LAWS FRAMED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 53 OF THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY CARRIAGE ACT, II OF 1891.

(*a*) *First class.*

1. First class hackney carriage licenses shall only be granted for comfortable, roomy, clean, easy-running vehicles of a description superior in all respects to second class carriages. They may be of any approved pattern, such as broughams, landaus, phætons, office jauns, etc., etc. Each carriage must have a thoroughly good pair of lamps.

2. No carriage drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the first class unless both animals are fit for their work and at least 14 hands high, and none drawn by a single horse unless the animal is fit for its work and at least 15 hands high.

(*b*) *Second class.*

3. No carriage shall receive a second class license unless it be in a thoroughly fit and proper condition.

4. If it be of the kind known as "palki-gharry" or "brownberry," it shall conform to the following dimensions:—

Breadth of carriage inside	... ...	36 inches.
Depth of seat	... ...	18 "
Width of well of carriage between cushions	...	24 "
Height of roof	... ...	40 "

5. The springs and the axles must be thoroughly sound manufacture, all the iron work strongly put together, and the carriage must have a good pair of lamps.

6. No carriage drawn by a pair of horses shall be licensed in the second class unless both animals are fit for their work and at least 13 hands high, and none drawn by a single horse unless the animal is fit for its work and at least 14 hands high.

(*c*) *Third class.*

7. No carriage shall receive a third class license unless it be in a clean and safe condition, have sufficient room inside to seat four persons, and have stout axles, springs and wheels, and a good pair of lamps.

8. When drawn by a pair of ponies, each pony must be in a fit condition, and at least 12 hands high. When drawn by a single pony the animal must be fit and at least 13-2 hands high.

(*d*) *General.*

9. No animal shall be deemed fit for its work unless it is so in respect of height, bone, muscle and condition and equal to the work of drawing the carriage.

10. Harness must be of good description and strong. No chain or rope traces, unless they be covered with leather and no string fastenings will be allowed. The pole or shaft must not be made of bamboo.

11. Every carriage of all three classes shall have a plate affixed in some conspicuous part of the outside of the carriage specifying the class, the number of each class in the register, and the number of persons it is licensed to carry. A second class carriage shall also bear the owner's name painted on some conspicuous part of the outside of the carriage. Each class of conveyance shall be painted in a distinctive colour, namely, first class green, second class blue, third class chocolate, and the wheels and the body of the carriage shall be of the same colour. Every carriage shall have distinctly marked on its panels the number of the class to which it belongs.

12. It shall be the duty of the Registering Officer upon receiving proper information or complaint in writing that any horse, or vehicle registered under the Hackney Carriage Act, is unfit for use, to send for the same, and if after due enquiry he be satisfied of such unfitness, he shall, by a written order, suspend the working of such horse or vehicle for a period not exceeding one month, after which period he shall again examine the horse or vehicle.

It shall be obligatory on the owner to produce within 24 hours any horse or vehicle so sent for.

13. Every person applying for a driver's license must be acquainted with the principal places and streets in and around Burdwan and have a thorough knowledge of the rates and fares in the schedule.

14. No person shall be licensed as driver unless he be in all respects a fit person for such employment and be at least 18 years of age.

15. A book of fares shall be prepared and printed under the authority of the Commissioners showing distances and fares from various centres. A copy of this book of fares shall be given to the owner of a hackney carriage at the time of delivery of the license, and on demand shall be shown by the driver to any fare asking for it. A printed abstract of these distances and fares shall be affixed under the orders of the Registering Officer in a conspicuous place in each hackney carriage after such carriage has been licensed.

16. Each driver and syce must be properly dressed in clean uniform.

17. Every place where any hackney carriage or horse is kept shall be open to the inspection of the officers of the Department at all reasonable hours.

N B—Any driver or owner of hackney carriage infringing any of the above by-laws will be liable to punishment under the provisions of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891

Howrah.

No. 155M.—The 23rd January 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Howrah Municipality for a loan of Rs. 84,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 3,070-10-8 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the Municipality.

Application from the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality for raising a loan of Rs. 84,000.

Purpose and the estimate of the cost thereof.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds are levied, received or held.	[illegible] OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) Rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The dates proposed for receiving such instalment.	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	(g) Amount of each instalment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Estimated cost Rs. 1,86,977.	Rs. 84,000.	Howrah Municipality.	Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act III of 1886 and Acts IV and VI of 1894 (B.C.).	Twenty years.	Rs. 4 per cent. per annum.	Two instalments.	Rs. 25,000. " 59,000.	Rs. 25,000 on the 15th March 1915. " 59,000 on the 1st August 1915.	In forty equal half-yearly instalments payable on the 1st February and 1st August each year commencing from the 1st February 1916, until the loan is paid off, simple interest being paid on the first instalment for the period from 15th March to 31st July 1916.	Rs. 3,070-10-8.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Sources from which the revenue is derived.	AMOUNT FOR— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Objects on which the expenditure is incurred.	AMOUNT FOR— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	The normal surplus which may be expected in future.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 60,000*.	Increase under Municipal rates and taxes is due to the [illegible] of assessment by districts and to the imposition of the taxes on professions and trades introduced from 1912-13. Increase in expenditure under public health and convenience is due to the expenditure increased in order to secure better conservancy work and to the payment for the unfinished road work of the previous year.
(a) Municipal rates and taxes ...	7,92,237	8,33,946	9,13,812	1—General Administration and collection charges.	64,814	68,164	72,469		
(b) Realizations under special Acts ...	11,154	11,614	15,255	2—Public safety	96,083	22,120	1,14,387		
(c) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	72,881	65,019	91,622	3—Public Health and Convenience (excluding expenditure from Loan Funds and from grants other than ordinary).	4,25,459	4,45,063	5,02,104		
(d) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes. (Ordinary.)	900	500	500	4—Public Instruction	8,215	10,440	[illegible],456		
(e) Miscellaneous	7,050	5,412	7,202	5—Miscellaneous	1,19,977	1,15,569	1,17,715		
				6—Repayment of loan	84,417	87,95[illegible]	90,451		
Total ordinary income ...	8,84,222	9,19,491	10,28,421	Total ordinary expenditure ...	7,99,026	8,19,[illegible]	9,08,582		
(f) Extraordinary and debt	3,67,113	15,06,326	9,00,246	7—Extraordinary and debt excluding repayment of loan	3,[illegible],539	17,24,300	4,67,11[illegible]		
(g) Receipts of abnormal character ...	2,54,426	2,53,000	1,21,024	8—Expenditure from Loan Funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	60,108	1,27,725	7,56,085		
Total	15,06,761	26,78,817	20,49,691	Total ...	12,36,675	26,71,319	21,31,779		
Opening balance ...	1,71,360	4,40,446	4,47,944	Closing balance ...	4,40,446	4,47,944	3,65,856		
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,77,121	31,19,263	24,97,635	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,77,121	31,19,263	24,97,635		

* The annual expected normal surplus is Rs. 1,00,000 from which Rs. 40,000, being the annual charges for the canal drainage loan of Rs. 5,50,000 already received, has been deducted and Rs. 60,000 has been shown as expected normal surplus.

(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the borrowing body has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.

Ordinary surplus is sufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan.

(b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the local body.

The revenue is increasing every year on account of the introduction of the revision of assessment by districts and of the tax on professions and trades from 1912-13.

(c) A statement of all outstanding loans as well as the annual charges involved on their account.

	Particulars of outstanding loans.	Date of receipt.	Term of loan.	Annual charge.			Balance on the 31st March 1914.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1.	Rs. 15,00,000 for water supply ...	1-4-1896	30 years	86,303	6	4	8,42,068	11	10
2.	" 40,000 for water-supply extension	3-1-1898	20 "	2,924	7	0	10,712	6	6
3.	" 50,000 for ditto ditto	21-2-1900	20 "	3,655	8	8	19,330	1	1
4.	" 21,000 for conservancy railway	4-6 1902	20 "	1,535	5	4	10,971	8	10
5.	" 75,000 for drainage ...	2-10-1902	30 "	4,315	2	10	57,048	8	0
6.	" 80,000 for water-supply ...	2-10-1902	30 "	4,602	13	4	60,851	12	3
7.	" 2,50,000 for Buckland Bridge ...	15-4-1904	30 "	14,383	14	6	1,99,934	8	11
8.	" 50,000 for water-supply ...	1-12-1905	20 "	3,655	8	10	34,570	13	7
9.	" 60,000 for drainage ...	1-12-1905	20 "	4,386	10	6	41,485	1	2
10.	" 3,91,000 for [illegible] South Foreshore section.	1-4-1909	30 "	22,498	6	8	3,57,559	1	8
11.	" 1,50,000 for electric tramway ...	1-10-1907	30 "	8,630	5	6	1,32,360	12	9
12.	" 1,50,000 for drainage, North Foreshore section.	30-9-1910	20 "	10,966	11	4	1,31,588	0	8
13.	" 35,000 for water-supply ...	1-12-1911	20 "	2,558	14	4	32,611	11	10
14.	" 5,50,000 for canal drainage scheme.	24-1-1914	[illegible]	40,211	5	2	2,00,000	0	0*
							21,81,042	13	1

* Rs. 3,50 000 since received.

(d) Any explanation in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.

The ordinary surplus indicates the true financial position of the Municipality.

Chittagong.

No. 161M.—The 23rd January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause ([illegible]) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality, in the district of Chittagong, under sections 23 and 27 of that Act, electing Mr. E. A. Ma[illegible]in to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Major C. A. Gourlay, I.M.S., resigned.

Burdwan.

No. 162M.—The 23rd January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Junior Engineer, East Indian Railway, Burdwan, to be an *ex-officio* Commissioner of the Burdwan Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Mr. E. Speechly, resigned.

Calcutta.

No. 175M.—The 25th January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 512 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Ben. Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the public portion of the Muhammadan burial-ground, known as Jamir Mistry's burial-ground, at 17, Jamir Mistry Lane in the town of Calcutta, shall no longer be used for the disposal of the dead.

No. 172M.—The 25th January 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality for a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 548-5-6 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

Jessore.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application from the Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality for a loan of Rs. 15,000.

The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) The rate of interest [illegible] is proposed to [illegible]	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The date proposed for receiving each such instalment.	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repay[illegible] and the dates of paym[illegible] thereof.	(g) Amount of each instalment.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. 15,000.	Jessore Municipal Fund.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Twenty years.	4 per cent. per annum.	In one instalment.	Rs. 15,000.	4th March 1915.	In 40 equal half-yearly instalments, payable on the 4th September and 4th March of each year, commencing from the 4th September 1915 till the loan is paid off.	Rs. 548-5-6.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Sources from which the revenue is derived.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Objects on which the expenditure is incurred.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure, calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively.	REMARKS.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(a) [illegible]unicipal rates and taxes ...	20,110	19,699	20,650	1. General administration and collection charges.	1,604	1,716	1,770		
(b) R[illegible]tions under special Acts	924	724	592	2. Public safety	1,297	1,310	1,493		
(c) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	981	950	762	3. Public health and convenience (excluding expenditure from loan funds and from grants other than ordinary).	18,716	18,945	19,049		
(d) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes (ordinary).	3,072	2,736	2,768	4. Public Instruction	874	815	760		
				5. Miscellaneous	2,370	4,464	3,463		
(e) Miscellaneous	34	1,129	101	6. Repaymen[illegible] loan	993	2,129	2,300		
Total ordinary in[illegible]me ...	25,121	25,233	24,873	Total ordin[illegible]ture ...	[illegible]5,854	29,380	28,[illegible]	Rs. 2,922.	
(f) Extraordinary and de[illegible] ...	31,850	5,000	545	7. Extraordinary [illegible]debt, excluding repayment [illegible] loan.	1,172	15,157	4,951		
(g) Receipt of ab[illegible]rmal character	20,852	8,691	10,500	8. Expenditure fr[illegible] loan funds and from gr[illegible]ts included under the head "Receipts of abnormal charac[illegible]er."	63,[illegible]86	23,660	14,425		
Total ...	77,823	38,929	35,918	Total ...	90,212	68,197	48,141		
Opening balance ...	71,709	59,320	30,052	Closing balance ...	59,320	30,052	17,829		
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,532	98,249	65,970	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,532	98,249	65,970		

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the Municipality has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.

More than Rs. 1,000 may be saved out of the water-rate fund which is being collected from April 1914.

(b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the Municipality.

Some new buildings are under construction and expected to be completed in 1915-16 and thereby all the taxes are expected to be increased.

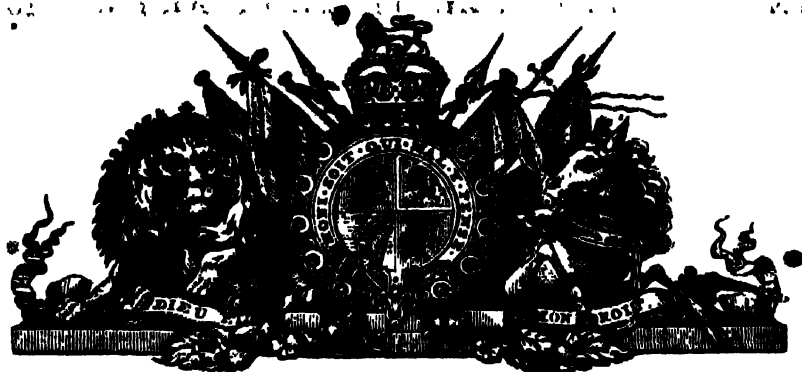
(c) A statement of all outstanding loans, specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable.

(1) Out of the loan of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 30,000 was received on 3rd January 1911 and Rs. 30,000 on 3rd July 1911. The loan was taken for the construction of water-works. This loan is being paid by half-yearly instalment of Rs. 2,193-5-6, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,386-11 annually. Rs. 53,733-13-11 is payable up to 3rd July 1914.

(2) A loan of Rs. 5,000 was received on 3rd July 1912 for the same purpose. This is also being paid by half-yearly instalment of Rs. 182-12-6, *i.e.*, Rs. 365-8 annually. Rs. 4,658-11-11 is payable up to 3rd July 1914.

(d) Any explanations in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.

The total amount of water-rate as assessed is Rs. 10,000. Out of the amount deducting recurring charges and repayment of loan already incurred more than Rs. 1,000 may be saved.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, [illegible]

PART I[illegible]

Orders by the Governor of Beng[illegible] in [illegible]ouncil.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.

No. 198M.—The 27th January 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Chakdah Municipality, in the district of Nadia :—

The Sub-Registrar of Chakdah (*ex-officio*).

Babu Ashutosh Datta, B.A.

„ Basanta Kumar Mitra.

„ Panchanan Bhattacharji.

The Governor in Council is als[illegible]pleased to [illegible] the Act, the Subdivisional Offic[illegible] Ranaghat to be Chairman of the above Municipality.

Bankura.

No. 212M.—The 28th January 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Munici[illegible] Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of pe[illegible]sons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th March 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned [illegible]rough the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before [illegible]t date will be duly considered :—

Draft order.

[illegible] of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, [illegible]gal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissione[illegible]onamukhi Municipality, in the district of Bankura, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part X of that Act to the said Municipality.

No. 231M.—The 1st February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council makes, in supersession of the Rules published under Notification No. 228M., dated the 15th January 1897, at page 12 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, the following rules subject to which the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to holdings within the Municipality for domestic purposes only:—

Howrah.

Rules.

So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow the owner or occupier of any holding paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such holding, when such annual value is not less than Rs. 50 or such higher amount as may be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, to lay communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such holding for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions:—

1. The owner or occupier of any holding requiring water to be laid on to such holding for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office; and the work must be commenced within three months from the date of sanction, failing which the sanction shall be deemed to be withdrawn, and a fresh application and sanction shall be required.

2. Before any work is commenced every such owner or occupier must pay to the Commissioners such fee as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct, under section 301 of the Act, for each new connection and also a fee of Re. 1 for each addition to, or alteration in, an existing connection, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

3. No persons other than the Licensed Plumbers will be allowed to execute any work in connection with the supply of water to any holding as contemplated in Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act.

4. (1) The owner or occupier of the holding in respect of which the connection is required must bear the entire cost thereof, including the cost of the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 8.

(2) The applicant for the connection will also be liable for the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water-mains, or pipes and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection, and also all charges for which the Commissioners may become liable in respect of any of the matters referred to in this sub-rule.

5. Each holding must have a separate connection, and extensions from the communication-pipe of one holding to another shall not be permitted. Connections, however, may be allowed from a common communication-pipe provided that such pipe is laid in a street or common passage, and that separate stop-cock and metre is fixed to each such connection.

6. Every connection with municipal water-mains must be made under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no such connection shall be made except at such time as may be appointed, and in such position as may be selected, by an authorized Municipal officer.

7. No connection shall be allowed to the rising main except with the permission of the Commissioners at a meeting.

8. A holding connection shall comprise the following parts or fittings:—

(*a*) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply-pipe;

(*b*) a galvanized iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the meter;

(*c*) a stop-cock and its surface box;

(*d*) a meter;

(*e*) service-pipes from the stop-cock to the taps; and

(*f*) taps.

9. Of the fittings referred to in rule 8, those specified under (*a*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*f*) shall, subject to the approval of a Municipal officer authorized in

this behalf, be supplied by the Licensed Plumbers at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioners in meeting.

10. All communication-pipes and service-pipes shall be inspected and stamped by an officer authorized by the Commissioners before being fixed.

11. The size of the ferrule and the diameter of the communication-pipe referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 8 and the number of taps should be fixed in accordance with the annual valuation of the holdings as follows:—

Annual valuation of holding.		Size of ferrule.	Diameter of communication-pipe.	Number of taps.
Under Rs. 200	...	1/4"	1/2"	2
From Rs. 200 to 499	...	1/4"	1/2"	3
From „ 500 to 799	...	3/8"	5/8"	4
From „ 800 to 1,199	...	1/2"	3/4"	5
From „ 1,200 to 1,999	...	5/8"	7/8"	6
From „ 2,000 to 3,000	...	3/4"	1"	7

Over Rs. 3,000 one additional tap for every additional Rs. 1,000 in the annual valuation of the holding:

Provided that though the communication-pipe shall not ordinarily be more than 1/4" larger in diameter than the ferrule, yet the Engineer may, under special circumstances, fix the size of the communication-pipe with reference to the length of the pipe and the prevailing pressure.

12. The holding connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

13. No connection shall be allowed to any holding unless the Engineer is satisfied that such holding is provided with means of efficient drainage for waste water.

14. (a) On every communication-pipe, a brass or gun-metal stop-cock, having the same waterway as such pipe, shall be placed outside the holding to be supplied, but as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the holding.

(b) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick-chamber provided with a surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(c) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the holding may be regulated thereby.

15. (a) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(b) The meter must be fixed in a brick-chamber covered over with a surface box of approved pattern.

16. The Commissioners shall depute an authorized person to read every meter not less than once a quarter and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

17. Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached, and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down, or of such other pattern as may from time to time be approved by the Commissioners at a meeting. Every tap shall, except with the special permission of the Commissioners, be at least three feet above the road-level.

18. No communication-pipe or service-pipe shall be laid along or adjacent to any drain or watercourse or in any place where, in the opinion of the Engineer, there is risk or likelihood of the water in such pipe becoming contaminated.

19. Whenever a communication-pipe has to be laid across a sewer or open drain, or in any place where, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is liable to injury, such pipe must be passed through a cast-iron pipe of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection.

20. The Commissioners may cut off the connection between any water-works of the Municipality and any holding to which water is supplied from such works, or may turn off such supply, in any of the following cases, namely:—

[illegible] the holding is unoccupied;

[illegible] the occupier refuses to admit any officer duly empowered in that behalf into the holding for the purpose of making any examination or inspection authorized under this Act or under any bye-law or rule framed under this Act, or prevents such officer from making such examination or inspection;

(c) if the owner or occupier of the holding touches or interferes with his meter in any way except with the permission of the Chairman, or wilfully or negligently injures or damages it ;

(d) if the owner or occupier of the holding wilfully or negligently permits waste of water in such volume as will, in the opinion of the Chairman, endanger the water-supply in the neighbourhood ;

(e) if the owner or occupier of any holding which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of fourteen days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same :

Provided that such disconnection or turning off of water-supply shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

In the circumstances contemplated in clause (d) an officer authorized by the Commissioners in this behalf by a general order shall have the power to turn off the supply for a period not exceeding eight hours on his previously recording his reason in writing.

21. In all cases in which disputes arise as to the size or quality of pipes or fittings or in which these rules do not apply an appeal against the orders of the Chairman or Engineer, as the case may be, shall lie to the Commissioners in meeting, whose decision shall be final, provided that no appeal shall lie against an order passed under rule 20 unless and until such order has been complied with.

Mymensingh.

No. 235M.—The 2nd February 1915.—Whereas it appears from a special inquiry undertaken in this behalf that the Netrakona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, does not comply with the condition laid down in section 10 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), that three-fourths of the adult male population of a Municipality should be chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural: Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred on him by the second proviso to section 9 of the said Act, read with clause (b) of that section, is pleased to declare his intention to exclude from the said Municipality a local area consisting of the 25 mauzas named and defined below :—

Names of mauzas	Revenue Survey numbers.
Bhatpara	1215
Mamudpur	1216
Rajendrapur or Barshikura ...	1197
Chotagara	1196
Baragara	1195
Medni	1218
Rampur	1808
Baluakhali	1219
Bandarkona or Gobindapur ...	1784
Koonapara	1788
Faridpur	1787
Panchananpur	1786
Panchkahonia ...	1790
Dharia	1780
Khatibnogua	1222
Balainogua	1223
Kebalasram	1229
Mahadipur	1228
Challishapara	1234
Nizampur	1230
Parla	1231
Shakua	1233
Teligati	1232
Hoshenpur	1227
Alampur	1226

2. The boundaries of the Netrakona Municipality after the exclusion of the said area will be as follows: -

On the North—Mauzas Ulahati Parla R. S. No. 1214 and Digjan R. S. No. 1809.

On the East—Mauzas Medni R. S. No. 1218, Rampur R. S. No. 1808, Baluakhali R. S. No. 1219, Gobindapur R. S. No. 1784, Faridpur R. S. No. 1787, and Panchananpur R. S. No. 1786.

On the South—Mauzas Dharia R. S. No. 1780, Khali Naba or Khatibnogua R. S. No. 1222, Bali Naba or Balianogua R. S. No. 1223, Mahadipur R. S. No. 1228, Alampur R. S. No. 1226, Hosenpur R. S. No. 1227, and Baragara-Gopalpur R. S. No. 1195.

On the West—Mauzas Baragara-Gopalpur R. S. No. 1195, Gara Chhota or Chota Gara R. S. No. 1196, Rajendrapur R. S. No. 1197, Mamudpur R. S. No. 1216, Bhatpara R. S. No. 1215, and Ulahati Parla R. S. No. 1214.

3. Any rate-payer of the said Municipality, or any inhabitant of the said local area, who objects to the exclusion of the said local area from the said Municipality should submit his objection in writing, through the District Magistrate, to the undersigned before the 22nd March 1915.

No. 233L.S.-G.—The 1st February 1915.—The following by-laws, which have been made by the District Road Committee of Darjeeling under section 180 of the Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act IX of 1880), have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council, and are published for general information:—

BY-LAWS FOR THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE OF DARJEELING UNDER SECTION 180 OF THE CESS ACT, 1880 (BEN. ACT IX OF 1880).

Definitions.

1. In these by-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) the word "cattle" has the same meaning as in the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

I of 1871.

(2) "road" means a road vested in, or under the control and administration of, the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee and includes—

(a) a village road;

(b) the slope, berm, borrow-pits and side-drains of a road: and

(c) all land vested in, or under the control and administration of, the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, and attached to a road.

Roads, Drains, Bridges, Canals and Embankments.

Encroachment or obstruction on a road.

2. (1) No person shall encroach on any part of a road by cultivating crops or planting trees thereon.

(2) No person shall, on any road,—

by means of any building, fence, pit, embankment or ditch, or any other obstruction, or by means of any cut, drain or water-course intended for the purpose of drainage or irrigation, or by exposing thereon any goods for sale or by placing thereon any substance or material,—

(i) without the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or the District Engineer, make or cause any encroachment, or

(b) obstruct traffic, or

(c) cause any inconvenience to passengers, or

(d) hinder or impede the flow of water.

Sale, collecting or gathering of articles in vicinity of road.

3. No person shall expose or place any article for sale in any bazar or market in the vicinity of any road, or collect or gather any articles in the vicinity of a road, so as to interfere with the traffic of the road.

Cutting of plants, trees or hedges obstructing road or drain

4. Any person in possession of, or having control over, any plants, trees or hedges which obstruct, overhang or overshadow any road, or any public drain or sluice, or any drain which is connected with a public drain, shall, if so required by notice in writing, signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or by the District Engineer, cut down, prune or trim such plants, trees or hedges, within the period, and in the manner, prescribed in such notice.

Damage to bridges, culverts or causeways on road.

5. (1) No person shall destroy or damage, or cause to be destroyed or damaged, any bridge, culvert or causeway built on or across any road.

(2) No person shall erect any fence or other object on, or before or close to the opening of, any such bridge, culvert or causeway, for the purpose of fishing or for any other purpose, so as to impede the free flow of water thereunder, or so as to cause damage thereto.

(3) No person shall cast nets for fishing purposes from any parapet of any such bridge or culvert.

6. No person shall—

Damage to fences, posts, soil, turf or grass on road.

(a) destroy or damage, or cause to be destroyed or damaged, any fence or post erected on any road; or

(b) dig, scrape, uproot or remove any soil, turf or grass from any part of a road.

Channel across road

7. (1) No person shall cut a channel, or convey water by a channel, across a road, except with the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or the District Engineer, and in such manner as he may prescribe.

(2) Any person who has been permitted by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or by the District Engineer to cut a channel across a road, shall, at the time prescribed by him, cover or refill the channel so as to restore the road to its former condition.

(3) Any person who has a prescriptive right to keep a channel open for carrying water across a road shall keep the channel in proper order, so as to prevent danger or inconvenience to the public.

Obstruction of waterway adjoining road.

8. No person shall obstruct any waterway adjoining a road, so as to injure or tend to injure the road or otherwise to render the road impassable.

Excavations on or near road.

9. (1) No person shall make any excavation on any road, or any hole, pit, tank or well within fifteen feet of any road, without the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or the District Engineer.

(2) Every person by whom, or by whose direction, any hole, pit, tank or well has been excavated within fifteen feet of a road shall be bound to take such order therewith as will prevent damage to, or erosion of, the road.

Protection of excavations on or near road.

10. The owner or occupier of any tank, well, or other excavation on or near the side of any road shall be bound to fence in or duly protect such excavation in such manner as may be directed by notice signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee.

Use of roads, bridges, culverts or canals while closed to traffic.

11. No person shall pass over, or drive any animal or vehicle over, any road, bridge, culvert or canal, so as to injure the same, while it is under construction or repair or is affected by flood or is otherwise rendered unfit for traffic and is closed to traffic under the orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or (in emergent cases, pending application to such Chairman) the District Engineer.

Discharge of rainfall from roof to road.

12. No person shall, without the permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or the District Engineer, allow the rainfall from the roof of any building owned or occupied by him to be discharged upon any road by means of a spout or other thing intended for the conveyance of water.

Flow of filth on to road.

13. No person shall allow the water of any privy, or any matter offensive or deleterious to health, to flow on any road.

Removal of trees or erections falling on to road.

14. Any person owning or possessing a tree or a [illegible] wall or other erection which has fallen, or part of which has fallen, on to a road, shall, if so required by notice in writing signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or by the District Engineer, remove such tree, house, wall, [illegible] or part, within the period prescribed in such notice.

Curing hides on or near road

15. No person shall cure hides on or near any road.

Slaughter of animals, cleaning of carcasses, etc., on or near road.

16. No person shall slaughter any animal, or clean any carcasses, or collect bones, on or within fifty feet of any road.

Placing or burning of bodies on road.

17. No person shall leave or burn any corpse or the dead body of any animal on or near any road except at established burning grounds.

Steeping offensive matter in road-side drain, pit or excavation

18. No person shall steep any jute, hemp, bamboos, hides or other offensive matter in any drain, borrow-pit or excavation at the side of any road.

Flying kite on road.

19. No person shall fly a kite on or over any road.

Rule of the road.

20. (1) Any person driving or drawing a vehicle along a road and meeting another vehicle shall keep on the left or near side of the road, so as to allow sufficient room for the other vehicle to pass.

(2) No person driving or drawing a vehicle along a road and overtaking another vehicle shall attempt to pass the latter vehicle otherwise than on the right or off side of the road.

Freedom of roads.

21. No person shall prevent any other person from passing along a road, or shall otherwise interrupt the free use of a road.

Care of animals on road.

22. (1) No person in charge of, or having control over, any animal used for riding or draught shall allow such animal to stand or wander on any road without a rider or driver.

(2) No person in charge of, or having control over, any cattle shall allow such cattle to stray or lie on any road so as to cause inconvenience or danger to any person travelling on the road.

(3) No person shall tether any cattle on, or within reach of, a road, or [illegible]all cattle or allow cattle to graze on a road.

(4) No person shall ride any pony on a road without a bit and bridle.

(5) No person shall drive upon a road at the same time more than four pa[illegible]e.

Elep[illegible] camels on road to have bell.

[illegible]ry person owning, riding, driving or in charge of any elephant or camel proceeding on a road, must see that such elephant or camel is provided with a bell, and with a light also if such animal is proceeding on a road after nightfall.

Taking elephants over road, embankment, bridge or culvert.

24. No person driving or in charge of an elephant shall—

(a) cause material injury to a road, or to an embankment vested in the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee by taking the elephant over the same, or

(b) take the elephant over a bridge or culvert vested in the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, unless the same be constructed of arched masonry.

Removal of elephants or camels from road to admit passage of horses.

25. Every driver of an elephant or camel shall, on being so required by the driver or rider of a horse, remove such elephant or camel with reasonable promptitude to a sufficient distance from the road, to allow such horse to pass safely along the road.

Care of vehicles on roads.

26. (1) No person shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one vehicle at a time.

(2) No person in charge of, or having control over, any vehicle shall allow it to stand unattended on any road.

(3) No person shall leave a vehicle standing on a road for any longer time than is necessary for loading or unloading it.

(4) No person shall drive upon a road any vehicle laden with bamboos, logs, bullahs planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length and project beyond the vehicle, unless the vehicle be accompanied also by another person.

(5) All owners and drivers of vehicles loaded with bricks or other materials shall be responsible for their being so secured that the contents thereof may not fall down on any road.

(6) If any vehicle breaks down on a road, the driver shall remove it to the edge of the road and in the hills to the khudside, if practicable, without delay, and shall, within a reasonable time, remove from the road all materials (if any) which have fallen from the vehicle, and shall place the vehicle in such a position that it will not obstruct traffic.

(7) No person shall lead or drive any vehicle up or down the slopes of any road, except at crossings fixed by the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee.

Carrying bamboos or bullahs on cart on road.

27. No person shall carry bamboos or bullahs on a cart on any road in such a manner as to scrape the road, or to cause injury or annoyance, or risk of injury, to travellers thereon.

Width of tyres.

28. After the first day of March 1915, no bullock cart shall travel on any road, unless the iron tyres of the wheels, or (in the case of carts not having iron tyres) the wooden rims of the wheels, are two inches or more in width :

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to carts owned by residents of other districts which do not ordinarily ply within the Darjeeling district but merely pass through that district.

Separate tracks for cart traffic and carriage traffic.

29. Where separate tracks on roads have been set apart for carts and carriages, respectively, no cart shall be permitted to pass over the portion reserved for carriages.

Transport of heavy machinery over bridge.

30. No person shall transport heavy machinery over a timber bridge so as to injure the bridge.

Lighting of vehicles on road.

31. Every carriage, including a spring ekka (tum-tum), drawn by a horse or horses, every waggon drawn by any other animals or propelled by motive power and every motor-car shall carry two conspicuous lights, one on either side, and every two-wheeled cart and springless (country) ekka and every rickshaw, bicycle, tricycle and multicycle shall carry one conspicuous light, when travelling on a road between dusk and dawn, except on clear moonlight nights.

Care of children on roads.

32. No parent, or other person for the time being in charge, of any child under five years of age shall allow such child to stray on any road so as to cause obstruction or risk of obstruction to traffic.

Nuisances on roads.

33. No person shall commit a nuisance on any road or bridge or culvert.

Trees.

Damage to trees.

34. No person shall destroy or damage, or cause to be destroyed or damaged,—

(*a*) any tree planted by, or under the charge of, the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee, or

(*b*) any gabion or other defensive enclosure erected for the protection of any such tree.

Tapping, or taking fruit from trees on road.

35. No person shall tap any date or palm tree, or remove fruit from any tree planted by, or under the control of, the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee without lease or written permission previously obtained from the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee.

Fires.

Lighting of fires.

36. No person shall light a fire in any unenclosed place within ten yards of any wooden bridge vested in the District Road Committee, or within fifty yards of any Inspection or Dâk Bungalow vested in the District Road Committee or a Branch Road Committee.

Penalties.

37. (*1*) A breach of any of these by-laws shall be punished with fine, which may extend to ten rupees.

(*2*) A continuing breach of by-laws 2(2), 4, 5(2), 7(2), 8, 9, 10 or 28 shall be punished with a further fine, which may extend to two rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the offender has been convicted of such breach.

H. F. SAMMAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE General Committee having, under section 350 (*1*) of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on both sides of Boloram Ghose Street, in District I, and no objection having been received within the date specified for receiving the same, do hereby, under section 350 (*4*) of the said Act, order that the line defined as per plan approved by the General Committee on the 8th January 1915 is the general line of buildings on the said Boloram Ghose Street.

C. F. PAYNE.
Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 26th January 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling.

No. 373M.—The 8th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Kurseong Municipality in the district of Darjeeling.

BY-LAWS OF THE KURSEONG MUNICIPALITY.

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

1. In these by-laws,—

(*1*) "carriage" includes also a motor-car; and

(*2*) "cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

Police Act, 1861, section 34

2. No act which constitutes an offence under section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861), which is in force in this Municipality, shall be punishable under by-law 20, 38

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(*b*) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(*c*) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

Youthful drivers

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Driving more than one carriage or cart.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts, the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Rule of the road.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin or dandie or drawing a rickshaw on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

[illegible]

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals or convey any palanquin or dandie or draw any rickshaw on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows :—

(*a*) every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights, one on each side ;

(*b*) every cart must carry one conspicuous light ;

(*c*) every elephant, camel, or palanquin, dandie or rickshaw must be accompanied by one conspicuous light ;

(*d*) every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front :

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Signals on motors [illegible]

8. No person shall drive any motor-car, or ride any motor-cycle or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Cart laden with girders, etc

9. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, *ballas*, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Cart laden with bricks, stones, etc.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Animal laden with bamboos or timber

11. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, take any elephant or camel along any road.

Taking elephants or camels along a road.

Fine, Rs. 50.

13. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Taking an elephant over a bridge.

Fine, Rs. 10.

14. No person shall drive upon a road, at the same time, more than four loaded pack-animals.

Loaded pack-animals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person riding or driving a mare on any road shall allow a foal to accompany the mare unless it is secured.

Foals

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Sitting or sleeping.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall drive any cattle on any road except between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M., without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Driving cattle

Fine, Rs. 20.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

18. No person shall abandon, or let loose, or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Abandoning, or letting loose, cattle

Fine, Rs. 10.

19. No parent or guardian of any child below the age of seven years shall allow such child to play or wander about on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Children playing or wandering.

Fine, Rs. 10.

20. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road, except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose.

Depositing articles.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Planting trees.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Excavations and enclosures.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

23. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Removing turf or cutting grass.

Fine, Rs. 10.

24. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road, except through a downpipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Discharge of water

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

25. No person shall break in horses on any road not set apart for that purpose.

Breaking in horses

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

26. No person shall fly a kite on any road or in such a way that it may fall on any road.

Flying kites.

Fine, Rs. 10.

27. No person shall play any game on any road.

Playing games

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Throwing stones or missiles.

Fine, Rs. 10.

29. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Driving across a drain

Fine, Rs. 10.

30. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Barbed wire

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Dust-bins.

31. No person shall—

(a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

Conveying sewage or offensive matter.

(a) in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Privies and urinals.

33. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep, after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Killing cattle or poultry or cleaning carcasses.

34. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill, or clean the carcass of any cattle or poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Closed roads.

35. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart or draw any rickshaw over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

Letting off of firearms, etc.

36. No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons, or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

Setting up obstruction.

37. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing-nets and the placing of fishing-traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction," as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2

Easing oneself.

38. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well, which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Cleanliness of banks and access for conservancy.

39. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply shall—

(*a*) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(*b*) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Weeds.

40. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Masonry platforms and drains for wells.

41. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Bathing or washing near well or standpipe.

42. No person shall bathe, or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of ten feet from any filtered water standpipe which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Use of standpipes and fountains.

43. Except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe, no person shall use any standpipe or fountain belonging to the Commissioners, for any purpose other than drawing water—

(*a*) for drinking on the spot, or

(*b*) for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Steeping jute, hemp, etc.

44. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Washing infected articles.

45. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Bathing by infected persons.

46. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Cattle troughs

47. No person shall use for any other purpose any drinking trough which is intended for watering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

Depositing nightsoil.

48. No person shall deposit nightsoil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Manure.

49. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Access to Municipal servants.

50. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Removal of offensive matter from markets.

51. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

Disposal of carcasses.

52. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or, if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

Latrines reserved for females.

53. No male person above twelve years of age, except the Municipal inspecting officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

Obstruction to drains.

54. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Constructing stalls, platforms, etc., over a drain.

55. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of, any public drain any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure or any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

Covering of corpse.

56. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs 10.

Depositing corpse on or near road.

57. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

58. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burying or burning it.

Burial or burning obligatory.

Fine, Rs. 10.

59. When lines for graves in any burial-place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial-place except in such a line.

Lines for graves.

Fine, Rs. 50.

60. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin, or (if no coffin is used) the corpse, is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Depth of coffin or corpse in masonry graves.

Fine, Rs. 50.

61. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Depth of non-masonry graves.

Fine, Rs. 50.

62. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Distance between graves.

Fine, Rs. 50.

63. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Opening graves.

Fine, Rs. 50.

64. Any person burning or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning ground or burning-ghat, shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Complete cremation.

Fine, Rs 50.

65. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning-ground or burning-ghat, shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Speedy cremation.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

66. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

Clearing and fencing land.

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine Rs. 2.

67. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Cleanliness of shops, markets and slaughter-houses.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

68. No person shall, without the previous written permission of the Commissioners, slaughter cattle, pigs, sheep or goats for the purpose of sale, except in a slaughter-house set apart or duly licensed by the Commissioners.

Slaughter of animals for sale.

Fine, Rs. 10.

69. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal market except on the paved floor specially set apart for the purpose.

Sale of fish in market.

Fine, Rs. 10.

70. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food and every vendor or hawker of such articles shall keep the same in a glass case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Sale of prepared articles of food.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

71. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Easing oneself in market.

Fine, Rs. 10.

72. No person shall make any aërated water or ice for the purpose of sale without first boiling the water.

Aërated water and ice.

Fine, Rs. 50.

73. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Infected clothing.

Fine, Rs. 50.

74. Every owner or driver of a carriage or rickshaw which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage or rickshaw again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Disinfection of carriages.

Fine, Rs. 50.

75. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Picketing animals, collecting carts, or forming encampments.

Fine. Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

76. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

77. No person shall, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, beat a drum or tom-tom or blow any high-sounding instrument after 10 P.M. or before 6 A.M.

Noctunal noises.

Fine, Rs. 10.

BY-LAW GIVING EFFECT TO THE OBJECTS OF SECTION 103 OF THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884.

Report of disfigurement, etc., of ticket.

78. When a ticket, showing the number of the holding on the register and the circle within which the holding is situated, has been affixed to a holding by the Municipal authorities, and the same is disfigured, obliterated or removed, the owner or occupier of the holding shall, within two weeks from the time at which he becomes aware of the fact, report the matter to the Vice-Chairman.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CANCELLATION OF FORMER BY-LAWS.

Cancellation of former by-laws.

79. The by-laws previously framed under section 350 of the Act and confirmed by Government are hereby cancelled.

Murshidabad.

No. 388M.—The 8th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Seaton to be a Commissioner of the Berhampur Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, *vice* Revd. E. M. Wheeler, resigned.

Bogra.

No. 409M.—The 8th February 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by clause (3), section 53 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891 (Bengal Act II of 1891), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Bogra Municipality under clause 1 of the said section:—

BY-LAWS FRAMED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOGRA MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 53 OF THE CALCUTTA HACKNEY CARRIAGE ACT, II OF 1891.

Second class Carriage.

1. No carriage shall receive a second class license unless it is in good condition and has sufficient accommodation for four persons, the minimum inside measurement of length and breadth being 4 feet 10 inches and 2 feet 10 inches, and if it is of the kind known as "Palki-gharry" or "Brownberry" it shall conform to the following dimensions:—

Breadth of carriage inside	... ...	36 inches.
Depth of seat ...	... ...	18 "
Width of well of carriage between cushions	...	24 "
Height of roof from seat ...	... ...	40 "

2. The springs, axles and wheels must be sound, and the carriage must have a good pair of lamps with the number of the carriage painted thereon.
3. The harness must be of strong leather, and no string fastening will be permitted.
4. All carriages taking a second class license shall be drawn either by a horse not under 14 hands or a pair of horses not under 13 hands.
5. All carriages taking a second class license must be of a dark-green colour, with the name of the owner and the figure 2 in Roman numerals painted on both sides.
6. No carriage shall have a tin roof.

Third class Carriage.

7. No carriage shall receive a third class license unless it has strong wheels, axles and springs. It must have also a pair of lamps with the number of the carriage painted thereon; provided that a carriage of the kind known as "tumtum" or "dogcart," containing two seats, may receive a third class license if it otherwise satisfies the conditions laid down in the rule.

8. The harness and straps must be of strong leather; ropes and iron chains will be permitted if they are covered with leather.

9. All third class carriages must be of yellow colour with the owner's name and the Roman numeral III painted on both sides.

General.

10. No sickly, blind, lame or otherwise incapacitated horse or pony, and no horse or pony with sores or wounds, shall be allowed to work or draw vehicles.

11. All carriages shall be clean and either upholstered in leather or covered with removeable washing materials, and second class carriages must be provided with leather slings for hand rest.

12. Every place where any hackney carriage, horse or pony is kept shall be open to inspection by the Municipal Commissioners and the Registering Officer at all hours of the day from sunrise to sunset.

13. It shall be obligatory on the owner of any horse or carriage licensed under the Act to produce before the Registering Officer within 24 hours any horse or vehicle required for inspection.

14. A list of fares shall be prepared and printed under the authority of the Municipal Commissioners showing distances and fares from various centres. A copy of this list shall be given to the owner of a hackney carriage with license and on demand shall be shown by the driver to any passenger asking for it.

Driver's qualifications.

15. Every person applying for a driver's license must be acquainted with principal places and streets and must have a knowledge of the rates and fares prescribed by the Municipal Commissioners.

16. No license shall be issued to any person as a driver unless he has been examined by the Registering Officer as to his capacity and fitness for such employment.

17. Every driver shall be decently clad while acting as a driver.

Burdwan.

No. 427M.—The 9th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. S. Keelan to be a Commissioner of the Raniganj Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Mr. A. Chalmers Hills, resigned.

Chittagong.

No. 391L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A(*2*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Magistrate of Chittagong to be Chairman of the District Board of Chittagong.

Tippera.

No. 392L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A(*2*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Magistrate of Tippera to be Chairman of the District Board of Tippera.

Noakhali.

No. 39[illegible]L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A(*2*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the District Magistrate of Noakhali to be Chairman of the District Board of Noakhali.

Dacca.

No. 395L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (*2*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Dacca to be Chairman of the District Board of Dacca.

No. 396L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to be Chairman of the District Board of Mymensingh.

Mymensingh.

No. 397L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be Chairman of the District Board of Faridpur.

Faridpur.

No. 398L.S.-G.—The 6th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Bakarganj to be Chairman of the District Board of Bakarganj.

Bakarganj.

No. 400L.S.-G.—The 7th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Howrah to be Chairman of the District Board of Howrah.

Howrah.

No. 401L.S.-G.—The 7th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Hooghly to be Chairman of the District Board of Hooghly.

Hooghly.

No. 402L.S.-G.—The 7th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Birbhum to be Chairman of the District Board of Birbhum.

Birbhum.

No. 403L.S.-G.—The 7th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Bankura to be Chairman of the District Board of Bankura.

Bankura.

No. 404L.S.-G.—The 7th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be Chairman of the District Board of Burdwan.

Burdwan.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 449M.—The 11th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G A. Spence to be a Commissioner of the Bhadreswar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Mr. J. B. Robertson, resigned.

Rajshahi.

No. 488M.—The 12th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appove the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Nator Municipality, in the district of Rajshahi, under sections 23 and 27 of that Act, electing Mr. A. Dash to be Chairman of that Municipality *vice* Mr. H. G. Blomfield, resigned.

No. 495M.—The 15th February 1915.—Whereas a Notification No. 1892M., dated the 17th July 1914, was published at page 289, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1914, sanctioning the extension of all the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to the Khulna Municipality; and whereas the Commissioners of the said Municipality omitted to publish the said Notification locally within fifteen days of its publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by section 222 of the said Act, it is necessary to renew the sanction thereby accorded;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the said Act, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the said Municipality made at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part VII of that Act to the said Municipality.

2. Notification No. 1892M., dated the 17th July 1914, is hereby cancelled.

No. 603M.—The 16th February 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st April 1915 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality, in the district of Rajshahi, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the areas of the Municipality specified below:—

Ward No. I.—The area bounded on the north by the old Nator Road, on the east by the Baje Kajla pucca road, on the south by the river Ganges, and on the west by the western boundary of Ward No. I.

Wards Nos. II, III, IV and V.—The entire areas of these Wards.

Ward No. VI.—The area bounded on the north by the Chamarpara Road, on the east by the eastern boundary of Ward No. VI, on the south by the northern boundary of the Rajshahi Central Jail and the river Ganges, and on the west by the portion of Bund Road and the Jail drain lying to the north of the Nator Road.

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled:—

(1) Notification, dated the 15th March 1881, regarding the extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 to the Ghoramara and Khanshamarchak mohullahs of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality, and approving the scale of fees to be levied therein under section 3 of the Act.

(2) Notification, dated the 7th May 1883, regarding the extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 to the mohullahs Meahpara, Gunukpara, Kumarpara, Foodkipara, Rampore Bazar, and portions of the mohullahs Sagarpara and Sekerchuk of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality and approving the scale of fees to be levied under section 3 of the Act.

(3) Notification, dated the 18th August 1884, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the mohullahs Beanhesh and Malopara and portions of the mohullahs Ranibazar and Jote Mohesh of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

(4) Notification, dated the 3rd August 1886, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the mohullahs Sahibgunge and Sahibbazar and portions of the mohullahs Durgaparah and Sirushaharparah of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

(5) Notification No. 483M., dated the 2nd February 1894, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to mahalla Srirampur and to the Government Cutchery compound in mahalla Bulanpur of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

(6) Notification No 498T.M., dated the 11th September 1896, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the whole of mahalla Sagarpara of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIATCFIIONS.

Bankura.

No. 520M.—The 17th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 *(1)* of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Bishnupur to be Chairman *ex-officio* of the Sonamukhi Municipality, in the district of Bankura.

Nadia.

No. 527M.—The 18th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Kumarkhali Municipality, in the district of Nadia.

BY-LAWS FOR THE KUMARKHALI MUNICIPALITY.

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

1. In these by-laws,—

(1) "carriage" includes also a motor-car; and

(2) "cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

PENALTIES.

Fines.

2. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(a) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(c) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

3. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.

Youthful drivers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

4. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart.

Driving more than one carriage or cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals or convey any palanquin on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows:—

Lights.

(*a*) every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights, one on each side;

(*b*) every cart must carry one conspicuous light;

(*c*) every elephant, camel, or palanquin, must be accompanied by one conspicuous light;

(*d*) every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

6. No person shall drive any motor-car, or ride any motor-cycle or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Signals on motors and cycles.

Fine, Rs. 50.

7. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds.

Maximum load for carts.

Fine, Rs. 10.

8. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, *bullas*, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Cart laden with girders, etc.

Fine, Rs. 10.

9. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Cart laden with bricks, stones, etc.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Animal laden with bamboos or timber.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall drive upon a road, at the same time, more than two loaded pack-animals.

Loaded pack-animals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall drive a bullock-cart on the centre of any road on which cart-tracks are provided.

Driving bullock-cart in centre of road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

13. No person shall abandon, or let loose, or negligently allow to get loose, or picket or tether any cattle, on or on to any road.

Abandoning, letting loose, picketing or tethering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

14. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Planting trees.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Excavations and enclosures.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

16. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Removing turf or cutting grass.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road, except through a downpipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Discharge of water.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

18. No person shall break in horses on any road not set apart for that purpose.

Breaking in horses.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

19. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Throwing stones or missiles.

Fine, Rs. 10.

20. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Driving across a drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Dust-bins.

22. No person shall—

(a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

Conveying sewage or offensive matter.

(a) in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

24. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep, after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Privies and urinals.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

25. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill, or clean any poultry.

Killing or cleaning poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

26. No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons, or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except—

Letting off of firearms, etc.

(*i*) with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, and
(*ii*) on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

27. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Setting up obstruction

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing-nets and the placing of fishing-traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction," as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

28. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply shall—

Cleanliness of banks and access for conservancy.

(a) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(b) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

29. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Weeds.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Masonry platforms and drains for wells.

30. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Bathing or washing near well or standpipe.

31. No person shall bathe, or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of ten feet from the lowest platform of any public well or of any filtered water standpipe which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Steeping jute, hemp, etc.

32. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Washing infected articles.

33. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Bathing by infected persons.

34. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Bathing places reserved for females.

35. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing-place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Cattle troughs.

36. No person shall use for any other purpose any drinking trough which is intended for watering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

Manure.

37. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Access to Municipal servants.

38. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Removal of offensive matter from market.

39. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

Disposal of carcasses.

40. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or, if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such a place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

Latrines reserved for females.

41. No male person above twelve years of age, except the Municipal inspecting officers for the purpose of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

Obstruction to drains.

42. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Constructing stalls, platforms, etc., over a drain.

43. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of, any public drain, any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

Covering of corpse.

44. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs 10.

Depositing corpse on or near road.

45. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Depth of non-masonry graves.

46. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Distance between graves.

47. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

48. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

Clearing and fencing land.

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

49. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or motawalli, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place, or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Sanitation of public places of charity or worship

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

50. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Cleanliness of shops, markets and slaughter-houses

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

51. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food and every vendor or hawker of such articles shall keep the same in a glass case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Sale of prepared articles of food

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

52. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Easing oneself in market

Fine, Rs. 10.

53. No person shall make any aërated water or ice for the purpose of sale without first boiling the water.

Aërated water and ice.

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Infected clothing.

Fine, Rs. 50.

55. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Picketing animals, collecting carts, or forming encampments.

Fine. Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

56. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CANCELLATION OF FORMER BY-LAWS.

57. All the former by-laws which were confirmed by Government order No. 4072M., dated 25th November 1895, are hereby cancelled.

Cancellation of former by-laws.

No. 529M.—The 18th February 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 1, sub-section (2) of the Bengal Public Parks Act, 1904 (Bengal Act II of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th March 1915, and any objections or suggestions which may be received by the undersigned through the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, before that date will be duly concerned :—

DRAFT ORDER.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2) of the Bengal Public Parks Act, 1904 (Bengal Act II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the following three blocks which form a portion of "Observatory Hill," in the town of Darjeeling, and the boundaries of which are, respectively, as follows :—

BLOCK I.

Boundaries.

North and East—The East Mall Road,
South—Ada Villa Location,
West—Southfield Location, Darjeeling Gymkhana Club land, and St. Andrew's Church land.

BLOCK II.

Boundaries.

North and North-East—The East Mall Road,
East—Block I,
South—Gymkhana Club land,
South-West—The public road to the Gymkhana Club.

BLOCK III.

Boundaries.

North—The public road to the Gymkhana Club,
South-East—The point where the said public road meets the West Mall Road,
South and West—The West Mall Road,
North-West—The point where the public road to the Gymkhana Club meets the East Mall Road.

No. 548M.—The 18th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Calcutta Survey Act, 1887 (Ben. Act I of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. F. Delaney to be an Assistant Superintendent of the Survey of the Darjeeling Municipality, *vice* Captain A. H. Gwyn, I.A.

Darjeeling.

No. 563M.—The 19th February 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bakarganj.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st April 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Nalchiti Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part X of that Act to the said Municipality.

Burdwan.

No. 568M.—The 20th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Raniganj Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, under sections 23 and 27 of that Act, electing Mr. G. Crawford to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Mr. A. C. Hills, resigned.

H. F. SAMMAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

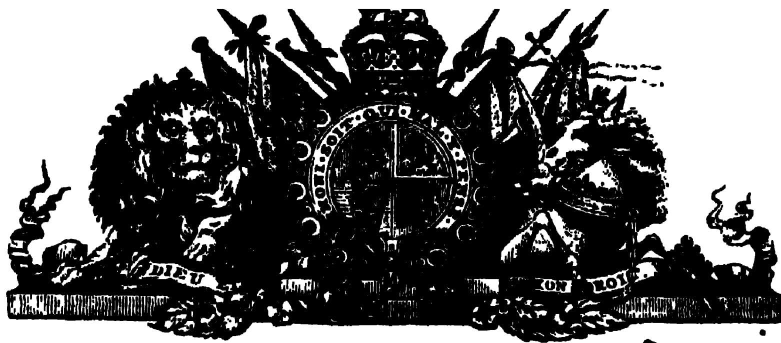
General Election of Ward Commissioners.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 53 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the Local Government have been pleased to fix Tuesday, the 23rd March 1915, as the date for holding the next General Election of the Ward Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The election will take place between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. Intending candidates should send in their names to the Chairman not less than fourteen days before the day fixed for election, duly proposed, seconded and approved as required by Rule 2, Schedule V of Act III (B.C.) of 1899.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
The 17th February 1915.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Corporation.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 604M.—The 25th February 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council makes the following rules subject to which the Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises within the Municipality for domestic purposes only:—

Rules for the grant to private premises of house-connections for domestic purposes in connection with the filtered water-supply in the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply they may allow any owner or occupier of a holding paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such holding, when such annual value is not less than Rs. 48, to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such holding for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any holding requiring water to be led on to such holding for domestic purposes or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office.

3. A fee of Rs. 100 must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each house-connection before any work is commenced, such fee being in addition to all other costs incurred and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each holding must have a separate connection, and extensions from the communication-pipe of one holding to another shall not be permitted.

4. (a) No holding shall have more than one connection, provided that the Commissioners at a meeting may grant a second connection, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions and fees as are prescribed by these rules for a first connection, to a holding, the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 2,000, if they are satisfied that the supply of water cannot be properly and adequately secured by a single connection in such holding.

5. The owner or occupier of the holding, in respect of which the connection is required, must bear the entire cost of the connection including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7 and must also pay the cost of such alterations in or repairs to roads, drains, sewers, gas or water mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connections.

6. (1) The work required may be carried out either by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the holding in respect of which the work is required, or by a person or firm *specially authorized by the Commissioners in this behalf* and employed by such owner or occupier.

(2) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer deputed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the Municipal water main except by a plumber specially authorized by the Commissioners to execute the works, and at such time as may be appointed and in such position as may be selected by an authorized Municipal officer in whose presence alone such connection is to be effected.

7. A house-connection shall comprise the following parts and fittings:—

(a) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply-pipe,

(b) a galvanized iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the stop-cock,

(c) a stop-cock and its surface-box,

(d) a meter.

(e) service pipes from the stop-cock to the taps, and

(f) taps.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(3) If any owner or occupier shall desire to adopt any fittings of a pattern different from the standard patterns, he must present such fittings for the approval of the Chairman, and any fittings so presented may, if considered satisfactory by the Chairman, be stamped and passed.

9. (a) The sizes of the ferrule and the diameter of the communication-pipe referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 7, and the number of taps shall be fixed subject to the following scale in accordance with the annual valuation of the holdings :—

Annual valuation of holding.	Size of the ferrule.	Diameter of communication-pipe not exceeding	Number of taps.
Rs. 48 to Rs. 99	3/8"	1/2"	2
Rs. 100 to Rs. 299	3/8"	1/2"	3
Rs. 300 to Rs. 499	1/2"	3/4"	4
Rs. 500 to Rs. 999	1/2"	3/4"	5
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999 ...	1/2"	3/4"	6
Rs. 2,000 and above ...	Special sanction of the Commissioners.		

(b) Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as "screw down." Every tap shall be at least 3 feet above the road level.

10. The house-connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (1) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same waterway as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the holding to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the building may be regulated thereby.

(4) Whenever a communication-pipe is laid across a sewer or open drain, or in any place where, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it is liable to injury, such pipe shall be passed through an external cast-iron pipe of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to it.

12. (1) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The meter must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no meter must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorised person to read every meter not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (1) Every owner or occupier of any holding, in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules, shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 3,000 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and

(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee,

paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such holding.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance, 4 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance but not exceeding the amount of the free allowance, 6 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(c) For any excess of water exceeding the amount of the free allowance but not exceeding twice that amount, 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(d) For any excess quantity of water exceeding twice the amount of the free allowance, 12 annas per 1,000 gallons.

15. If the owner or occupier of any holding, which is supplied with water under these rules, shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with those rules for a space of one month after he has been served with a notice of demand in writing for the same, the Commissioners may at any time after the expiration of that period and without further notice, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such holding and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier:

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules:

Provided also that the connection shall be restored on payment by the defaulter of all liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules, together with a penalty of Re. 1 as the cost of restoration.

Murshidabad.

No. 610M.—The 25th February 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality for a loan of Rs. 25,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 913-14-4 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Application from the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality for a loan of Rs. 25,000.

[illegible]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund of funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The dates proposed for receiving each such instalment.	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	(g) Amount of each instalment.
Rs. 25,000.	Berhampore Municipal Water-works Fund.	Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884.	Twenty years.	4 per cent. per annum.	One instalment.	Rs. 25,000.	15th April 1915.	Forty equal half-yearly instalments, payable on the 15th October and 15th April of each year, commencing from 1st October 1915 till the loan is paid off.	Rs. 913-14-4.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Sources from which the revenue is derived.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS). Objects on which the expenditure is incurred.	Amount for— 1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Municipal rates and taxes ...	70,494	70,594	63,411	1. General administration and collection charges.	4,067	4,120	4,481
(b) Realisations under special Acts	775	1,244	713	2. Public safety	2,680	3,261	3,275
(c) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	10,240	8,845	8,247	3. Public health and convenience (excluding expenditure from loan funds and from grants other than ordinary).	85,[illegible]	88,663	1,04,410*
(d) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes (ordinary).	11,550	10,106	9,800	4. Public Instruction ...	600	650	750
				5. Miscellaneous	1,882	1,414	1,312
(e) Miscellaneous	690	729	741	6. Repayment of loan	2,4[illegible]	1,520	658
Total ordinary income ...	93,749	91,015	87,912	Total ordinary expenditure ...	9[illegible]05	99,928	1,14,886
(f) Extraordinary and debt ...	25,033	19,004	40,213	7. Extraordinary and debt, excluding repayment of loan.	18,[illegible]49	32,303	27,427
(g) Receipts of abnormal character	3,493	18,173	14,619	8. Expenditure from loan funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	1,[illegible]0	10,093	16,272
Total ...	1,22,275	1,28,193	1,42,744	Total ...	1,17,734	1,42,324	1,58,585
Opening balance ...	46,098	50,639	36,510	Closing balance ...	50,[illegible]9	36,510	20,719
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,68,373	1,78,834	1,79,254	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,68,373	1,78,834	1,79,254

The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure, calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively.	REMARKS.
20	21
—Rs. 13,007.	

* The excess expenditure under this head was in connection with the Hospital

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the borrowing body has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.

The loan is intended to be taken for the improvement of the water-works and its repayment will be met solely from the surplus balance of that fund only.

(b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the local body.

The Municipality expects to receive an additional income of Rs. 3,000 annually in the water-works fund and to secure further receipts by raising the rate of fee for house-connections and by the reduction of expenses in the consumption of coal and the employment of labourer when the improvement scheme comes into effect.

(c) A statement of all outstanding loans, specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable.

Existing loan.	Date when taken.	Purpose of the loan.	Amount of annual charges.	Amount of the loan still outstanding.
Rs.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
6,000	1st November 1905.	Improvement of water-works.	734	690 14 4

(d) Any explanation in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.

The existing loan of Rs. 6,000 will be fully repaid by 1st November 1915 when there will be a reduction in the ordinary expenditure of the Municipality by Rs. 734, which represents the annual charge for the loan.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE General Committee having, under section 350(1) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on both sides of Ahireetola Street in District I and having duly considered the objections received within the date specified for receiving the same, do hereby, under section 350 (4) of the said Act, order that the line defined as per plan approved by the General Committee on the 8th January 1915, is the general line of buildings on the said Ahireetola Street.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 22nd February, 1915.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta have, at their meeting held on the 17th February 1915, resolved that their previous resolution of the 5th November 1914 making a declaration under section 469(3) of the Calcutta Municipal Act prohibiting the use of any premises for the storing of hides, skins, hoofs, or horns or as a godown therefor in the areas specified therein after the 31st March 1915, be not given effect to until the conclusion of the war. Accordingly, the declaration published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th December 1914 is cancelled, subject to republication after the conclusion of the war.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 25th February 1915.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

General Election of Ward Commissioners.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 53 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the Local Government have been pleased to fix Tuesday, the 23rd March 1915, as the date for holding the next General Election of the Ward Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The election will take place between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. Intending candidates should send in their names to the Chairman not less than fourteen days before the day fixed for election, duly proposed, seconded and approved as required by Rule 2, Schedule V of Act III (B.C.) of 1899.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
The 17th February 1915.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Corporation.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling.

No. 654M.—The 3rd March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Peary Mohan Talukdar to be a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Mr. C. [illegible], resigned.

Darjeeling.

No. 660M.—The 5th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. T. Kirby to be a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., resigned.

Hooghly.

No. 662M.—The 6th March 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th April 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the [illegible]rate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be du[illegible]ed.

Draft order.

In exercise of [illegible] power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal [illegible] III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Ar[illegible]bag Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, made in pursuance of a reso[illegible] passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Go[illegible]or in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, under section 321 of that [illegible], by the Commissioners of the said Municipality, of

fees for the cleansing of private privies and cess-pools within the areas of the villages of Basudebpur, Parul and Mandaran Parul in Ward No. II and of Bishnupur in Ward No. VI of the Arambag Municipality, the boundaries of which are specified below:—

(1) *Basudebpur, Parul and Mandaran Parul*—

North—Teghari and Basantapur.
East—Maheshpur, Dihibaira and Garbari.
South—Brindabanpur.
West—Darkeswar river.

(2) *Bishnupur*—

North—Darkeswar river.
East—Darkeswar river, Sadidanga and Bayangram.
South—Hariharpur and Mathura.
West—Haripur, Beli and Balibela.

24-Parganas.

No. 667M.—The 6th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the number of the Commissioners of the Kamarhati Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, from 12 to 13 with effect from the 27th March 1915.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the said Act, and in modification of Notification No. 259T.M., dated the 17th May 1911, to raise the number of Commissioners to be elected by Ward No. I (Kamarhati) of the said Municipality from 2 to 3 with effect from the same date.

Darjeeling.

No. 646L.S.-G.—The 3rd March 1915.—In pursuance of section 154 of the Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act IX of 1880), the Governor in Council hereby notifies that the District Road Committee of Darjeeling have determined to levy road-cess for the cess year, commencing from 1st April 1915, at the maximum rate of six pies or two pice on each rupee of the annual value of lands and on the annual net profits from other immovable property assessed under the Act.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

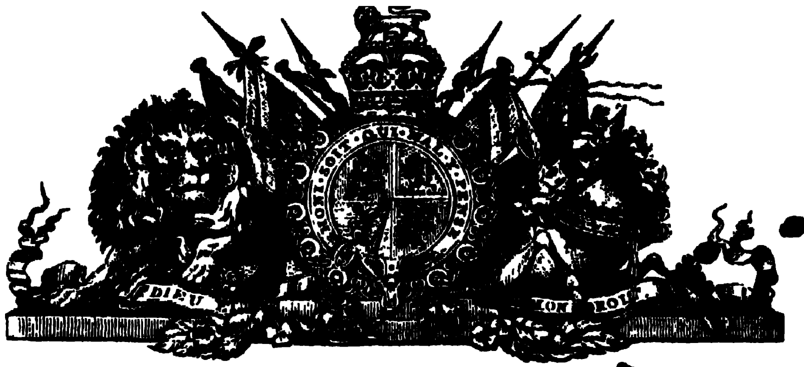
General Election of Ward Commissioners.

IT is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers vested in them by section 53 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the Local Government have been pleased to fix Tuesday, the 23rd March 1915, as the date for holding the next General Election of the Ward Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta.

The election will take place between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. Intending candidates should send in their names to the Chairman not less than fourteen days before the day fixed for election, duly proposed, seconded and approved as required by Rule 2, Schedule V of Act III (B.C.) of 1899.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE:
The 17th February 1915.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Corporation.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas. *No. 726M.—The 13th March 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor [illegible] Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners [illegible] Garulia Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas :—

Mr. T. C. Donald.
„ J Billinge.
„ G. A. Mason.
Babu Bama Charan Chatarji.
„ Thakur Das Banarji.
Babu Khetra Pal Ghatak.
„ Bipin Bihari Chatarji.
„ Jadu Nath Basu.
Maulvi Wazir Ali.
„ Habibulla.

Tippera. *No. 728M.—The 13th March 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Calcutta Survey Act, 1887 (Ben. Act I of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Sale Ahmed, Deputy Collector, to be an Assistant Superintendent of th[illegible]urvey of the Comilla Municipality, in the district of Tippera, *vice* Mr. Gang[illegible]ar[illegible]terjee.

Nadia. *No. 731M.—Th[illegible] March 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred [illegible]ause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, [illegible]84 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to ap[illegible]e the resolut on passed by the Commissioners of the Nadia Municip[illegible]it[illegible] the district of Nadia, under sections 23 and 27 of that Act, electing Babu [illegible]anan Mukharji to be the Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Babu Bi[illegible]war Chakrabatti, resigned.

No. 693L.S.-G.—The 11th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Hooghly, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1915:—

Hooghly.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union
Hooghly ...	Guptipara	9	Mirdanga	9	*North*—River Hooghly.
			Bhattacharjeepara ...		*East*— Ditto
			Musalmanpara ...		*South*—Elampur (6), Muragacha (29), Digria (28), Kamardanga (27) Abdulpur (32), Nataguri (36), Jashra (35), Bankipur (34), Soma (71) and Baikunthapur (76)
			Badagachi	10	*West*—Ichapur (5), Satapati (1) and Burdwan district.
			Patmohal		
			Gokuldanga		
			Salkura		
			Sultanpur	11	
			Sultanpur char ...	12	
			Telipara		
			Tengripara		
			Fatehpur	8	
			Kristobati	18	
			Goara		
			Putimari		
			Sundarpur		
			Rasulpur	22	
			Goswamidanga ...		
			Surjapur		
			Rampur	21	
			Guptipara char ...	14	
			Kristabati char ..	16	
			Kristobati new char ...	19	
			Guptipara	13	
			Parsurambati ...		
			Motigachi		
			Aida	24	
			Goalpara	26	
			Rampur char	20	
			Rosalpur char ...	23	
			Kristobati	15	
			Parasurampatti ...	17	
			Sundalpur char ...	33	
			Guptipara (second portion)	25	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Guptipara Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

No. 695L.S.-G.—The 11th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Guptipara union, in the district of Hooghly, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said union.

Hooghly.

No. 696L.S.-G.—The 11th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Guptipara union, in the district of Hooghly, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the same Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said union.

Hooghly.

No. 709L.S.-G.—The 12th March 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Hooghly.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st May 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Hooghly, into a Union:—

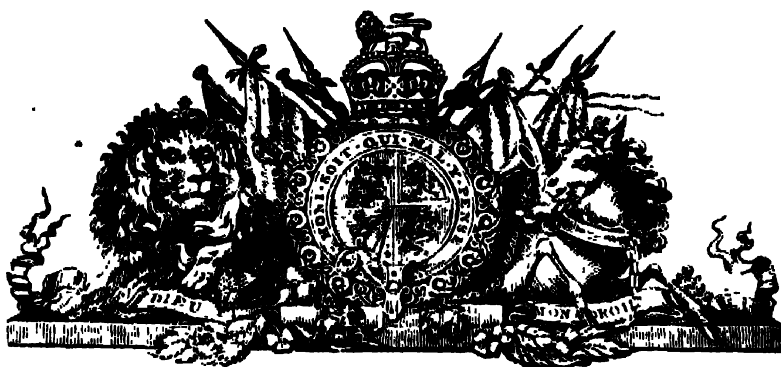
Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.
Hooghly ...	Haripal ...	9	Kristoballovbati	172	*North*—La[illegible]r (230), Jamibali (20[illegible]), Basudebpur (194) and Baladband (193),
			Bhawanipur ...	[illegible]	*East*—Parorah (240), Ramchandrapur (239) Melch (237) and Hamiragachi (231).
			Bhagabatipur ...	174	*South*—Khejuria ([illegible]), Bhursait Khajuriat (312), Dignagar (313), Panditpur (314), Shidaigachi (315) and Paharpur (177),
			Radhakrisnapur ...	175	*West*—Balinchua (192), Kaikala (140), Kanakpur (171), Kamrajpur (170), Jagajibanpore (168) and Parbatipur (166).
			Gobati	176	
			Ramchandrapur (2) ...	178	
			Mosapur	179	
			Ghosa	180	
			Chaitanpur ...	181	
			Abhirampur ...	182	
			Jagannathbati ...	183	
			Santipur	183-310	
			Barachandinagar ...	184	
			Joykristopur ...	185	
			Raghunathpur ...	186	
			Chuk Ananta ...	187	
			Goraipur	188	
			Bararambha *alias* Jote Fatu.	189	
			Kristopur	190	
			Chowtara	191	
			Gopinagore ...	195	
			Khanar Chandi ...	196	
			Radhakristopur ...	197	
			Balarampur ...	19[illegible]	
			Gopalnagore ...	199	
			Shibbati	200	
			Chandinagore ...	201	
			Raghubati	202	
			Aminpur	203	
			Hora	204	
			Bamonpara ...	205	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Committee of the said Haripal Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

3. This cancels so much of Notification No. 136T.—M., dated the 14th June 1895, as relates to this Union.

H. F. SAMMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL

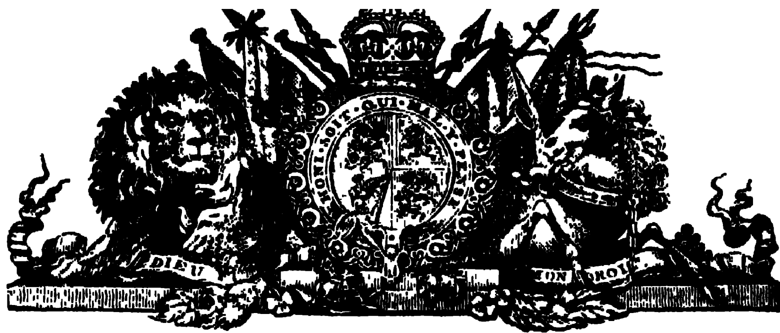
NOTIFICATIONS.

Rajshahi. *No. 757M.—The 18th March 1*[illegible]—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Nator Municipality, in the district of Rajshahi, under sections 23 and 27 of that Act, electing Mr. Nirmal Sankar Sen to be Chairman of that Municipality *vice* Mr. A. J. Dash, resigned.

Dacca. *No.* [illegible]*71M.—The 20th March 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased t[illegible] resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Narainganj M[illegible], in the district of Dacca, under sections 23 and 27 of that Act, elec[illegible]. J. Smith to be the Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Mr. W. S. Fra[illegible]signed.

H. F. SAMMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31 191[illegible]

PART I B[illegible]

Orders by the Governor of [illegible] in Co[illegible]il.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 806M.—The 26th March 1915.—In pursuance of section 37F of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), it is hereby notified for general information that the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality for providing a water-supply to that Municipality has been approved by the Governor in Council, and that the particulars of the said scheme are as follows:—

(*a*) The scheme is designed to supply 100,000 gallons of filtered water a day to a population of 7,400. The source of supply is the river Hooghly from which it will be pumped to an unfiltered water tank. From the tank the water will gravitate through two mechanical filters to the clear-water reservoir which will be in two parts and will hold altogether about [illegible],000 gallons. From this reservoir, again, the water will be p[illegible] an elevated reservoir built over the unfiltered water tank, whence it is to be distributed to the town along the following roads:—

Grand Trunk Road, Bijoy [illegible]bu Street, Eden Road, Raj Krishna Mukharji Street, Joy Kr[illegible]a Mukharji Street, Lawrence Road, Kalipore Road, Munshipara Street, Banerjeepara Street, Talpukur Street, Chonkighat Street, Thakur Mahasaya Street, Mondal Street, Sibtala Street, Circular Road and Joysankar Bhattacharjee Street.

(*b*) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,30,546.

(*c*) The estimated cost of maintenance is Rs. 7,000.

(*d*) The sum of Rs. 1,30,546 on account of the cost of the scheme will be met as follows:—

	Rs.
D[illegible]tion received	40,000
Fu[illegible]r[illegible]ed donation	11,700
Gran[illegible]ernment	44,815
Loan [illegible]vernment	25,000
Interes[illegible]oney in Bank	2,796
Contrib[illegible]from General Municipal Fund	4,881
Loan fr[illegible] Latrine Fund	870
Loan f[illegible] Hackney Carriage Fund ...	484
Total ...	1,30,546

The annual charge of Rs. 7,000 on account of maintenance will be met from the water-rate and that of Rs. 1,828 on account of the repayment of the loan of Rs. 25,000 will be met from the General Fund.

(e) A loan of Rs. 25,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be taken by the Municipality from Government to meet the cost of the scheme. It will be repaid by forty half-yearly instalments of Rs. 914 each; twenty years will be required to repay it.

(f) The total annual charge on account of the maintenance of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 7,000 and that on account of the repayment of the loan of Rs. 25,000 is Rs. 1,828. The former will be met from the proceeds from the water-rate and the latter will be met from the General Fund.

(g) The water-rate will be levied at the rate of 6 per cent. on the value of holdings.

(h) The average incidence of the water-rate per head of present population of the said Municipality will be Re. 0-15-7.

24-Parganas.

No. 823M.—The 29th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23(*1*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. O'Donald to be Chairman of the Garulia Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

Mymensingh.

No. 825M.—The 29th March 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st May 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Netrokona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, made in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part X, and the provisions of sections 258, 260A, 262, 262A, 269, 270(*1*) and (*2*), 272, 277 and 278 of Part VI of that Act to the said Municipality.

Calcutta.

No. 818M.—The 30th March 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, sub-section (2), clause (*d*) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta:—

Rai Kailas Chandra Bose Bahadur, C.I.E.
Rai Surendranath Mitra Bahadur.
Dr. C. Banks, M.D.
Nawab Siraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas, I.C.S.
Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee.
Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad [illegible]osain Bahadur.
Maulvi Haji Noor Muhammad Zakariah.
[illegible] Abdur Rahim Buksh Elahi.
Mr. A. Marr, I.C.S.
Mr. A. J. Pugh.
Hon'ble Raja Dinendra Narayan Roy.
Mr. J. A. Jones.
Mr. W. H. Arden Wood.
Mr. Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy, Bar.-at-Law

No. 834M.—The 30th March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge Municipality:—

24-Parganas.

BY-LAWS FOR THE BUDGE-BUDGE MUNICIPALITY.

DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

1. In these by-laws,—

(1) "carriage" includes also a motor-car; and

(2) "cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTION.

Police Act, 1861, section 34

2. In areas in which section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force, no [illegible] which [illegible] an offence under that section shall be punishable under by-law 32 or 42.

PENALTIES.

Fines.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(a) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(c) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

Youthful drivers

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Driving more than one carriage or cart

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge [illegible] any road more than one carriage or cart [illegible] the case of two carts, the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Rule of the road.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Lights.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals or convey any palanquin on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unl[illegible] lights are provided as follows:—

(a) eve[illegible]r[illegible]ust carry two conspicuous lights, one on each sid[illegible]

(b) every c[illegible]t carry one conspicuous light;

(c) every el[illegible], camel, or palanquin, must be accompanied by one conspi[illegible] light;

(d) every cy[illegible] must carry one conspicuous light in front:

Provided tha[illegible]is by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four night[illegible]be[illegible]and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Signals on motors and cycles.

8. No person shall drive any motor-car, or ride any motor-cycle or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Cart laden with girders, etc.

9. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, *bullas*, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Cart laden with bricks, stones, etc.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Animal [illegible] with bamboos or timber.

11. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Taking an elephant over a bridge.

12. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Driving bullock-cart in centre of road.

13. No person shall drive a bullock-cart on the centre of any road on which cart-tracks are provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Sitting or sleeping.

14. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

Abandoning or letting loose cattle.

15. No person shall abandon, or let loose, or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle, on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Planting trees.

16. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Excavations and enclosures.

17. No person shall, without the general o[illegible] p[illegible]ission of the Commissioners, make an[illegible] on any road, or enclose any road or an[illegible] thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Removing turf or cutting grass.

18. No person shall, without the general or spec[illegible] permission of the Commissioners, remove turf [illegible]t grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

19. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road, except through a downpipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Discharge of water.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. .

20. No person shall break in horses on any road not set apart for that purpose.

Breaking in horses.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Flying kites

21. No person shall fly a kite on any road or in such a way that it may fall on any road.

Fine, [illegible] 10.

22. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Throwing stones or missiles

Fine, Rs.

23. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Driving across a drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

24. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Barbed wire

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Dust bins.

25. No person shall—

(a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

26. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

Conveying sewage or offensive matter.

(a) in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

27. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep, after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Privies and urinals.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

28. No [illegible] on or within sight of any road, kill, or clean the carcass of any poultry.

Killing poultry or [illegible]

Fine, Rs. 10.

29. No pers[illegible]ll take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fe[illegible]rected under that section.

Closed roads.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

Letting off of firearms, etc.

30. No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons, or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except—

(*i*) with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, and

(*ii*) on payment of *such fees as are fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting.*

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

Setting up obstruction

31. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing-nets and the placing of fishing-traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction," as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Easing oneself

32. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well, which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Cleanliness of banks and access for conservancy.

33. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply shall—

(*a*) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(*b*) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Weeds.

34. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Masonry platforms and drains for wells.

35. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Bathing or washing near well or standpipe.

36. No person shall bathe, or shall wash clothes, [illegible]ls or any other article, within a distance of [illegible]n feet from the lowest platform of any public well or of any filtered water standpipe which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Use of standpipes and fountains

37. Except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe, no person shall use any standpipe or fountain, belonging to the Commissioners, for any purpose other than drawing water :—

(*a*) for drinking on the spot, or
(*b*) for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Steeping jute, hemp, etc

38. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Washing infected articles

39. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or [illegible] other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. [illegible]

Bathing by infected persons

40. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Bathing places reserved for females.

41. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

Depositing nightsoil.

42. No person shall deposit nightsoil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Access to Municipal servants.

43. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Removal of offensive matter from markets.

44. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

Disposal of carca[illegible]

45. Every [illegible] or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or, if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, ei[illegible] remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such place as may be set a[illegible] by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the [illegible] to the Conservancy Overseer of the Ward within which such premises a[illegible]ated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

Latrines reserved for females.

46. No male person above twelve years of age, except the Municipal inspecting officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

Obstruction to drains.

47. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

Covering of corpse.

48. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs 10.

Depositing corpse on or near road.

49. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Depth of coffin or corpse in masonry grave.

50. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin, or (if no coffin is used) the corpse is placed at least six feet before the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Distance between graves.

51. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Opening graves.

52. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Complete cremation.

53. Any person burning or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning ground or burning-ghat, shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Speedy cremation.

54. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning-ground or burning-ghat, shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Clearing and fencing land.

55. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Cleanliness of shops, markets and slaughter-houses

56. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Sale of prepared articles of food.

57. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food and every vendor or hawker of such articles shall keep the same in a glass case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Infected clothing.

58. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Disinfection of carriages.

59. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Picketing animals, collecting carts, or forming encampments.

60. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Fine. Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Diseased or worn-out cattle.

61. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CANCELLATION OF FORMER BY-LAWS.

Cancellation of former by-laws.

62. The by-laws which were confirmed by Notification No. 2599M., dated the 9th August 1914, are hereby cancelled.

H. F. SAMMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE following list of gentlemen, who have been duly returned as Ward Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta at the Fifth General Election held on the 23rd March 1915, is published in compliance with section 55 of the Calcutta Municipal Act :—

Ward 1. J. N. Mitter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 103, Cornwallis Street.

„ 2. The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, Zamindar and Banker, 37, Sovabazar Street.

„ 3. Babu Pasupati Nath Deb, Zamindar, 67, Beadon Street.

„ 4. N. C. Si[illegible], Esq., Mer[illegible]t, 71, Maniktolla Street.

„ 5. Babu Nalini Nath Sett, Solicitor, 3, Banstolla Street.

„ 6. The Hon'ble Rai [illegible]dha Churn Pal Bahadur, Landholder, 108, Baranoshi Ghose Street.

„ 7. [illegible] Hariram [illegible]a Bahadur, Merchant, 31, Banstolla Street.

„ 8. Dr. [illegible] Chundra Seal, Medical Practitioner, 8, Surti Bagan Lane.

„ 9. Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Medical Practitioner and Landholder, 37, Beniatola Lane.

„ 10. Babu Nirmal Chandra Chander, Vakil, 23, Wellington Street.

„ 11. Babu Gokul Chand Bural, Landholder, 8, Hidaram Banerjee Lane.

„ 12. Elias Moses Duck Cohen, Esq., Landholder, 13A, Sudder Street.

„ 13. Immanuel Jacob Cohen, Esq., Landholder, 99, Prinsep Street.

„ 14. Rai Manilal Nahar Bahadur, Zamindar, 5, Indian Mirror Street.

„ 15. David Jacob Cohen, Esq., Landholder, 99, Prinsep Street.

„ 16. Rai [illegible] Chunder Ghose Bahadur, Landholder, 54, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

„ 17. S. C. Ghose, Esq., Solicitor, 25, Harish Chandra Mukerjee Road,

„ 18. Babu Sasi Sekhar Basu, [illegible]il, 2, Gobind Bose Lane.

„ 19. Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar, Medical Practitioner, 31, South Road, Entally,

„ 20. A. C. Banerjee, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 29, Phul Bagan Road.

„ 21. Babu Ramtaran Banerjee, Vakil, 16, Hazra Road.

„ 22. Babu Priya Nath Mallik, Pleader, 55, Chakrabere Road, North.

„ 23. Babu Amulyadhan Addy, Trader and Landholder, 8, Moyerpore Road.

„ 24. Reginald Braunfeld, Esq., Barrist[illegible]w, [illegible], Diamond Harbour Road.

„ 25. Babu Satis Chandra Mukerji, Vakil, 18, [illegible]ola Road.

C. F. [illegible]YNE,
Chairman of [illegible] Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 25th March 1*[illegible]

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

IN compliance with clause (2) of section 58 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the following returns of appointment of Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the triennium commencing on the 1st April 1915, are published for information:—

By the Calcutta Port Commissioners

1. Edwin George Lister Laird MacGregor, Esq., I.C.S
2. The Hon'ble Raja Reshee Case Law, C.I.E.

By the Calcutta Trades Association.

1. Francis Joseph Robins, Esq.
2. George Phillips Shelton, Esq.
3. Frederic Lewis Watson, Esq.
4. James Peter Wyness, Esq.

By the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

1. Shirley Tremearne, Esq.
2. Alexander Cox Patterson, Esq.
3. William Rowe Rae, Esq.
4. Thomas Robert Pratt, Esq.

C. F. PAYNE,

Chairman of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 24th March 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.

No. 834M.—The 31st March 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Krishna Lal Mallik, L.M.S., to be a Commissioner of the Nadia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, *vice* Babu Bisweswar Chakrabatti, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 841M.—The 1st April 1915.—The following draft of rules which in exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council proposes to make and subject to which the Commissioners of the South Dum-Dum Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises for domestic purposes only are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft rules will be taken into consideration on the 15th May 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Rules for the grant to private premises of house-connections for domestic purposes of the filtered water-supply in the South Dum-Dum Municipality.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the mainte[illegible]ficient water-supply they may allow any owner or occupier of a[illegible] building paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of P[illegible] of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such bu[illegible] when such annual value is not less than Rs. 800, to lay down commu[illegible]on-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose o[illegible]ding water to such building for domestic purposes only, subject to the fol[illegible]ing rules and conditions.

2 The own[illegible]r occupier of any masonry building requiring water to be laid on to such [illegible]ding for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to a[illegible]xisting water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be [illegible]plied free of cost at the municipal office.

3. A fee of Rs. 100 must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each building connection before any work is commenced: such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each building must have a separate connection, and extensions from the communication-pipe of one building to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the building in respect of which the connection is required must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water-mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work making such connection.

6. (1) The work required may, at the option of the Commissioners, either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the building in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(2) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the municipal water-main except at such time as may be appointed, and in such position as may be selected by an authorized municipal officer.

7. A building connection shall comprise the following parts or fittings:—

(a) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply-pipe;

(b) a galvanized-iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the meter;

(c) a stop-cock and its surface-box;

(d) a meter;

(e) service-pipes from the stop-cock to the taps; and

(f) taps.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All the fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the municipality before being fixed.

9. The size of the ferrule referred to in clause (a) of rule 7 shall be decided by the Commissioners, but its diameter shall not differ from that of the communication-pipe referred to in clause (b) of that rule by more than ¼ inch.

10. (1) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be determined with regard to the average pressure in the main supply-pipe at the point nearest the building for which a connection is required, and to the quantity of water to be supplied.

(2) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be such that it will be capable of delivering the estimated daily supply in six hours.

(3) The building connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 150 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (1) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same waterway as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the building to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the building may be regulated thereby.

12. (1) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The meter must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no meter must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorized person to read every meter not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (1) Every owner or occupier of any building in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 2,000 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and

(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee, paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such building.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

	Per 1,000 gallons Re. A.
(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance ...	0 10
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding the amount of the free allowance	0 12
(c) For any excess quantity of water exceeding the amount of the free allowance	1 0

15. If the owner or occupier of any building which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of fourteen days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period, and without further notice, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such building and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier:

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. (1) Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached, and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down. Every tap shall be at least three feet above the road level.

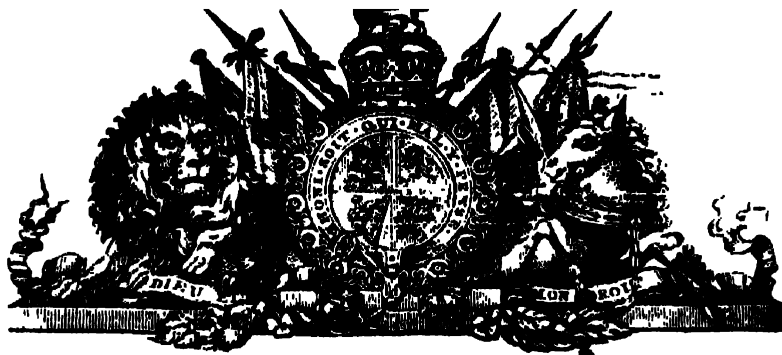
(2) The number of taps in a building shall be fixed in accordance with the annual valuation of such building as follows:—

Annual valuation of building	Number of taps
From Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,499	1
„ „ 1,500 to „ 2,999	2
„ „ 3,000 and upwards	3

No. 843M.—The 6th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Godden to be a Commissioner of the Naraingani Municipality, in the district of Dacca, *vice* Mr W S Fraser, resigned.

Dacca.

H. F. SAMMAN.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Murshidabad.

No. 866M.—The 7th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Jasoda Nandan Mazumdar to be a Commissioner of the Jangipur Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, *vice* Babu Ashutosh Sinha, deceased.

Nadia.

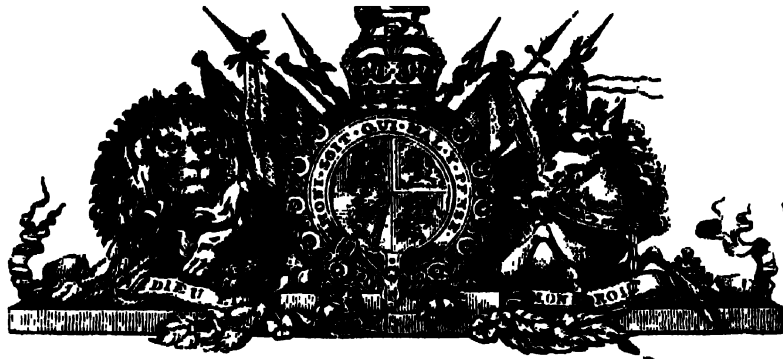
No. 868M.—The 7th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Gouri Sankar Agarwalla to be a Commissioner of the Kushtia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, *vice* Mr. W. [illegible] Renwick.

Calcutta.

No. 889M.—The 9th April 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub-section (2), clause (*c*), of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen, who are Commissioners of the Corporation of Calcutta, to be members of the General Committee of the Corporation:—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bompas.
Mr. A. C. Patterson.
Nawab Seraj-ul Islam, Khan Bahadur.
Babu Ramtaran Banerjee.

H. F. SAMMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

PART I

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rangpur.

No. 196T.M.—The 8th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Rangpur Municipality in the district of Rangpur:—

The Civil Surgeon, Rangpur ... } *Ex-officio.*
The District Engineer, Rangpur ... }
Khan Bahadur Taslimuddin Ahmad.
Maulvi Syed Abul Fattah.
" Muhammad Asaf Khan.
Raja Gopal Lal Ray of Tajhat.

Hooghly.

No. 200T.M.—The 8th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and [illegible]n the application of the Commissioners of the Arambag Municipali[illegible] the district of Hooghly, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, under section 321 of that Act, by the Commissioners of the said Municipality, of fees for the cleansing of private privies and cess-pools within the areas of the villages of Basudebpur, Parul and Mandaran Parul in Ward No. II and of Bishnupur in Ward No. VI of the Arambag Municipality, the boundaries of which are specified below:—

(1) Basudebpur, Parul and Mandaran Parul—

North—Teghari and Basantapur.
East—M[illegible]ipur, Dihibaira and Garbari.
South—[illegible]banpur.
West—[illegible]swar river.

(2) Bishnupur—

North—[illegible]rkeswar river.
East—[illegible]keswar river, Sadidanga and Bayangram.
South—[illegible]harpur and Mathura.
West—[illegible]pur, Beli and Balibela.

No. 202T.M.—The 8th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Vishnupur Municipality, in the district of Bankura, namely:—

Bankura.

Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Vishnupur ... *Ex-officio.*
Babu Hari Nath Ray.
„ Gagan Bihari Ghosh, L.M.S.
Maulvi Abdul Khaliq Akhanji.

No. 1011M.—The 10th May 1915.—Whereas it appears from a special inquiry undertaken in this behalf that the Netrakona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, does not comply with the condition laid down in section 10 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), that three-fourths of the adult male population of a Municipality should be chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural: Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the second proviso to section 9 of the said Act, read with clause (*b*) of that section, is pleased to exclude from the said Municipality a local area consisting of the 25 mauzas named and defined below with effect from the 1st July 1915:—

Mymensingh.

Names of mauzas.	Revenue Survey numbers.
Bhatpara	1215
Mamudpur	1216
Rajendrapur or Barshikura	1197
Chotagara	1196
Baragara	1195
Medni	1218
Rampur	1808
Baluakhali	1219
Bandarkona or Gobindapur	1784
Koonapara	1788
Faridpur	1787
Panchananpur	1786
Panchkahonia	1790
Dharia	1780
Khatibnogua	1222
Balainogua	1223
Kebalasram	1229
Mahadipur	1228
Challishapara	1234
Nizampur	1230
Parla	1231
Shakua	1233
Teligati	1232
Hoshenpur	1227
Alampur	1226

2. The boundaries of the Netrakona Municipality after the exclusion of the said area will be as follows:—

On the North—Mauzas Ulahati Parla R. S. No. 1214 and Digjan R. S. No. 1809.

On the East—Mauzas Medni R. S. No. 1218, Rampur R. S. No. 1808, Baluakhali R. S. No. 1219, Gobindapur R. S. No. 1784, Faridpur R. S. No. 1787, and Panchananpur R. S. No. 1786.

On the South—Mauzas Dharia R. S. No. 1780, Khatib Naba or Khatibnogua R. S. No. 1222, Bali ... a or Balianogua R. S. No. 1223, Mahadipur R. S. No. 1228, Alampur R. S. No. 1226, Hosenpur R. S. No. 1227, and Baragara-Gopalpur R. S. No. 1195.

On the West—Mauzas Baragara-Gopalpur R. S. No. 1195, Gara Chhota or Chotagara R. S. No. 1196, Rajendrapur R. S. No. 1197, Mamudpur R. S. No. 1216, Bhatpara R. S. No. 1215, and Ulahati Parla R. S. No. 1214.

No. 1013T.M.—The 10th May 1915.—The following draft orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

24-Parganas.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 30th June 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft orders.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part IX of that Act to the area of the said municipality, the boundaries of which are specified below, and to certain holdings contiguous to that area:—

Boundaries.

North—Eastern Bengal State Railway line from the crossing of the Weber Road to the crossing of the Sarkarpara Road.

East—Sarkarpara Road from its crossing on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line to its junction with Nandarampur Road, thence the Nandarampur Road to its junction with the Budge-Budge Road.

South—Budge-Budge Road from its junction with the Nandarampur Road to its junction with the Weber Road.

West—Weber Road from its junction with the Budge-Budge Road to its crossing on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line.

2. All the holdings contiguous to the Sarkarpara and Nandarampur Roads on their eastern side, to the Budge-Budge Road on its southern side, and to Weber Road on its western side.

No. 1015M.—The 10th May 1915.—The following draft of rules, which in exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council proposes to make, and subject to which the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises for domestic purposes only, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bakarganj.

II. The draft rules will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered.

Rules settled for the grant to private premises in the Barisal Municipality of house-connections for domestic purposes in connection with a filtered water-supply.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow any owner or occupier of a house paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipality Act, 1884, on the annual value of such house when such annual value is not less than Rs. 100 to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such house for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any house requiring water to be laid on to such house for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office. Every such applicant for a house-connection shall pay a sum equal to one-third of the annual valuation of his holding, or in case where the one-third of the valuation is below Rs. 100, the sum of Rs. 100.

3. A fee of Rs. 5 per cent. on the estimated cost for all works covering the house-connections must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each house-connection before any work is commenced, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each house must have a separate connection and extensions from the communication-pipes of one house to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the house in respect of which the connection is required must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water-mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection.

6. (1) The work required may at the option of the Commissioners either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the house in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(2) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the Municipal water-main, except at such time as may be appointed and in such position as may be selected by an authorised Municipal officer.

7. A house-connection shall comprise the following parts of fittings:—

(a) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply pipe,
(b) a galvanized iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the metre,
(c) a stop-cock and its surface-box,
(d) a metre,
(e) service-pipe from the stop-cock to the taps, and
(f) taps.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(3) If any owner or occupier shall desire to adopt any fitting of a pattern different from the standard pattern, he must present such fitting for the approval of the Chairman, and any fittings so presented may, if considered satisfactory by the Chairman, be stamped, and samples thereof may be purchased and placed among the standard fittings.

9. The size of ferrules and the diameter of communication-pipes referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 7 and the number of taps shall be fixed according to the following scale:—

Annual valuation		Size of ferrule	Diameter of communication-pipe.	Number of taps.
Under Rs. 300	... ...	$\frac{1}{4}$"	$\frac{1}{2}$"	1
From „ 300—499	... ...	$\frac{3}{8}$"	$\frac{5}{8}$"	2
„ „ 500—1,500	... ...	$\frac{1}{2}$"	$\frac{3}{4}$"	3
Over „ 1,500	... ...	$\frac{3}{4}$"	1"	4

10. The house-connection when fitted in position must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (1) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same waterway as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the house to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment, so that the supply to the house may be regulated thereby.

12. (1) The metre shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The metre must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no metre must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorised person to read every metre not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (1) Every owner or occupier of any house in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules shall be entitled to a supply of 756 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee paid by him as water-rate in respect of such house.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

	Per 1,000 gallons. Rs.	A.
(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance	0	6
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance but not exceeding the amount of the free allowance	0	8
(c) For any excess quantity of water exceeding the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding twice the amount	0	12
(d) For any excess quantity of water exceeding twice the amount of the free allowance ...	1	4

15. If the owner or occupier of any house which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of 14 days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period and without further notices, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such houses and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier:

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down. Every tap shall be at least 3 feet above the road level.

17. The owner or occupier of buildings having communication-pipes shall not be allowed to store water in masonry reservoirs, except with the special sanction of the Municipal Commissioners.

Hooghly.

No. 1017M.—The 10th May 1915.—In exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 9A (2) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Serampore Municipality in the district of Hooghly shall be sub-divided, with effect from the 1st October 1915, into two municipalities, viz., (1) Serampore, and (2) Rishra-Konnagore, the boundaries of which are to be as follows:—

Boundaries of the Serampore Municipality.

North—Baidyabati Municipality (Chatoganj) and the river Hooghly.

East—The river Hooghly.

South—The northern edge of the drain to the north of the Auckland Road, the Grand Trunk Road, the northern edge of the drain to the north of the Gowalapara Road (Mahesh) and a line drawn across the Ryland Road to the west side of the East Indian Railway line, and Juggarnathpore paddy-fields.

West—A line drawn from the south (from the fields of Mahesh) running along the boundary of, but not including, Ghoramara and Rajyadharpore villages, then along the Grand Trunk Road, then along the boundary of, but not including, Nobogram and Borachatra villages in Baidyabati Municipality, and finally along the western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.

Boundaries of the Rishra-Konnagore Municipality.

North—The northern edge of the drain to the north of the Auckland Road, the Grand Trunk Road, the northern edge of the drain to the north of the Gowalapara Road (Mahesh), and a line drawn across the Ryland Road to the west side of the East Indian Railway line.

East—The river Hooghly.

South—Kotrung Municipality.

West—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.

2. Neither of the two municipalities shall be inserted in the first or second schedule of the Act, and the number of Commissioners of the municipalities shall be, respectively, Serampore 15 and Rishra-Konnagore 12.

Hooghly.

No. 1018M.—The 10th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(1) the Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, as it will be reconstituted with effect from the 1st October 1915, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 to 3 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table:—

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
I	Chatra Ward...	*North*—Baidyabati Municipality (Chatooganj) and the river Hooghly. *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—A portion of Lahiripara Street and Rai Bahadur Mahendra Chandra Lahiri's Street, Bhaduri Lane, a portion of Badamtola Street and Chatra Bazar Road up to Hara Babu's ghat. *West*—A line running along the west side of the East Indian Railway line.	2
II	West Serampore.	*North*—The river Hooghly and Chatra Ward. *East*—Newgate Street. *South*—Grand Trunk Road from the East Indian Railway level crossing gate to the junction of Dey Street. *West*—The western boundary of the East Indian Railway line and a portion of Chatra Ward.	3
III	East Serampore with Bullavpore.	*North*—The Grand Trunk Road from the East Indian Railway level crossing gate to the junction of Dey Street and the river Hooghly. *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—Jannagar Road, the Grand Trunk Road and Distillery Lane. *West*—Newgate Street and a line running along the west side of the East Indian Railway line.	2

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward
IV.	Bahir Serampore and Mullickpara.	*North*—Baidyabati Municipality. *East*—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line. *South*—A line drawn from the south (from the fields of Mahesh) running along the boundary of but not including Ghoramara village. *West*—A line drawn along the boundary of the villages of Rajyadharpore and Nobogram.	1
V	Mahesh ...	*North*—Jannogore Road, the Grand Trunk Road and B[illegible]ery Lane. *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—Gowalapara Road, the Grand Trunk Road and the Auckland Road and a line drawn across Ryland Road to the west side of the East Indian Railway line. *West*—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.	2

No. 1019M.—The 10th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

Hooghly.

(1) the Rishra-Konnagore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, as it will be constituted with effect from the 1st October 1915, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 to 3 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table:—

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
I	Bustee Ward...	*North*—Gowalapara Road, the Grand Trunk Road, and the Auckland Road, and a line drawn across Ryland Road to the west side of the East Indian Railway line. *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—Main water channel running along the southern border of the khas mahal lands, Grand Trunk Road and Shiba Das Banerjee's Street. *West*—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.	2
II	Rishra ...	*North*—Ward No. 1 *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—Bager khal. *West*—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.	2

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for Ward.
III	North Konnagore.	*North*—Bager khal *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—Criper Road, S. C. Chatterjee's Street and a line in prolongation of S. C. Chatterjee's Street to the river Hooghly. *West*—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.	2
IV	South Konnagore.	*North*—North Konnagore Ward *East*—The river Hooghly. *South*—Kotrung Municipality. *West*—Western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.	2

No. 1009L.S.-G.—The 10th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make, under section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th June 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be duly considered:—

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act relating to Union Committees to the district of Dacca, with effect from the 1st July 1915.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 951M.—The 14th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. H. Burns to be a Commissioner of the Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Mr. T. Jackson, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 975M.—The 19th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Munshi Abdul Jubbar to be a Commissioner of the North Barrackpore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Munshi Jamiatulla, deceased.

24-Parganas.

No. 977M.—The 19th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas :—

Mr. J. Bookless.
„ W. Bruce.
„ D. Mudie.
„ W. W. Tyndall.
„ D. W. Melville.
„ D. S. Craik.
„ J. Graham.
„ R. W. Taylor.
Rai Shyama Charan Bhattacharji Bahadur.
Khan Sahib Zahiruddin Ahmed.
Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharji.
„ Abinash Chandra Sarkar.
Pandit Kumud Chandra Vidyabinode
Babu Debendra Nath Roy.
„ Brahmo Mohan Bhattacharji.

No. 980M.—The 19th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 74 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the portion of the Pabna-Serajganj Road, 2 miles and 2000 feet in length, which extends from Serajganj Telegraph Office to Ramgati and lies within the Serajganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna, and which was exempted from the operation of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, by notification No. 699M., dated the 22nd March 1915, published at page 598 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st March 1915, be placed under the control and administration of the District Board of Pabna for the purposes of the said Act of 1885.

Pabna.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.

No. 8T.M.—The 21st April 1915.—The following draft orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 30th May 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft orders.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the said Municipality.

Bakarganj.

No. 23T.M.—The 22nd April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Nalchiti Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj. made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part X of that Act to the said Municipality.

Faridpur.

No. 32T.M.—The 23rd April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 148 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and with the consent of the Commissioners of the Madaripur Municipality, in the district of Faridpur, the Governor in Council is pleased to make over to the said Commissioners, with effect from the 12th February 1915, to be administered by them until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct, the ferry over the river Arialkhan between Madaripur and Char Madaripur within the limits of the aforesaid municipality.

II. In exercise of the power conferred by the same section the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that all the proceeds of the said ferry and all the fines levied and compensation received in respect thereof shall be paid to the credit of the Municipal Fund of Madaripur.

Howrah.

No. 60T.M.—The 23rd April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(2)* of section 45 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1893 (Bengal Act I of 1893), and in modification of Notification No. 2853-M., dated the 14th August 1893 (published at page 134 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th *idem*), so far as that notification applies to the Municipality of Howrah, and in supersession of Notification No. 617-M., dated the 10th March 1913, published at page 46 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th *idem*, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah, any quantity of matches less than 5 cases or 36,000 small boxes and any quantity not exceeding 2 cwts. of celluloid, in any form, shall be deemed to be "small quantities" within the meaning of the said section 45.

Calcutta.

No. 65T.M.—The 23rd April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section *(2)* of section 45 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, 1893 (Bengal Act I of 1893), and in modification of Notification No. 2853M., dated the 14th August 1893 (published at page 134 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th *idem*), so far as that notification applies to the Municipality of Calcutta, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that within the limits of the Municipality of Calcutta, any quantity not exceeding 2 cwts. of celluloid, in any form, shall be deemed to be a "small quantity" within the meaning of the said section 45.

Rajshahi.

No. 991M.—The 26th April 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality, in the district of Rajshahi, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the areas of the municipality specified below:—

Ward No. I.—The area bounded on the north by the old Nator Road, on the east by the Baje Kajla pucca road, on the south by the river Ganges, and on the west by the western boundary of Ward No. I.

Wards Nos. II, III, IV and V.—The entire areas of these Wards.

Ward No. VI.—The area bounded on the north by the Chamarpara Road, on the east by the eastern boundary of Ward No. VI, on the south by the northern boundary of the Rajshahi Central Jail and the river Ganges, and on the west by the portion of Bund Road and the Jail drain lying to the north of the Nator Road.

2. The following notifications are hereby cancelled:—

(1) Notification, dated the 15th March 1881, regarding the extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 to the Ghoramara and Khanshamarchak mohullahs of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality, and approving the scale of fees to be levied therein under section 3 of the Act.

(2) Notification, dated the 7th May 1883, regarding the extension of Act VI (B.C.) of 1878 to the mohullahs Meahpara, Gunukpara, Kumarpara, Foodkipara, Rampore Bazar, and portions of the mohullahs Sagarpara and Sekerchuk of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality and approving the scale of fees to be levied under section 3 of the Act.

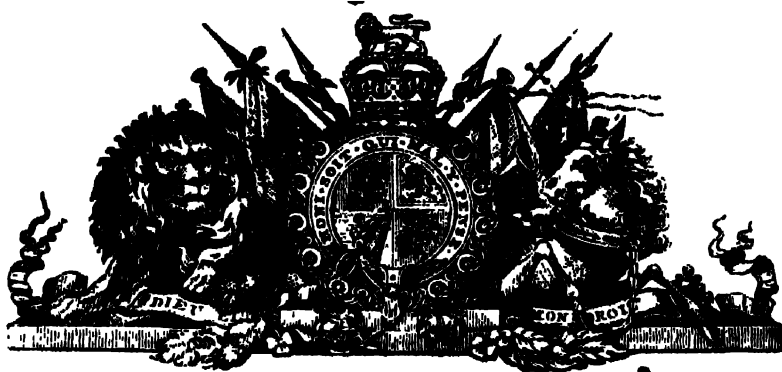
(3) Notification, dated the 18th August 1884, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the mohullahs Beanhesh and Malopara and portions of the mohullahs Ranibazar and Jote Mohesh of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

(4) Notification, dated the 3rd August 1886, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the mohullahs Sahibgunge and Sahibbazar and portions of the mohullahs Durgaparah and Sirushaharparah of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

(5) Notification No. 483M., dated the 2nd February 1894, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to mohullah Srirampur and to the Government Cutchery compound in mohullah Bulanpur of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

(6) Notification No. 498T.M., dated the 14th September 1896, regarding the extension of Part IX of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 to the whole of mohullah Sagarpara of the Rampur-Boalia Municipality.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Murshidabad.

No. 1020M.—The 15th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Azimganj Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad:—

Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhuria.
Babu Hari Das Ghosh.
Qazi Muhammad Vilayat Husain.
Babu Pramatha Nath Ray.
„ Surjya Kumar Adhikari.

No. 1031M.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of the rules for the preparation, submission and execution of projects for water-supply, sewerage or drainage undertaken by municipal authorities which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 69 and under clause (*ii*) of section 69B of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and in supersession of the existing rules on the subject as published with Bengal Government Notification No. 129M., dated the 13th January 1914, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through District Officers before that date will be duly considered.

RULES FOR THE PREPARATION, SUBMISSION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS FOR WATER-SUPPLY, SEWERAGE OR DRAINAGE BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Definition.

1. In these rules "municipal authority" means the Commissioners of a municipality constituted under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, and includes a Joint Committee constituted under section 37A of the Act.

Schemes and Projects.

Preparation of sketch of project.

2. (*1*) Whenever a municipal authority desires to undertake a project for water-supply or sewerage or a comprehensive scheme of surface drainage, or the improvement or extension of existing works of this description at an estimated cost of

more than Rs. 5,000, it shall first cause to be drawn up a sketch of the project roughly shewing its scope and approximate cost.

(2) Such sketch may be drawn up either by the Sanitary Engineer at the request of the municipal authority, or subject to his supervision, by any firm or person approved by the Sanitary Engineer.

(3) The Sanitary Engineer shall, in all cases, act as adviser of the municipal authority.

Submission of sketch, statement and application

3. (1) When the sketch of any project has been drawn up under rule 2 the municipal authority shall submit it to the Sanitary Board through the Commissioner of the Division and the Sanitary Engineer, together with a statement wherein shall be shewn the amount of the funds available to meet the capital and recurring cost of the project either from current revenue or by way of loan or from any other source.

(2) If in the opinion of the Sanitary Engineer the scheme is unsatisfactory, or is submitted with insufficient information, or requires revision or alteration, the Sanitary Engineer may return the scheme to the municipal authority, with instructions to supply such additional information or to make such revision or alteration as the case may be.

(3) The Sanitary Board, after considering the project in consultation with the Committee constituted under section 37C of the Act, shall forward it to the Municipal Department of Government for administrative approval with such recommendations as they may think fit and, in the case of schemes relating to local areas under the control of two or more local authorities, with proposals for the distribution of the costs under section 37E.

4. In order to obtain the administrative approval of Government to any such project, the municipal authority shall satisfy Government—

Conditions precedent to obtaining administrative approval of Government to a project.

(1) that the cost of maintenance of the projected work can be met by the municipal authority from revenue;

(2) that any loan required to meet the cost of the work can be repaid, together with the interest thereon, within the period that may be prescribed by the Government; and

(3) that the work can be done effectually in the manner and for the cost proposed.

Procedure after grant of administrative approval. Preparation of detailed plans and estimates

5. (1) When the administrative approval of Government has been obtained to any such project and in no case before, the municipal authority may arrange for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, and for this purpose may—

(a) apply for the services of the Sanitary Engineer; or

(b) apply to Government in the Public Works Department for the services of their officers; or

(c) with the previous sanction of the Sanitary Engineer—

(i) entrust the work to a private firm of established reputation; or

(ii) apply to the District Board for the services of the District Engineer; or

(iii) cause the plans and estimates to be prepared by one of its own officers or by an officer specially appointed for the purpose, subject in either case to the selection of such officer being approved of by the Sanitary Engineer who shall first satisfy himself that the officer is fully qualified for the work in question.

(2) In the cases of (b) and (c) referred to in sub-rule (1), the plans and estimates while in course of preparation shall be subject to the examination and control of the Sanitary Engineer.

Submission of detailed plans and estimates to Government through Sanitary Board for final sanction.

6. (1) The plans and estimates shall, on completion, be forwarded in duplicate to the Sanitary Board, through the Commissioner of the Division and the Sanitary Engineer, together with the particulars required

under section 37F of the Act and a report on the state of public feeling in regard to the scheme; and, if a loan is required, with an application in the prescribed form.

(2) In the case of schemes for the improvement or extension of existing waterworks, the particulars mentioned in clause (1) should be accompanied by a statement shewing in detail the financial position of the Water Supply Fund.

(3) In the case of drainage schemes the estimates must be submitted in Sanitary Board's Forms Nos. 21 and 22, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Sanitary Engineer.

(4) When the scheme has not been prepared in the Sanitary Engineer's office, it shall be accompanied by full details of the calculations of the sizes and strength of the various works and complete information as to the prices on which the estimates have been framed.

(5) The Sanitary Board, acting in consultation with the Committee constituted under section 37C of the Act, shall submit the scheme to the Municipal Department of Government for final sanction, with an expression of their opinion on its merits as finally drawn up.

Commencement of work

7. No work shall be commenced on the project nor shall any agreement be entered into until the detailed plans and estimates have received the final sanction of Government.

Sanction to heavy excesses over detailed estimates

8. If at any time during the progress of the work the municipal authority has reason to anticipate that the sanctioned detailed estimate will be exceeded by more than 10 per cent., or if it shall at any time appear to the municipal authority that the sanctioned detailed scheme will require material alteration, the municipal authority must forthwith submit to Government for approval a revised scheme with revised estimates and plans.

The revised estimates and plans must be prepared—

(*a*) in the case of a work carried out under condition (*a*) or (*d*) of rule 10 (2)—by the Sanitary Engineer;

(*b*) in the case of a work carried out under condition (*b*) of that rule —by the District Engineer and scrutinised by the Sanitary Engineer;

(*c*) in the case of a work carried out under condition (*c*) of that rule —by the Public Works Department.

Taking over of complete supervision and control by Sanitary Engineer

9. (*1*) When requested by the municipal authority concerned the Sanitary Engineer shall, if he considers that he can so arrange without detriment to the public service, take over the complete supervision and control of the work of carrying out any such project on payment of the fees prescribed in rule 28.

(*2*) These fees shall cover the salaries and expenses of the necessary resident engineers, assistants, subordinates and menials, who may be appointed by the Sanitary Engineer, as well as the cost of a local office for the resident engineer, stationery, and instruments and other incidental expenses incurred by the supervising staff.

Conditions as to detailed engineering supervision

10. (*1*) Where the cost of the projected work is estimated to amount to Rs. 10,000 or more, adequate provision for detailed engineering supervision shall be a condition precedent to the grant of final sanction by the Government.

(*2*) In the absence of special sanction to the contrary, one of the following arrangements shall be made—

(*a*) that the work be carried out under the supervision of an engineer, specially employed for the purpose, assisted by an adequate establishment of properly qualified overseers, the name and qualifications of the engineer having been previously submitted to the Sanitary Engineer and approved by him; or

(*b*) that, with the previous approval of the Sanitary Engineer, arrangements be made with the District Board for the carrying out of the work under the supervision of the District Engineer and his staff; or

(*c*) that the work be carried out by the Public Works Department, if that Department can undertake it; in such cases an extra charge of 15 per cent. on the sanctioned estimates shall be made for supervision, unless the case is one of extraordinary difficulty, under which circumstances a higher charge may be imposed under the orders of Government; or

(*d*) that the work be carried out under the complete supervision or control of the Sanitary Engineer under the arrangement provided for in rule 9.

(*3*) In the cases of conditions (*a*) and (*b*) referred to in sub-rule (*2*), the work while in progress shall be subject to the inspection and control of the Sanitary Engineer.

Report by municipal authority to the Commissioner in case of small work

11. Where the estimated cost of works amounts to less than Rs 10,000, the municipal authority shall report, for the information of the Commissioner of the Division, the agency by which it is proposed to have such works carried out, and shall follow the instructions issued by him in the matter.

Tenders and Contracts.

12. In the case of works carried out under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of rule 10 (*2*) the following procedure (rules 13 to 24) shall be followed.

Preparation of drawings, specifications, forms of tender, etc

13. When requested by the municipal authority the Sanitary Engineer shall prepare working or contract drawings, specifications, estimates, bills of quantities, forms of tender, or other documents or plans required for the execution of sanitary engineering works which have been duly sanctioned and which are to be let out by contract, as well as forms of advertisement inviting tenders for such works.

Approval of Sanitary Engineer to drawings, specifications, forms of tender, etc

14. When drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, forms of tender, and other documents referred to in rule 13 are not prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, such drawings, specifications, etc., shall be submitted to the Sanitary Engineer for his approval in writing before tenders for the contract of such work are advertised for in the public press.

Advertisements inviting tenders.

15. Every advertisement for tenders shall briefly describe the works required to be carried out, the place or places where plans and drawings can be seen and copies of the specifications and forms of tender obtained, the deposit to be paid by any person making a tender, and the date and hour up to which tenders shall be received by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the municipal authority.

Approval of plans, drawings, specifications, forms of tender, etc., by the municipal authority

16. The plans, drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, forms of tender and advertisements shall be formally approved by the municipal authority in meeting. Whenever the said authority desires to make any alteration in any one of such documents, the Sanitary Engineer shall be informed and his advice obtained with regard to such alteration.

Submission and receipt of tenders

17. All tenders shall be submitted in sealed covers addressed to the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the municipal authority, and such officer shall attend in person at the office of that authority or at any other place to which it may be directed that tenders shall be forwarded at the latest hour specified in the advertisement for the receipt thereof. Any tender received after such hour shall be out of order and shall not be accepted.

Opening and numbering of tenders.

18. The Chairman or the Vice Chairman of the municipal authority shall himself open the tenders, shall number each tender and shall note thereon the exact time at which it was opened.

Check and scrutiny of tenders.

19. After the tenders have been opened, they shall be either—

(*a*) sent to the Sanitary Engineer, or

(*b*) in the case of a municipal authority employing a permanently-appointed, fully-qualified whole-time Engineer, approved by the Sanitary Engineer as being competent to advise on these questions, handed to that officer

for check and scrutiny :

Provided that in case (*b*) the Engineer of the municipal authority shall in case of difficulty or uncertainty consult the Sanitary Engineer.

Return of tenders after check and scrutiny.

20. The Sanitary Engineer, or the Engineer of the municipal authority, as the case may be, shall, after checking and scrutinising the tenders, return them to the municipal authority with his remarks and recommendations.

Consideration of tenders.

21. The municipal authority shall thereafter consider the tenders in meeting, and either accept one of them provisionally or, if necessary or desirable, refer the question to the Sanitary Engineer for further advice.

Acceptance of tender.

22. No tender shall be accepted which is not in order, is not fully priced out and is not in every way in accordance with the instructions contained in the advertisement inviting such tenders. Any alteration or reduction in a tender made by the person making the tender after the same has once been submitted shall (except in the case of a palpable arithmetical error) at once render the tender out of order.

Discharge of tenders and advertisement for fresh tenders.

23. If it is found that none of the tenders submitted is satisfactory, or if for any reason it is believed that the conditions of tendering have not been properly understood, so that fair tenders have not been received, all such tenders shall be discharged and fresh tenders shall be advertised for

Provisional acceptance and submission of a tender to the Sanitary Engineer.

24. After a tender has been provisionally accepted, it shall be submitted to the Sanitary Engineer for final approval, together with all other tenders received for the work, and until such approval has been received no tender shall be finally accepted by the municipal authority:

Provided that, in case of a difference of opinion between the Municipal authority and the Sanitary Engineer in regard to the acceptance of a particular tender, the matter shall, if the municipal authority so desires, be referred to the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

25 Rules 13 to 24 shall not apply in the case of works entrusted to the Public Works Department under clause (*c*) or carried out under the complete supervision or control of the Sanitary Engineer under clause (*d*) of rule 10. Such cases shall be governed by the rules contained in Chapter VIII of the Public Works Department Code. For the purposes of those rules the Sanitary Engineer shall have the powers of a Superintending Engineer.

Fees.

Fees.

26. The fees mentioned in column 2 of the following table shall be leviable from a municipal authority for the services of the Sanitary Engineer specified, opposite thereto, in column 1 of that table:—

Nature of work.	Fees.
1	2
(*a*) Preparation of detailed estimates and drawings for projects and schemes.	2 *per cent.* on the estimated cost (excluding cost of survey) of the works.
(*b*) Examination and check of detailed estimates and drawings for projects and schemes prepared by a different agency.	½ *per cent.* on the first Rs. 20,000 of the estimated cost, and ¼ *per cent.* on the balance of the estimated cost of the works.
(*c*) Preparation of contract drawings, specifications and forms of tender.	2 *per cent.* on the estimated cost of the works.

Provided that, when both detailed estimates and drawings and contract drawings, specifications and forms of tender [as specified in items (*a*) and (*c*),

respectively, in column 1 of the above table] in respect of the same works are prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, an inclusive fee of 3 *per cent*. on the estimated cost (excluding cost of survey) of such works shall be charged.

No charge for services of the Sanitary Engineer or his assistants for preparation of sketch of project.

27. When the preparation of the sketch of a project is undertaken or supervised by the Sanitary Engineer under rule 2, no charge shall be made for his services or for those of his assistants, or for the services of Government surveyors, draftsmen and tracers engaged in such work; drawing materials and the instruments required for such work shall also be provided at Government expense. But the municipal authority shall render all reasonsble assistance on the spot in supplying survey coolies and survey pegs and in fixing bench-marks, etc., and shall pay the actual cost of the same. Such authority shall also in each case provide a suitable office properly furnished for the use of the Government surveyors and draftsmen.

Fees leviable for supervision and control by Sanitary Engineer

28. (*1*) The scale of fees leviable for the supervision and control of works by the Sanitary Engineer under rule 9 shall be as follows:—

For schemes costing—			Rs.
Less than Rs. 20,000	8	per cent. on the total estimated cost of the scheme subject to a maximum of ...	1,400
Rs. 20,000 or more but less than Rs. 50,000	7	ditto ditto ...	3,250
„ 50,000 ditto ditto „ 1,00,000	6½	ditto ditto ...	6,000
„ 1,00,000 ditto ditto „ 2,00,000	6	ditto ditto ...	11,000
„ 2,00,000 ditto ditto „ 5,00,000	5½	ditto ditto ...	22,500
„ 5,00,000 ditto ditto „ 10,00,000	4½	ditto ditto ...	35,000
„ 10,00,000 and over	3½	per cent. on the total estimated cost of the scheme.	

(*2*) The fees specified in sub-rule (*1*) shall be payable on the Sanitary Engineer's certificate as follows:—25 per cent. of the total fees chargeable on the amount of any separate contract, when such contract has been let; an additional 25 per cent. of the amount of the fees when half the work included in the contract has been completed; a further 25 per cent. of the amount of the fees when 75 per cent. of the work has been completed; and the balance of 25 per cent. when the work included in the contract has been satisfactorily finished.

Faridpur.

No. 1022L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act 1885 (Bengal Act, III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Sibchar	7 of whom 4 to be elected and 3 nominated.	1. Nangora. 2. Samail. 3. Khankandi. 4. Guatala. 5. Chhota Chaudhurir[illegible]. 6. Keranirbat. 7. Char Guatala. 8. Talukdarerkandi. 9. Thengamara.	*North*—Benchara Barabahadurpur and Baradoali. *West*—Bachamara, North Chartajpur, Utrail and South Chartajpur. *South*—Gopalpur, Bara Nilakhi and West Kanchikata. *East*—East Kanchikata, Matbarerkandi, Malerkandi, and Neamatkandi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sibchar Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1024L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Palong	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	South Gagrijora, Palong, North Gagrijora, Baghia, West Kotapara, Dasarta, Kurasi, Balakharia, East Kotapara, Bhuchura, Dhamsi, Bilaskhan, Gangadhar patti, North Atong, Hughli, South Balichara, Bag Balichara, North Balichara, Patnigaon, Kagdi, South Atong, Datra and Chandsar.	*North*—Domsar. *East*—Chandani, Balakhana, Atipara, Achura, Chandsar, Singachura, and Bara Chhaygaon. *South*—Deobhog, Maksabhar, Rudrakar, Hogla, Amtali and Rudrakar. *West*—Dhanuka, Tulasar, Char Patanidhi, Tentulia and Khilgaon.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor-in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Palong Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1025L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Bhanga	7 of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Hazrabati, Nurpur, Hasamdia, Atadi, Sadardi, Chhillarchar and Chumordi.	*North*—Naopara, Jandi and Charaldi. *East*—Tujarpur, Bamankunda, Jhalkati, Choukighata and River Kumar. *South*—Nilsonka and Phatepatti. *West*—Rivers Kumar and Sitalakya, mauzas Hoglamadi and Gopinathpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bhanga Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1020L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Baliakandi.	7 of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Chamta, Bharjabarkol, Bhaiindurdi, Nischintapur, Irsalbari, Bakchar, West Mankuri, East Mankuri, Baliakandi, Sripur, Jabarkol, Dargabardi, Deokol, Araji Jabarkol, and Baragram.	*North*—Bil Pakuria, Bil Indurdi, Padamdi and Indurdi. *East*—Raipur, Iliskol and Madhupur. *South*—Paikkandi, Bhimnagor and Sukhna. *West*—Jangal, South Salmara, Salki, North Salmara, Sonaikuri and Beruli.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Baliakand Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee, of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1027L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915. and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union
Faridpur	Dakhinbari.	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Dakhinbari, Trilochanpur, Sonapur, Bara Hijli, Bil Bara, Bara Garia, Bil Garia, Garia, and Mitan.	*North*—East Phul Kaunnair, Majhbari, Betbaria, Bankuri, Dewali, Chandipur and Helancha. *West*—Bil Katali and Alangidanga. *South*—Beruli. Kursi, Sonaidanga and Padamdi. *East*—River Kumar.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Dakhinbari Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1028L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act. III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Bhusna (Boalmari).	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Saidpur, Sotasi, Ramnagar, Amgram, Chukinagar, Sibpur, Chhota, Klianda and Barkhadia.	*North*—Satair, Dobra and Arazi Sibanandapur. *East*—River Kumar. *South*—Chatul, Bahirbhag, Madhyagati, Rajapur and Arazi Barkhandia. *West*—River Barasia.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bhusna Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1029L.S.G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Meghna	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Meghna Khamarpara, Kapalipara, Pechot, Khalkula, Haludbaria, Sahebnagar, East Balia, West Balia, Bhairabpur, Jaygram, Lakshmandia, Machpara, Ramkol Bahadurpur, Saranhati, Sior, Baruria, Mathurapur and Garal.	*North*—Meghna, Gopinath Krishnapur and Patikabari. *East*—Josai, Manirampur, Satbaria, Char Gopinathpur, Nibha Enayetpur, and Napura. *South*—Bhag Bishnupur, Tarttipur, Nachna Muradpur, Gopalpur and Lahiri Raghunathpur. *West*—District boundary.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Meghna Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of five members, of whom two are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and three to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1030L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Jamalpur	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Sarpa Betanga, Betanga, Tulsi Barat, Chandana-Srirampur, Bhati Khalkula, Bandhuli, Gosain Gobindapur, Alakdia, Jamalpur, Durgapur, Komardia, Jalkar Sonai, Char Sonai, Nalia, Nagar Sangura, Danga Hatimohan, Kumai Bil and Char Durgapur.	*North*—Paturia and Baghutia. *East*—Khamara-Magura, Khord-Magura, Bri-Magura, Kumargara, Matiabari, Bil Chapta and Sangura. *South*—Char Lakshmipur, Laujana-Asapur, Naopara and Mirzapur. *West*—Megchami, Khord Megchami, Ikar Char and Char Arkandi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jamalpur Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1031L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Faridpur.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st August 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur	Rajoir ...	7 of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Rajoir and Bhannabari.	*North*—River Kumar. *South*—Sirajkati Barat and Sirajkati. *East*—[illegible]ngram, Peragram and Hogla. *West*—Khalia, Baulgram, Macha-ra[illegible] and Sarmangal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Rajoir Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1032L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 38 and 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in modification of Notification No. 545L.S.-G., dated the 26th February 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct—

(*a*) that the Pangsa Union Committee shall consist of seven members instead of five members, and

(*b*) that as the Pangsa Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, three of the members of the said Committee as now constituted shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and four of them shall be elected by the residents of that Union.

No. 1040L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of the rules for the preparation, submission and execution of projects for water-supply, sewerage or drainage undertaken by District and Local Boards which the Governor in Council proposes to make under clauses (*e*) and (*m*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in supersession of the existing rules on the subject as published with Bengal Government Notification No. 818T.—M., dated the 13th September 1910, and subsequently amended by Notification No. 333T.—M., dated the 23rd May 1911, and with Eastern Bengal and Assam Government Notification No. 8778M., dated the 29th December 1908, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through District Officers before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT RULES FOR THE PREPARATION, SUBMISSION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS FOR WATER-SUPPLY, SEWERAGE OR DRAINAGE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

1. In these rules "local authority" means the members of a District or Local Board, constituted under the provisions of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885.

Definition.

Schemes and Projects.

Preparation of sketch of project.

2. (*1*) Whenever a local authority desires to undertake a project for water-supply, or sewerage, or a comprehensive scheme of surface drainage, or the improvement or extension of existing works of this description, at an estimated cost of more than Rs. 5,000 in each case or of Rs. 5,000 and less if the scheme is part of a larger scheme or one for which financial assistance from Government is required, it shall first cause to be drawn up a sketch of the project roughly shewing its scope and approximate cost.

(*2*) Such sketch may be drawn up either by the Sanitary Engineer at the request of the local authority, or, subject to his supervision, by any firm or person approved by the Sanitary Engineer.

(*3*) The Sanitary Engineer shall, in all cases, act as adviser of the local authority.

Submission of sketch, statement, application.

3. (*1*) When the sketch of the project has been drawn up under rule 2 and it is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000 or more, or, in the case of an estimate of less than Rs. 10,000, if the financial assistance of Government is desired, the local authority shall submit it, for administrative approval, to the Municipal Department of Government, through the Commissioner of the Division and the Sanitary Engineer, together with a statement wherein shall be shewn the amount of the funds available to meet the capital and recurring cost of the project either from current revenue or by way of loan or from any other source.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the Sanitary Engineer, the scheme is unsatisfactory, or is submitted with insufficient information, or requires revision or alteration, the Sanitary Engineer may return the scheme to the local authority, with instructions to supply such additional information or to make such revision or alteration as the case may be.

(*3*) In the case of a scheme, the total estimated cost of which is less than Rs. 10,000 but more than Rs. 5,000, not being part of a larger scheme or one for which financial assistance from Government is required, the administrative approval or final sanction of Government shall not be necessary; but the Sanitary Engineer must be consulted, and the scheme, with a copy of the Sanitary Engineer's opinion on it, must be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division for approval.

4. In order to obtain administrative approval of Government or the Commissioner of the Division, as the case may be, to any project, the local authority shall show—

Conditions precedent to obtaining administrative approval to a project

(*1*) that the cost of maintenance of the projected work can be met by the local authority from revenue;

(*2*) that any loan required to meet the cost of the work can be repaid, together with the interest thereon within the period that may be prescribed by the Government; and

(*3*) that the work can be done effectually in the manner and for the cost proposed.

Procedure after grant of administrative approval. Preparation of detailed plans and estimates.

5. (*1*) When the administrative approval of Government or the Commissioner of the Division, as the case may be, has been obtained to any project and in no case before, the local authority may arrange for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, and for this purpose may—

(*a*) apply for the services of the Sanitary Engineer; or

(*b*) apply to Government in the Public Works Department for the services of their officers; or

(*c*) with the previous sanction of the Sanitary Engineer entrust the work—

(*i*) to the District Engineer, or

(*ii*) to any other Engineer in its employ, or

(*iii*) to an Engineer specially appointed for the purpose, or

(*iv*) to a private firm of established reputation:

Provided that in cases (*ii*) and (*iii*) the selection of the Engineer shall be approved of by the Sanitary Engineer who shall first satisfy himself that the said Engineer is fully qualified for the work in question.

(*2*) In the cases of (*b*) and (*c*) referred to in sub-rule (*1*), the plans and estimates while in course of preparation shall be subject to the examination and control of the Sanitary Engineer.

Submission of detailed plans and estimates to Government through Sanitary Board for final sanction.

6. (*1*) The plans and estimates shall, on completion, be forwarded in duplicate to the Municipal Department of Government for final sanction through the Commissioner of the Division and the Sanitary Engineer, together with a full report on the financial aspect of the scheme and the state of public feeling in regard to it, and, if a loan is required, with an application in the prescribed form.

(*2*) In the case of drainage schemes the estimates must be submitted in Sanitary Board's Forms Nos. 21 and 22, copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Sanitary Engineer.

(*3*) When the scheme has not been prepared in the Sanitary Engineer's office, it shall be accompained by full details of the calculations of the sizes and strength of the various works and complete information as to the prices on which the estimates have been framed.

opinion on its merits as finally drawn up.

Commencement of work

7. No work shall be commenced on the project nor shall any agreement be entered into until the detailed plans and estimates have received the final sanction of Government or of the Commissioner of the Division, as the case may be.

Sanction to heavy excesses over detailed estimates.

8. If at any time during the progress of the work, the local authority has reason to anticipate that the sanctioned detailed estimate will be exceeded by more than 10 per cent., or if it shall at any time appear that the sanctioned detailed scheme will require material alteration, the local authority must forthwith submit to Government for approval a revised scheme with revised estimates and plans.

The revised estimates and plans must be prepared—

(*a*) in the case of a work carried out under condition (*a*) of rule 10 (2) —by the District or other Engineer entrusted with the work and scrutinised by the Sanitary Engineer;

(*b*) in the case of a work carried out under condition (*b*) or (*d*) of that rule—by the Sanitary Engineer;

(*c*) in the case of a work carried out under condition (*c*) of that rule—by the Public Works Department.

Taking over of complete supervision and control by Sanitary Engineer.

9. (*1*) When requested by the local authority concerned, the Sanitary Engineer shall, if he considers that he can so arrange without detriment to the public service, take over the complete supervision and control of the work of carrying out any such project on payment of the fees prescribed in rule 28.

(*2*) These fees shall cover the salaries and expenses of the necessary resident engineers, assistants, subordinates and menials, who may be appointed by the Sanitary Engineer, as well as the cost of a local office for the resident engineer, stationery and instruments and other incidental expenses incurred by the supervising staff.

Conditions as to detailed engineering supervision.

10. (*1*) Where the cost of the projected work is estimated to amount to Rs. 10,000 or more, adequate provision for detailed engineering supervision shall be a condition precedent to the grant of final sanction by the Government.

(*2*) In the absence of special sanction to the contrary, one of the following arrangements shall be made—

(*a*) that, with the previous approval of the Sanitary Engineer, the work be carried out under the supervision of the District Engineer or any other Engineer in its employ; or

(*b*) that the work be carried out under the supervision of an Engineer specially employed for the purpose, assisted by an adequate establishment of properly-qualified overseers, the name and qualifications of the Engineer having been previously submitted to the Sanitary Engineer and approved by him; or

(c) that the work be carried out by the Public Works Department if that Department can undertake it: in such cases an extra charge of 15 *per cent.* on the sanctioned estimates shall be made for supervision, unless the case is one of extraordinary difficulty, under which circumstances a higher charge may be imposed under the orders of Government; or

(d) that the work be carried out, under the complete supervision or control of the Sanitary Engineer under an arrangement provided for in rule 9.

(3) In the cases of conditions (a) and (b), referred to in sub-rule (2), the work while in progress shall be subject to the inspection and control of the Sanitary Engineer.

Report by local authority to the Commissioner in case of small work.

11. Where the estimated cost of works amounts to less than Rs. 10,000, but more than Rs. 5,000 the local authority shall report, for the information of the Commissioner of the Division, the agency by which it is proposed to have such works carried out, and shall follow the instructions issued by him in the matter.

Tenders and Contracts.

12. In the case of works carried out under clauses (a) and (b) of rule 10 (2) the following procedure (rules 13 to 24) shall be followed.

Preparation of drawing, specifications, forms of tender, etc.

13. When requested by the local authority the Sanitary Engineer shall prepare working or contract drawings, specifications, estimates, bills of quantities, forms of tender, or other documents or plans required for the execution of sanitary engineering works which have been duly sanctioned and which are to be let out by contract, as well as forms of advertisement inviting tenders for such works.

Approval of Sanitary Engineer to drawings, specifications, forms of tender, etc.

14. When drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, forms of tender, and other documents referred to in rule 13 are not prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, such drawings, specifications, etc., shall be submitted to the Sanitary Engineer for his approval in writing before tenders for the contract of such work are advertised for in the public press.

Advertisements inviting tenders.

15. Every advertisement for tenders shall briefly describe the works required to be carried out, the place or places where plans and drawings can be seen and copies of the specifications and forms of tender obtained, the deposit to be paid by any person making a tender, and the date and hour up to which tenders shall be received by the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the local authority.

Approval of plans, drawings, specifications, forms of tender, etc., by the local authority.

16. The plans, drawings, specifications, bills of quantities, forms of tender and advertisements shall be formally approved by the local authority in meeting. Whenever the said authority desires to make any alteration in any one of such documents, the Sanitary Engineer shall be informed and his advice obtained with regard to such alteration.

Submission and receipt of tenders

17. All tenders shall be submitted in sealed covers addressed to the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the local authority, and such officer shall attend in person at the office of that authority or at any other place to which it may be directed that tenders shall be forwarded at the latest hour specified in the advertisement for the receipt thereof. Any tender received after such hour shall be out of order and shall not be accepted.

Opening and numbering of tenders.

18. The Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the local authority shall himself open the tenders, shall number each tender and shall note thereon the exact time at which it was opened.

Check and scrutiny of tenders.

19. After the tenders have been opened, they shall be sent for check or scrutiny to the Sanitary Engineer, or, in cases where the District Engineer is entrusted with the work, to the District Engineer, who shall, in case of difficulty or uncertainty, consult the Sanitary Engineer.

Return of tenders after check and scrutiny.

20. The Sanitary Engineer, or the District Engineer in charge, as the case may be, shall, after checking and scrutinising the tenders, return them to the local authority with his remarks and recommendations.

Consideration of tenders.

21. The local authority shall thereafter consider the tenders in meeting and either accept one of them provisionally or, if necessary or desirable, refer the question to the Sanitary Engineer for further advice.

Acceptance of tender.

22. No tender shall be accepted which is not in order, is not fully priced out and is not in every way in accordance with the instructions contained in the advertisement inviting such tenders. Any alteration or reduction in a tender made by the person making the tender after the same has once been submitted shall (except in the case of a palpable arithmetical error) at once render the tender out of order.

Discharge of tenders and advertisement for fresh tenders.

23. If it is found that none of the tenders submitted is satisfactory, or if for any reason it is believed that the conditions of tendering have not been properly understood, so that fair tenders have not been received, all such tenders shall be discharged and fresh tenders shall be advertised for.

Provisional acceptance and submission of a tender to the Sanitary Engineer.

24. After a tender has been provisionally accepted, it shall be submitted to the Sanitary Engineer for final approval, together with all other tenders received for the work, and until such approval has been received no tender shall be finally accepted by the local authority:

Provided that, in case of difference of opinion between the local authority and the Sanitary Engineer in regard to the acceptance of a particular tender, the matter shall, if the local authority so desires, be referred to the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

25. Rules 13 to 24 shall not apply in the case of works entrusted to the Public Works Department under clause (*c*) or carried out under the complete supervision or control of the Sanitary Engineer under clause (*d*) of rule 10; such cases shall be governed by the rules contained in Chapter VIII of the Public Works Code. For the purposes of those rules the Sanitary Engineer shall have the powers of a Superintending Engineer.

Fees.

Fees.

26. The fees mentioned in column 2 of the following table shall be leviable from a local authority for the services of the Sanitary Engineer for the work specified, opposite thereto, in column 1 of that table:—

Nature of work.	Fees.
1	2
(*a*) Preparation of detailed estimates and drawings for projects and schemes.	2 *per cent.* on the estimated cost (excluding cost of survey) of the works.
(*b*) Examination and check of detailed estimates and drawings for projects and schemes prepared by a different agency.	½ *per cent.* on the first Rs. 20,000 of the estimated cost, and ¼ *per cent.* on the balance of the estimated cost of the works.
(*c*) Preparation of contract drawings, specifications and forms of tender.	2 *per cent.* on the estimated cost of the works.

Provided that, when both detailed estimates and drawings and contract drawings, specifications and forms of tender [as specified in items *(a)* and *(c)*, respectively, in column 2 of the above table] in respect of the same works are prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, an inclusive fee of 3 *per cent.* on the estimated cost (excluding cost of survey) of such works shall be charged.

No charge for services of the Sanitary Engineer or his assistants for preparation of sketch of project.

27. When the preparation of the sketch of a project is undertaken or supervised by the sanitary Engineer under rule 2, no charge shall be made for his services or for those of his assistants, or for the services of Government surveyors, draftsmen and tracers engaged in such work; drawing materials and the instruments required for such work shall also be provided at Government expense. But the local authority shall render all reasonable assistance on the spot in supplying survey coolies and survey pegs and in fixing bench-marks, etc., and shall pay the actual cost of the same. Such authority shall also in each case provide a suitable office properly furnished for the use of the Government surveyors and draftsmen.

Fees leviable for supervision and control by Sanitary Engineer.

28. *(1)* The scale of fees leviable for the supervision and control of works by the Sanitary Engineer under rule 9 shall be as follows:—

For schemes costing—				Rs.
Less than Rs. 20,000	...	...	8 per cent. on the total estimated cost of the scheme subject to a maximum of ...	1,400
Rs. 20,000 or more, but less than Rs	50,000	7	ditto ditto ...	3,250
„ 50,000 „ „ „ „ „	1,00,000	6½	ditto ditto ...	6,000
„ 1,00,000 „ „ „ „ „	2,00,000	6	ditto ditto ...	11,000
„ 2,00,000 „ „ „ „ „	5,00,000	5½	ditto ditto ...	22,500
„ 5,00,000 „ „ „ „ „	10,00,000	4½	ditto ditto ...	35,000
„ 10,00,000 and over ...	...	...	3½ per cent. on the total estimated cost of the scheme.	

(2) The fees specified in sub-rule *(1)* shall be payable on the Sanitary Engineer's certificate as follows: 25 per cent. of the total fees chargeable on the amount of any separate contract when such contract has been let; an additional 25 per cent. of the amount of the fees when half the work, included in the contract, has been completed; a further 25 per cent. of the amount of the fees when 75 per cent. of the work has been completed; and the balance of 25 per cent. when the work included in the contract has been satisfactorily finished.

No. 417San.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of rules which the Governor in Council intends to make under clause *(n)* of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, which was extended to Eastern Bengal by Bengal Act I of 1914), to regulate the duties and powers of Sanitation Committees constituted under section 91 of that Act (as so amended).

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th June 1915, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto, which is received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Rules.

Definitions.

1. In these rules—

(a) "the Act" means the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, and

(b) "section" means a section of the Act.

Advice to District Board.

2. The Sanitation Committee shall advise the District Board in all matters relating to the improvement of sanitation in the district.

Exercise of powers delegated by District Board.

3. The Sanitation Committee shall exercise such of the following powers of the District Board as may be delegated to it by that Board, namely:—

(a) any powers conferred by section 88 or section 89;

(b) the power to supervise the work of the Sanitary Inspector appointed under section 91, sub-section *(4)*;

(c) the power conferred by section 104 of controlling the exercise by a Union Committee of any of the powers conferred by Chapter III of the Act in respect of sanitation;

(d) the power conferred by section 104 of taking direct control and administration of the matter of dealing, under clause (d) of section 118A, with any tank, well, pool, ditch, drain or place containing, or used for the collection of, any drainage, filth, stagnant water or matter likely to be prejudicial to health—by draining or cleansing it, or otherwise preventing it from being prejudicial to health, but not so as in any case to interfere with any private right;

(e) the power conferred by the proviso to section 115 of undertaking arrangements for the sanitation of fairs and *melas* held within a Union;

(f) any powers conferred by rules made under the concluding portion of clause (q1) of section 138.

Approval of schemes for rural sanitary improvement

4. All schemes for rural sanitary improvement must, before adoption by the District Board, be approved by the Sanitation Committee.

Allotment of money to Union Committees.

5. The Sanitation Committee shall allot to Union Committees, for such sanitary works as it may consider necessary, any money placed at its disposal by the District Board for that purpose.

Supervision of expenditure of Union Committee

6. When the power to control the exercise by a Union Committee of powers in respect of sanitation has been delegated to the Sanitation Committee by the District Board, the Sanitation Committee shall see that the money allotted to such Union Committee for purposes of sanitation is properly expended.

Reclamation of unhealthy tanks, wells, pools, etc

7. In any of the following areas, namely:—

(1) any Union in respect of which the District Board has delegated to the Sanitation Committee its power of taking direct control and administration of the matter of dealing, under clause (d) of section 118A, with any tank, well, pool, ditch, drain or place containing, or used for the collection of, any drainage, filth, stagnant water or matter likely to be prejudicial to health, or

(2) any area which is not included in any Union, the Sanitation Committee may reclaim any such tank, well, pool, ditch, drain or place, either by draining away the stagnant water therein, or where convenient, by introducing into it and flushing it out with the flood water of any river, so that the river-borne silt may gradually raise it and so do away with its marshy character:

Provided that, in exercising the powers conferred by this rule, the Sanitation Committee shall not interfere in any case with any private right.

Ruinous buildings outside Unions

8. (1) If any house or hut in any area which is not included in a Union is in a ruinous condition, and is disused, and is, in consequence of any accumulation of rubbish or decayed matter, a source of danger to health, the Sanitation Committee may request the owner of the land to remove such rubbish or decayed matter, or, if necessary, to pull down the building to the level of the ground.

(2) If such request be not complied with, the Sanitation Committee may request the District Board to remove such rubbish or decayed matter, or to pull down such building, as the case may be.

(3) Reasonable compensation shall be paid for the pulling down of any building under this rule.

General sanitation outside Unions.

9. (1) The Sanitation Committee shall undertake on a systematic plan, in all areas not included in any Union, the cleansing of village sites, the periodical removal of all house refuse to the fields or to places set apart for its disposal, and the filling up of ditches and small hollows and depressions.

(2) The Sanitation Committee shall also make arrangements in the said areas—

(a) for having the surroundings of dwelling-houses kept clean, as far as possible,

(b) for having the village roads and lanes and their side drains (if any) periodically swept and kept clean and the sweepings disposed of outside the village,

(c) for draining away rain-water as quickly as possible from village sites, and

(d) for regulating, where necessary, the disposal of sewage and other offensive matter affecting the public health.

Outbreaks of epidemic disease.

10. The Sanitation Committee shall take such steps as it may deem necessary in order to prevent or to stamp out severe outbreaks of epidemic disease.

Distribution of medicines.

11. The Sanitation Committee may take steps, through the teachers and guru-pundits of schools and pathshalas maintained or aided by the District Board or the Government, to encourage the extended use of quinine in malaria-stricken places, and shall supervise the distribution of potassium permanganate, not only for the purifying of water when cholera breaks out, but also as a cure for snake-bite.

Sale of articles of food or drink for human consumption

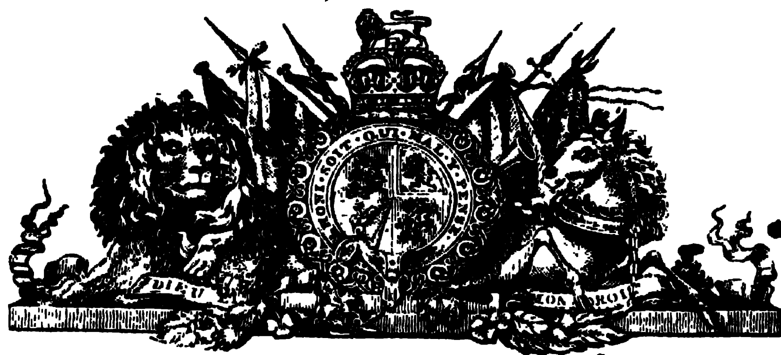
12. The Sanitation Committee may, at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector or any Government Medical Officer, take, in particular cases, such steps as it may consider necessary to prevent the sale of articles of food or drink which are unfit for human consumption, or the sale by a leper or by any person suffering from an infectious disease of any article of food or drink which is intended for human consumption.

Record of proceedings.

13. The proceedings of the Sanitation Committee shall be recorded in writing, and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the District Board and, in important cases, to the Sanitary Commissioner.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1209M.—The 24th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1881 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, namely—

Bakarganj.

The Civil Surgeon ... ... *Ex-officio.*
Rai Pramatha Nath Mukharji Bahadur.
Babu Chand Mohan Chattarji.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hemayet Uddin Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan.

ERRATUM.

No. 1219M.—The 25th May 1915.—In line 1 of paragraph 2 of the preamble of Notification No. 1034M., dated the 15th May 1915, published at pages 107-112, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th May 1915, *insert* "1st July" *after* the words "on the."

K. C. De

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 246T.—L.S.-G.—The 15th May 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bogra.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 30th June 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division will be duly considered :—

Draft Order.

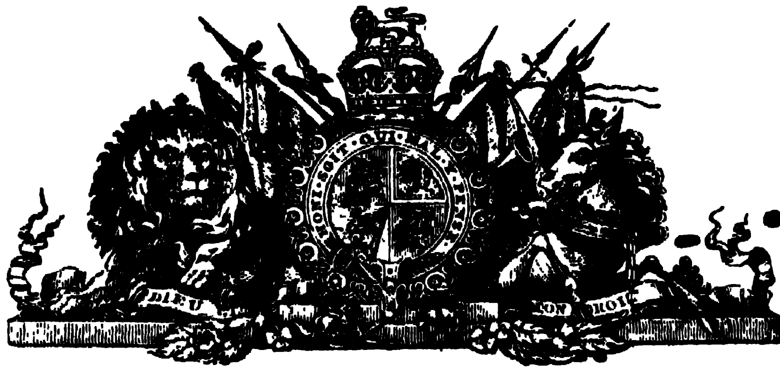
In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act, relating to Union Committees to the district of Bogra, with effect from the 15th July 1915.

ERRATUM.

No. 1218L.S.-G.—The 25th May 1915.—In line 1 of paragraph 2 of the preamble of Notification No. 1040L.S.-G., dated the 15th May 1915, published at pages 119-24, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th May 1915, *insert* "1st July" *after* the words "on the."

K. C. De,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khulna.

No. 1242M.—The 28th May 1915.—The following draft orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 86 and 279 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Orders.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, by the Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality, in the district of Khulna, under sub-section *(1)* of section 279 of that Act, of a water-rate within the Khulna Municipality.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by clause *(1a)* of section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that such water-rate may vary with the distance of houses or lands from the nearest standpipe or other source of water-supply.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause *(a)* of the first proviso to sub-section *(3)* of section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that the water-rate shall not be levied upon any house or land within the said Municipality, no part of which lies within a radius of 1,000 feet from the nearest standpipe or other supply of water available to the public.

Murshidabad.

No. 1244M.—The 28th May 1915.—The following draft rules, which in exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council proposes to make, in supersession of the rules published with notification No. 1655T.M., dated the 17th September 1900, and subject to which the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises for domestic purposes only, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft rules will be taken into consideration on the 15th July 1915 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF FILTERED WATER TO PRIVATE PREMISES IN THE BERHAMPORE MUNICIPALITY.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow any owner or occupier of a holding paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such holding when such annual value is not less than Rs. 100, to lay down communication pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such holding for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any holding requiring water to be laid on to such holding for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office.

3. A fee of Rs. 18 including Rs. 2 as inspection fee must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each holding connection before any work is commenced, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each holding must have a separate connection and extensions from the communication-pipe of one holding to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the holding in respect of which the connection is required, must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection.

6. (i) The work required may, at the option of the Commissioners, either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the holding in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(ii) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the Municipal water-main except at such time as may be appointed, and in such position as may be selected by an authorised Municipal Officer.

7. A holding connection shall comprise the following parts or fittings:—

(a) A brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply pipe;

(b) A galvanised iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the meter;

(c) A stop-cock and its surface-box;

(d) A meter;

(e) Service pipes from the stop-cocks to the taps, and

(f) Taps.

8. (i) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners, and approved by them in meeting.

(ii) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(iii) If any owner or occupier shall desire to adopt any fitting of a pattern different from the standard patterns, he must present such fitting for the approval of the Chairman, and any fitting so presented may, if considered satisfactory by the Chairman, be stamped, and samples thereof may be purchased and placed among the standard fittings.

9. The size of the ferrule referred to in clause (a) of rule 7 shall be decided by the Commissioners, but its diameter shall not differ from that of

the communication-pipe referred to in clause (*b*) of that rule by more than ¼ inch.

10. (*i*) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be determined with regard to the average pressure in the main supply-pipe at the point nearest the holding for which a connection is required, and to the quantity of water to be supplied.

(*ii*) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be such that it will be capable of delivering the estimated daily supply in six hours.

(*iii*) The holding connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (*i*) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same water-way as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the holding to be supplied.

(*ii*) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked.

(*iii*) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the holding may be regulated thereby.

12. (*i*) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(*ii*) The meter must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast iron surface box of approved pattern.

(*iii*) Subject to the provisions of rule 15, no meter must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorised person to read every meter not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (*1*) Every owner or occupier of any holding in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules, shall be entitled to a supply of—

(*a*) 3,200 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and

(*b*) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee,

paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such holding.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

	Per 1,000 gallons
	As.
(*a*) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding 4,000 gallons	8
(*b*) For any excess quantity of water exceeding 4,000 gallons	12

15. If the owner or occupier of any holding which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of one month after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period, and without further notice, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such holding and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier;

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. (*i*) Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached, and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down or push-cock. Every tap shall be at least three feet above the road level.

(*ii*) The number of taps in a holding shall be fixed in accordance with the annual valuation of such holding as follows:—

Annual valuation of holding.	Number of taps.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 199	2
" 200 " " 499	3
" 500 " " 1,500	4

and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,500 1 additional tap

24-Parganas.

No. 1246M.—The 28th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. J. Bookless to be Chairman of that Municipality.

Malda.

No. 1248M.—The 28th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the English Bazar Municipality, in the district of Malda:—

The Civil Surgeon, Malda ... ... } *Ex-officio*
The District Engineer, Malda ... ... }
The Senior Muhammadan Deputy or Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Malda. }
Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan.
Khan Sahib Maulvi Kader Baksh.
Babu Panchanan Mazumdar.

Pabna.

No. 1251M.—The 31st May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Serajganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna:—

Mr. A. Weddle.
„ V. G. Smith.
Babu Brojendra Kumar Roy.
„ Mulchand Charuria.
Rai Mahendra Chandra Mukharji Bahadur.
Maulvi Matiar Rahaman.

Tippera.

No. 1253M.—The 31st May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Brahmanbaria Municipality, in the district of Tippera, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Bhabadeb Bhattacharji to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Revd. J. Takle, resigned.

Hooghly.

No. 1256M.—The 31st May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Prasanna Kumar Mukharji to be a Commissioner of the Baidyabati Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Mr. J. Low, resigned.

Mymensingh.

No. 1264M.—The 31st May 1915.—Whereas it appears from a special inquiry undertaken in this behalf that the Netrakona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, does not comply with the condition laid down in section 10 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), that three-fourths of the adult male population of a municipality should be chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural: Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred on him by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the said Act, is pleased to exclude from the said municipality a local area consisting of the 25 mauzas named and defined below with effect from the 1st July 1915:—

Names of mauzas	Revenue survey number.
Bhatpara	1215
Mamudpur	1216
Rajendrapur or Barshikura	1197
Chotagara	1196
Baragara	1195
Medni	1218
Rampur	1808
Baluakhali	1219
Bandarkona or Gobindapur	1784
Koonapara	1788

Names of mauzas.	Revenue survey number
Faridpur	1787
Panchananpur	1786
Panchkabonia	1790
Dharia	1780
Khatibnogua	1222
Balainogua	1223
Kebalasram	1229
Mahadipur	1228
Challishapara	1234
Nizampur	1230
Parla	1231
Shakua	1233
Teligati	1232
Hoshenpur	1227
Alampur	1226

2. The boundaries of the Netrakona Municipality after the exclusion of the said area will be as follows :—

On the North—Mauzas Ulahati Parla R. S. No. 1214 and Digjan R. S. No. 1809.

On the East—Mauzas Medni R. S. No. 1218, Rampur R. S. No. 1808, Baluakhali R. S. No. 1219. Gobindapur R. S. No. 1784, Faridpur R. S. No. 1787, and Panchananpur R. S. No. 1786.

On the South—Mauzas Dharia R. S. No. 1780, Khali Naba or Khatibnogua R. S. No. 1222, Bali Naba or Balianogua R. S. No. 1223. Mahadipur R. S. No. 1228, Alampur R. S. No. 1226, Hosenpur R. S. No. 1227, and Baragara-Gopalpur R. S. No. 1195.

On the West—Mauzas Baragara-Gopalpur R. S. No. 1195, Gara Chhota or Chotagara R. S. No. 1196, Rajendrapur R. S. No. 1197, Mamudpur R. S. No. 1216, Bhatpara R. S. No. 1215, and Ulahati Parla R. S. No. 1214.

3. This cancels Notification No. 1011M., dated the 10th May 1915 published at page 100 of Part IB, *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th May 1915.

Burdwan.

No. 1266M.—The 31st May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kalna Municipality in the district of Burdwan :—

Babu Aghor Nath Chatarji.
„ Kshetra Nath Chatarji.
Shahana Golam Rabban.
Maulvi Muhammad Kasimuddin.
Babu Dhirendra Nath Bhaduri.

Malda.

No. 1270M.—The 1st June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Old Malda Municipality, in the district of Malda, namely :—

The Civil Surgeon, Malda ... } *Ex-officio.*
The District Engineer, Malda ... }
Babu Radhika Lal Satiar, B.L.
Munshi Haji Nader Muhammad.

Mymensingh.

No. 1275M.—The 1st June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Netrokona Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, made in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part X, and the provisions of sections 258, 260A, 262, 262A, 269, 270(*1*) and (*2*), 272, 277 and 278 of Part VI of that Act to the said Municipality.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 1268M.—The 1st June 1915.—In Government Notification No. 202T.M., dated the 8th May 1915, published at page 100, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th May 1915, appointing certain gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Vishnupur Municipality, in the district of Bankura, *for* "Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Vishnupur, *ex-officio*," *read* "Deputy Magistrate or Sub-Deputy Magistrate who is the 2nd Officer, Vishnupur, *ex-officio*."

Bankura.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1225L.S.-G.—The 27th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138, clauses (*i*) and (*t*), of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), read with section 3 of the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the District Board's Account Rules published under Notification No. 2009T.—M., dated the 9th November 1901, at page 217 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th December 1901, as amended by Government Notification No. 348T.—L.S.-G., dated the 31st May 1913, published at page 105 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th June 1913:—

(1) *For* rules 103, 104, 105 and 106 of the said District Board's Account Rules *substitute* the following:—

Rule 103.—All receipts and payments of Union Committees not having an account with the local treasury or sub-treasury shall be recorded in a cash-book in Union Committee Form II on the same day that the money is received or paid, and all receipts shall, in the case of Union Committees having an account with the local treasury or sub-treasury, be recorded in a cash-book in Union Committee Form II-A and promptly remitted to the latter, and payments shall be entered in it as soon as cheques are signed. The amounts of cheques received from the District Board or Local Board in payment of contributions from the District Fund shall be entered in the cash-book after encashment, but if the Union Committee has an account at the treasury or sub-treasury, the cheque shall be credited to the Union Committee by per contra debit to the District Fund and shall be included in the cash-book when the credit appears in the pass-book.

Rule 104.—The balance standing at the credit of the Union Fund shall either remain in the custody of the Chairman, or the latter shall open an account in the local treasury or sub-treasury, to which he will credit the receipts of the Union Fund. In the latter case a pass-book shall be supplied to the Chairman, the Treasury Officer being directed to pass cheques issued by the Chairman.

Rule 105.—Every bill or other claim for payment from the Union Fund shall show full details of the charges, shall be signed by the person to whom the money is actually due, and shall bear a certificate that the work billed for has actually been completed. At the time of making payment in cash or of issuing a cheque, the Chairman of the Committee shall take a receipt, stamped if necessary, from the payee, and endorse the bill with the words "paid Rs. only (Rupees) in cash / by cheque No. ——." the amounts being written in words as well as figures. The endorsement shall be dated and signed by the Chairman and shall bear the number of the voucher as in the cash-book. In the case of illiterate payees, their mark shall be taken and a certificate of payment given by the paying officer.

Rule 106.—At the close of each quarter, a consolidated account showing the total receipts and payments during the period under the several heads of accounts, with opening and closing balances, shall be prepared in a form similar to the cash-book, but omitting the first two columns of the receipt side and the first three of the payment side in case of Form II, and columns 1 and 2, 9 and 10 of the receipt side and columns 1 to 4 of the payment side in case of Form II-A. This account, accompanied by vouchers in original, shall be submitted to the District Board direct, or through the Local Board, as the case may be, after actual counting of the closing balance or comparison with the Treasury pass-book, as the case may be, not later than two days after the close of the quarter.

(2) *From* rule 110 of the said District Board's Account Rules *omit* the words "and the net income of Union pounds paid to Union Committees."

(3) *For* Form No. II of the said District Board's Account Rules *substitute* the following:—

FORM II.

*Cash Book of the Union Committee of*__________*for the month of* ___ *19* .

RECEIPTS.							PAYMENTS.												
Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Pound receipts.	Rate under section 118 (c) of the Local Self-Government Act.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Advance from the District Fund.	Total.	Date of payment.	To whom paid	Number of vouchers.	Construction of roads.	Repairs of roads.	Improvement of drainage.	Sanitation.	Conservancy.	Improvement of water-supply.		Establishment.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Opening balance ...																		
								Total Payments ...											
	Total Receipts ...							Closing balance ..											
	GRAND TOTAL ...							GRAND TOTAL ...											

* This is for any miscellaneous charges which it may be necessary to classify separately. Other columns may also be added, if necessary.

FORM IIA.

Cash Book of the Union Committee of ______________ for the month of ____________ 19 .

RECEIPTS.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Pound receipts.	Rate under section 118(c) of the Local Self-Government Act.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Advance from the District Fund.	Total receipts.	Total amount remitted to Treasury.	Date of remittance.	Number of Treasury challan.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Opening balance ...									
	Total Receipts ...									
	GRAND TOTAL ...									

PAYMENTS.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Number of voucher.	Number of cheque.	Construction of roads.	Repairs of roads.	Improvement of drainage.	Sanitation.	Conservancy.	Improvement of water-supply.		Establishment.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total Payment ...												
	Closing balance ...												
	GRAND TOTAL ...												

* This is for any miscellaneous charges which it may be necessary to classify separately. Other columns may also be added, if necessary.

Memorandum.

	Rs. A. P.
Balance as per Cash Book	
Add cheques uncashed	
No. , dated	
Deduct amounts not remitted to Treasury	
Balance as per Pass-book	

No. 1232L.S.-G.—The 27th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Hooghly, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.
Hooghly ...	Haripal ...	9	Kristoballovbati ...	172	*North*—Lalpur (230), Jamibali (206), Basudebpur (194) and Baladband (193).
			Bhawanipur ...	173	*East*—Parorah (240), Ramchandrapur (239), Melch (237) and Hamiragachi ([illegible]1).
			Bhagabatipur ...	174	*South*—Khejuria ([illegible]), Bhursait Khajuriat (312), Dignagar (313), Panditpur (314), Shidaigachi (315) and Paharpur ([illegible]).
			Radhakrisnapur ...	175	*West*—Baliachaa (192), Kaikala (140), Kanakpur (171), Kamrajpur (170), Jagajibanpore (168) and Parbatipur (166).
			Gobati	176	
			Ramchandrapur (2) ...	178	
			Mesapur	179	
			Ghosa	180	
			Chaitanpur ...	181	
			Abhirampur ...	182	
			Jagannathbati ...	183	
			Santipur	183-310	
			Barachandinagar ...	184	
			Joykristopur ...	[illegible]	
			Raghunathpur ...	186	
			Chak Ananta ...	187	
			Goraipur	188	
			Bararambha *alias* Jote Fatu.	189	
			Kristopur	190	
			Chowtara	191	
			Gopinagore ...	195	
			Khamar Chandi ...	196	
			Radhakristopur ...	197	
			Balarampur ...	198	
			Gopalnagore ...	199	
			Shibbati	200	
			Chandinagore ...	201	
			Raghubati	202	
			Aminpur	203	
			Hora	204	
			Pamonpara ...	205	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Committee of the said Haripal Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

3. This cancels so much of Notification No. 136T.—M., dated the 14th June 1895, as relates to this Union.

No. 1234L.S.-G.—The 27th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Haripal Union in the district of Hooghly (as reconstituted by Notification No. 1232L.S.-G., dated the 27th May 1915) all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Hooghly.

No. 1236L.S.-G.—The 27th May 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Haripal Union in the district of Hooghly (as reconstituted by Notification No. 1232L.S.-G., dated the 27th May 1915), shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Hooghly.

No. 440San.—The 31st April 1915.—The following draft of a notification which the Governor in Council proposes to issue under sub-section (*3*) of section 349C and sub-section (*1*) of section 349D of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 [as amended by the Bengal Municipal (Sanitary Officers) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act II of 1914)], is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st August 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 349C of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Part XIB of the said Act (as so amended) to be in force in each of the Municipalities mentioned in the annexed list.

II. The Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 349D of the same Act (as so amended) to fix the class of Health Officers and the number of Sanitary Inspectors to be appointed for each of the said Municipalities as shown against each of them in the annexed list.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Number and class of Health Officer.	Number and class of Sanitary Inspector.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	One second class	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Katwa ...	Nil	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kalna ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Raniganj ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Birbhum...	Suri ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bankura ...	Bankura ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vishnupur	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Midnapore	Midnapore	One second class	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tamluk ...	......	One second class.
Ditto ...	Hooghly ...	Hooghly-Chinsura.	One second class	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Utterpara ...	Nil	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Baidyabati	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhadreswar	Nil	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Howrah ...	Howrah ...	One first class ...	Four second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bally ...	Nil	One second class.
Presidency	24-Parganas	Maniktola...	One first class ...	Three second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bhatpara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Cossipore-Chitpur.	Ditto ...	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Garden Reach.	One second class	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	South Suburban.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Budge-Budge	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Titagarh ...	Nil	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Baranagore	One second class	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Panihati ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	North Barrackpore.	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Garulia ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Naihati ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tollygunj	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamarhati	Nil	Ditto.

Division.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Number and class of Health Officer.	Number and class of Sanitary Inspector.
Presidency	24-Parganas	South Dum-Dum.	Nil	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	South Barrackpore.	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Halisahar	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rajpur ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Baraset ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Basirhat ...	Nil	Nil.
Ditto ...	Nadia ...	Krishnagore	One second class	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Santipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nadia ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kushtia ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Jessore ...	Jessore ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Khulna ...	Khulna ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Satkhira ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Murshidabad.	Berhampore	One second class	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Murshidabad	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Azimgunj ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jangipur ...	Nil	Ditto.
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	Rampur-Boalia.	One second class	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Natore ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	One second class	Nil.
Ditto ...	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	Nil	One second class.
Ditto ...	Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	Nil	One first class.
Ditto ...	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	Nil	One second class.
Ditto ...	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sirajganj ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Malda ...	English Bazar.	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nawabganj	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	One second class	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kurseong ...	Nil	Ditto.
Dacca ...	Dacca ..	Dacca ...	One first class ...	One first class and two second class.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Narayanganj	One second class	One second class.
Do. ...	Mymensingh.	Mymensingh	Ditto ...	One first class.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Tangail ...	Nil	Ditto.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kishoreganj	Nil	One second class.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Netrokona ...	Nil	Ditto.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jamalpur ...	Nil	One first class.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Sherpur ...	Nil	One second class.
Do. ...	Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	Nil	Ditto.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Madaripur ...	Nil	One first class.
Do. ...	Bakarganj	Barisal ...	One second class	One second class.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jhalakati ...	Nil	Ditto.
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	One second class	Two second class.
Ditto ...	Tippera ...	Brahmanbaria.	Nil	One second class.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Comilla ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chandpur ...	Nil	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	Nil	Ditto.

K. C. De,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

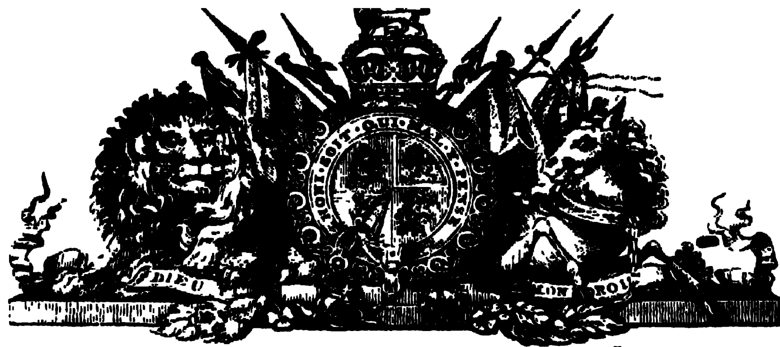
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, at a fresh election for Ward No. XVIII held on Saturday, the 29th May 1915, under section 56 (2) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, Mr. L. A. R. Boilard, handholder of 8, Bakery Road, Hastings, was duly elected as a Municipal Commissioner for that Ward.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman of the Corporation.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 31st May 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915

PART IB

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.

No. 1286M.—The 2nd June 1915.—The Commissioners of the Kushtia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, having recommended at a meeting that the number of Commissioners of that municipality should be altered from 12 to 15, the Governor in Council hereby declares his intention under clause (e) of section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to make that alteration.

2. Any rate-payer who objects to the above proposal should submit his objection in writing through the District Magistrate of Nadia to the undersigned before the 25th day of July 1915.

No. 1287M.—The 2nd June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council proposes to make, under section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 25th July 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

Nadia.

(1) the four wards of the Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into five wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of the table :—

Number of ward.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3
I	*North*—River Gorai ... ... *East*—River Kaliganga ... ... *South*—The southern boundary of the Municipality from a pillar on the bank of the Kaliganga river to Kalisankerpur Lane ... *West*—The eastern edge of Kalisankerpur Lane from the point where it meets the present southern boundary of the Municipality to the junction of Kalisankerpur Lane and Aruapara Road, thence the eastern edge of Aruapara Road to its junction with the Raja's Kutchery Road, thence the eastern edge of the Raja's Kutchery Road to the Eastern Bengal State Railway crossing, and then the eastern edge of Barwaritola Road up to the bank of the river Gorai ...	2
II	*North*—River Gorai ... ... *East*—Eastern edge of Barwaritola Road from the river Gorai to the Eastern Bengal State Railway crossing ... . *South*—Eastern Bengal State Railway southern fencing starting from the Railway crossing connecting the Barwaritola Road and the Raja's Kutchery Road to the point where it meets the Aruapara Bye-lane ... *West*—Eastern edge of Aruapara Bye-lane from the Railway southern fencing to the junction of Aruapara Bye-lane and high road, thence the eastern edge of Durga Das Banerji's Street to its junction with Bazar Road, then the eastern edge of Bazar Road up to its junction with Goalapara Ghat Road, and then the eastern edge of Goalapara Ghat Road to the bank of the river Gorai	2
III	*North*—River Gorai ... ... *East*—Same as western boundary of ward II ... *South*—Eastern Bengal State Railway southern fencing from Aruapara Bye-lane to the crossing of Bireswar Chatterji's Street ... *West*—Eastern edge of Bireswar Chatterji's Street from Railway southern fencing to high road, then the northern edge of the high road up to its junction with the Lutfur Munshi Street, then the eastern edge of Lutfur Munshi Street to the bank of the river Gorai	2

Number of ward.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3
IV	*North and West*—River Gorai and old bed of the Gorai ... ... *East*—Eastern edge of Lutfur Munshi Street ... *South and West*—Northern edge of high road from its junction with Lutfur Munshi Street to its junction with the Strand Road, thence the western edge of Strand Road to its junction with Dadapur Road, thence the northern edge of Dadapur Road to the old bed of the Gorai	2
V	*North*—Northern edge of Strand Road from its junction with Bhadalia Road to its junction with the high road, thence the northern edge of high road to its junction with the Bireswar Chatterji's Street, then the eastern edge of Bireswar Chatterji's Street up to the southern fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, then the Railway southern fencing to the Raja's Kutchery Road ... ... *East*—Same as the western boundary line of the ward No. I from the Railway crossing of Raja's Kutchery Road to the southern boundary line of the Municipality as defined in Notification No. 540T.M., dated 19th June 1912 ... ... *South*—The southern boundary line of the Municipality (as defined in Notification No. 540T.M., dated 19th June 1912) starting from Kalisankerpur Lane to the junction of the Kelleher Road and the Bhadalia Road ... ... *West*—The western boundary of the Municipality from the junction of Bhadalia Road and Kelleher Road to a pillar to the north of the Dadapur Road	2

2. This cancels Notification No. 354M., dated 24th January 1896, published at page 23, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th February 1896.

No. 1289M.—The 2nd June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

24-Parganas.

(1) the Baranagar Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided, with effect from the 3rd August 1915 into wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of that table :—

Number of wards.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward
1		3
I	*North*—Mayradanga Lane (formerly called Mayradanga Road), a portion of the Victoria Road and Suripara Lane up to the river Hooghly ... ... *East*—Cossipore Road and Gopal Lal Tagore Road ... *South*—Paramanik Ghat Road ... ... *West*—The river Hooghly	2
II	*North*—Hedger Road, Kally Kissen Tagore Road and that portion of the Ferry Ghat Road which lies east to west between Kally Kissen Tagore Road and the river Hooghly ... *East*—Gopal Lal Tagore Road ... ... *South*—Mayradanga Lane (formerly called Mayradanga Road), Victoria Road and Suripara Lane up to the river Hooghly ... ... *West*—The river Hooghly	3
III	*North*—Magazine Road and Dataram Mondal Street *East*—Barrackpore Trunk Road ... ... *South*—Ferry Ghat Road as defined in the northern boundary of ward No. II, Kally Kissen Tagore Road, Hedger Road, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, and Behalapara Lane (formerly called Chandalpara Lane) and Behalapara Road (formerly called Chandalpara Road) ... ... *West*—The river Hooghly	4
IV	*North*—Dantia Khal (now also called Bagjola drainage cut) .. .. *East*—The eastern boundary of the Municipality ... *South*—Kassi Nath Dutta Road (formerly called Dherra Bagan Road), Kali Charan Ghose Road, Ram Krishna Ghose Lane and the road passing from the said Ram Krishna Ghose Lane to the paddy-fields under the culvert of Eastern Bengal State Railway (these three formerly called Sinti Road) ... *West*—Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Behalapara Lane, Behalapara Road and the Barrackpore Trunk Road	2

2. This cancels Notifications No. 338M., dated the 19th January 1900, and No. 637T.-M., dated the 27th June 1912, published at page 17, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th January 1900, and at page 116, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd July 1912, respectively.

No. 1293M.—The 2nd June 1915.—The following Resolution issued by the Government of India in the Education Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st May 1915, are republished for general information.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Nos. 55—77, dated Simla, the 28th April 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Education (Municipalities).

Local Self-Government Policy of the Government of India.

Historical retrospect

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT as a conscious process of administrative devolution and political education dates, outside presidency towns, from the financial reforms of Lord Mayo's Government. Consultative committees had indeed been appointed in various towns in 1850, and measures were taken in 1864 and following years to give effect to the recommendations of the report of the Royal Army Sanitary Commission, which was published in 1863, but no comprehensive scheme was introduced until the years following 1870. Legislation affecting several provinces was then undertaken. Lord Ripon's Government in 1882 carried still further the principles of local self-government with the object, by measures cautiously but substantially progressive, of inducing the people themselves to undertake, as far as might be and subject to necessary control from without, the management of their own local affairs, and of developing and creating, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that had not, for administrative reasons, to be retained in the hands of a representative of Government. Various Acts were passed by which the elective principle, financial independence and the reduction of official control were given a wide extension. In two Resolutions Nos. $\frac{1}{116-181}$, dated the 24th October 1896, and Nos. 18—37, dated the 20th August 1897, respectively, Lord Elgin's Government again reviewed the subject and laid down further conditions of progress. Important principles have, from time to time, been considered by the Government of India in connection with the revision of Local Self-Government Acts and otherwise, and recently the whole field of policy has, in their survey of Indian administration, been ably and exhaustively reviewed by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization.

Substantial progress

2. The Governor-General in Council is glad to be assured by the report of the Commission and the opinions of local Governments and Administrations upon it that the results have on the whole justified the policy out of which local self-government arose. The degree of success varies from province to province and from one part of a province to another, but there is definite and satisfactory evidence of the growth of a feeling of good citizenship, particularly in the towns. The spread of education is largely responsible for the quickening of a sense of responsibility and improvements in the machinery. In certain provinces beneficial results have followed the elaboration of a system of local audit. On all sides there are signs of vitality and growth.

Future general policy

3. The obstacles in the way of realising completely the ideals which have prompted action in the past are still, however, by no means inconsiderable. The smallness and inelasticity of local revenues, the difficulty of devising further forms of taxation, the indifference still prevailing in many places towards all forms of public life, the continued unwillingness of many Indian gentlemen to submit to the troubles, expense and inconveniences of election, the unfitness of some of those whom these obstacles do not deter, the prevalence of sectarian animosities, the varying character of the municipal area, all these are causes which cannot but impede the free and full development of local self-government. The growing demand among the

educated classes in towns for greater efficiency, involving more direct expert control, in matters affecting public health and education, is a further influence of a different character. A similar tendency, it may be observed, is discernible in England and in other European countries, the Governments of which have shown a growing disposition to place on central authorities the duty of stimulating and encouraging local bodies in cases of default or deficiency on their part, and to give to the former powers of intervention and, in case of need, of actual supersession of the latter. These and similar considerations indicate the need for caution in delegating powers to non-official bodies, when they are not as yet adapted nor prepared for them But, on the whole, the Government of India declare unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress, limited only by such conditions as local circumstances may dictate. Uniformity, even were it attainable, would be undesirable as tending to monotony, lifelessness and discouragement of new experiments. But, in fact, any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration would be foredoomed to failure. In each province, sometimes in each part of a province, the administrative system has grown up on lines of its own with reference to local needs and the wishes and abilities of the people. On a review of all the circumstances, the Government of India have decided to accept in almost every case the conclusion of the local Government or Administration as to the degree of progress possible at the present time. But in the more backward provinces in particular, it is their conviction that there is room for advance, and that the aim to be steadily pursued is abstention from interference in detail and increased reliance on the non-official element in local bodies.

Reforms accepted by local Governments.

4. Local Governments and Administrations in general are prepared to advance in the direction of the main recommendations of the Commission. They propose in varying degrees to expand the electoral element in the constitution of local bodies, to extend the employment of non-official chairmen in municipalities, to allow local bodies more ample control over budgets and freer powers of reappropriation, to concede increased authority to local bodies over establishments, and to relax existing restrictions in regard to outside sanction for expenditure on works of importance. These changes will mark a real and immediate extension of the principles of local self-government.

5. The Government of India now propose to state the principal conclusions that have been reached after full discussion in the public press, in debates of the Legislative Councils, and in consultation with local Governments and, in certain matters, with His Majesty's Secretary of State, on the questions that arise respecting (1) towns, (2) districts, (3) villages or other small local areas; in other words, in relation to (1) municipal boards, (2) district and sub-district boards, and (3) panchayats or other unions. In each case they will consider the constitution of the local body, its ability to tax and its powers in regard to its budget and its establishment. Finally, they will deal with the recommendations of the Commission in connection with presidency towns and Rangoon.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Elective majority

6. The Commission recommended that municipal boards should ordinarily be constituted on the basis of a substantial elective majority, and that nominated members should be limited to a number sufficient to provide for the due representation of minorities and official experience. This recommendation has already been adopted in several provinces and is generally accepted by local Governments and the Government of India, subject to the proviso that the principle should in places, where its success is doubtful, be introduced gradually and after experiment in selected municipalities.

Chairmen.

7. The Commission also proposed that the municipal chairman should usually be an elected non-official, that Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election, and that where a nominated chairman might still be required he

should be an official. The following statistics show how in the different provinces chairmen of municipalities are at present secured :—

Number of chairmen of municipalities, elected and nominated, officials and non-officials.

Province.	Elected non-officials.	Elected officials.	Nominated non-officials.	Nominated officials.	TOTAL.
Madras	38	2	15	8	63
Bombay	53	37	3	60	153
Bengal	74	10	8	19	111
United Provinces	20	34	19	11	84
Punjab	15	77	1	11	104
Burma	...	11	...	4	45
Bihar and Orissa	7	7	5	36	55
Central Provinces and Berar ...	12	36	...	8	56
Assam	3	4	...	8	15
North-West Frontier Province ...	...	...	...	6	6
Coorg	...	...	...	2	2
Delhi	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	222	218	51	174	695

8. The majority of local Governments are in favour of substituting, so far as possible, non-official for official chairmen, and the Government of India are in full sympathy with the proposal. The increasing burden of administration, apart from other considerations, renders it desirable that the district officer should be relieved of the executive control of municipal bodies. The Governor-General in Council recognises, however, that the change must be made gradually, and that in the absence of suitable candidates, it may not be possible to make it finally and once for all in particular places. He agrees with the opinion expressed in several quarters that discretion should be reserved to a local Government to nominate a non-official as chairman. Many gentlemen of influence, well fitted to be chairmen of boards, are not prepared to offer themselves for election, and insistence on election as the only alternative to the nomination of an official would unnecessarily narrow the field of choice. Nor does it appear necessary to prohibit boards under any circumstances from electing an official as their chairman. It may be desirable, however, to require the election of an official as chairman to be confirmed by the Commissioner or even higher authority.

Non-official chairmen

9. The Commission suggested that some of the largest cities should adopt the system in force in Bombay city, where there is an elected chairman, who is the official mouthpiece of the corporation as a whole, the executive administration, however, vesting in a full-time nominated official subject to the control of the corporation and of a standing committee thereof. In the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, also there are provisions under which a Chief Officer can be appointed by a city municipality, on its own initiative or at the instance of the Governor in Council. The Governor in

The Bombay system in larger municipalities.

Council may also appoint an executive officer known as the Municipal Commissioner for any municipal district which contains one hundred thousand inhabitants, or for any other municipal district on the application of the municipality, provided that such application has been previously supported by not less than two-thirds of the whole body of councillors. A Municipal Commissioner has in some respects more extensive powers than a Chief Officer. Under this arrangement the direction of the general policy of a municipality vests in the whole body of councillors, while the executive power, with certain reservations, vests in the Municipal Commissioner. The municipal committee may cause him to furnish any returns and reports on matters appertaining to municipal administration and they retain financial control. The Chief Officer or Municipal Commissioner is not removeable, except by order of the Governor in Council, or by the vote of three-fourths of the whole number of councillors. These officers exercise certain executive powers specifically conferred on them by the Municipal Act, and such other powers as may be delegated to them under the provisions of the Act; and the Governor in Council may require that they shall be invested with any powers which can be lawfully delegated. The system works well in Bombay. The Government of India do not desire to press for its adoption in provinces where it may not be suited to the local conditions. They are, however, of opinion that it has the advantages of ensuring a continuous and strong executive administration by an efficient paid staff, while maintaining the corporate control and activity of the municipal board. It is in fact not dissimilar to the system in force in England. They commend it to local Governments as a means of overcoming, at any rate in large cities, the difficulties inherent in the introduction of the important changes contemplated, especially when non-official chairmen are busy professional men. In smaller towns they suggest that the object aimed at might be attained by the wider delegation of executive functions to responsible secretaries, engineers and health officers, and that power to enforce such delegation might be secured by legislation.

Financial resources

10. The aggregate income of 701 municipalities in existence at the close of 1912-1913 (excluding the presidency towns and Rangoon) amounted to £3,282,845 (Rs. 4,92,42,675) apart from loans, sales of securities and other extraordinary receipts, or an average of about £4,683 (Rs. 70,245) a year. This income was distributed as follows:—

	£
Madras	454,908
Bombay	586,054
Bengal	339,979
United Provinces	592,391
Punjab	435,039
Burma	292,524
Bihar and Orissa	145,270
Central Provinces	177,496
Berar	37,594
Assam	34,764
North-West Frontier Province	72,560
Coorg	3,700
Delhi	110,566*
	3,282,845 (Rs 4,9[illegible]2,675)

* The figures are abnormal on account of large grants from Government during the year.

The following further statements show the proportions under various heads of municipal income and expenditure respectively in the different provinces for the year 1912-1913:—

Income.

Province.	Percentage of total income from municipal rates and taxes derived from—								Percentage of total income excluding loans and advances derived from—				
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls.	Water-rate.	Conservancy tax.	Other taxes.	Taxation.	Under special Acts.	Municipal property.	Grants from Government and other sources.	Miscellaneous.
Madras ...	...	45·0	10·2	8·6	19 0	16·8	...	0·4	44·0	0 3	15·1	36·4	4·2
Bombay ...	46·9	16·3	3·2	0·3	4·5	16·9	8·0	3·9	62·6	0·5	16·4	17·1	3·4
Bengal ...	...	37·2	5·5	1·8	2·1	1[illegible]	25·1	14·4	75·8	[illegible]1	8·4	11·5	2·2
United Provinces	69·2	5·4	1·0	3·8	2 8	6·6	1·1	10·1	62·8	1·6	19·7	13·6	2 3
Punjab ...	89·7	6·8	0·8	...	...	1·3	1·2	0·2	63·1	0·8	19·3	13·7	3·1
Burma ...	...	42·5	3·7	...	14·0	9·2	20·6	10·0	38·1	1·1	42·3	17·2	1·3
Bihar and Orissa	1 7	40·7	9·5	1·8	5·6	3 5	21·6	15·6	62·5	1·4	9·9	25·1	1·1
Central Provinces	61·6	3·3	4·3	0·1	1·2	15·3	10 9	3·3	60·3	2·7	16·3.	16·4	4·3
Berar ...	...	20·7	4·3	26·8	10·4	4·6	20·5	12·7	47·9	8·2	13·5	29·5	0·9
Assam ...	...	40·5	7·6	...	9 9	11·6	22·1	8·3	36·8	4·0	10·8	47·3	1·1
North-West Frontier Province.	98 0	0·6	0·1	...	...	1 2	0 1	...	42·1	0·2	15·9	41·1	0·7
Coorg ...	...	62 7	3·9	18·9	7·1	7·4	...	...	2[illegible]7	2·6	11·9	56 8	...
Delhi ...	80·2	13·1	4·8	...	1·9	...	...	...	38·5	0 3	19 8	39·5	1·9

Expenditure.

Province.	Percentage of Municipal Expenditure on—							
	General administration.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.	Conservancy.	Public works.	Other measures for public health and convenience	Public instruction.	Miscellaneous.
Madras	6·9	4·2	10·5	20·3	27·6	13·2	10·2	7·1
Bombay	8·5	5·2	25·1	14·1	14·3	10·5	15·2	7·1
Bengal	7·2	6 9	24·7	26·8	16 4	7·5	3·3	7 2
United Provinces ...	10·2	6·0	27·7	17·2	13·9	6·2	4·5	14·3
Punjab	12·0	6·1	16·8	13·8	15·5	15·9	10·6	9·3
Burma	10·1	6·6	10·7	19·3	18 3	25·5	[illegible]3	5·2
Bihar and Orissa ...	8·2	5·5	12·7	28·3	15·7	21·9	3·0	4·7
Central Provinces ...	11·1	8·2	30·4	15·9	10·3	11·9	10·2	7·0
Berar	9·4	4·6	24·4	21·6	8·9	10 5	18·3	2·3
Assam	5 7	3·8	32·6	23·3	19·4	7·9	4·2	3·1
North-West Frontier Province.	10·8	7·4	11·1	16 5	13·7	21·3	14·3	4·9
Coorg	10·8	3·4	1·6	19·3	9·6	8·4	16·5	30·4
Delhi	7·4	4·0	33·5	18 0	10 9	11·0	1·8	13·4

11. The taxes, tolls and fees which may ordinarily be levied by municipalities are provided for in the municipal enactments in force in the different provinces. They are imposed in most cases with the previous sanction of the local Government concerned and within the limits laid down in the Acts. They usually take one or other of the following forms:—

Taxation.

(1) Tax on arts, professions, trades, callings, offices and appointments.

(2) Tax on buildings, lands and holdings.

(3) Water, drainage, sewage, conservancy, scavenging and lighting tax.

(4) Tax on vehicles, boats, palanquins and animals kept for use or used within municipal limits.

(5) Tax on circumstances and property.

(6) Tax on private menials and domestic servants.

(7) Tax on private markets.

(8) Octroi on animals or goods or both, brought within municipal limits for consumption or use.

(9) Tolls on vehicles and animals entering municipal limits, and tolls on ferries, bridges and metalled roads.

(10) Fees on the registration of cattle sold within municipal limits and of carts and other vehicles.

The taxes provided for in the Acts vary, however, in the different provinces, and not all these taxes are actually levied in any one province. Any tax other than those specified in the Acts, which is proposed to be levied, ordinarily requires and should continue to require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

12. The most important taxes now in force are octroi duties, levied principally in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province, and the tax on houses and lands which holds the chief place in the other provinces as well as in Bombay city.

13. The octroi system in the existing circumstances of the country has certain obvious advantages. As a tax octroi is productive and grows with the prosperity of the town. Its imposition is sanctioned by immemorial usage, and the people are habituated to the system by long custom. The tax is usually paid in small amounts and the effect of the payment is not generally felt as a burden. On the other hand, there is no doubt that it provides constant opportunities for fraud, delay and oppression owing to the necessity of entrusting large discretionary powers to a subordinate agency, that it is expensive to collect and wasteful and, finally, that in many places it constitutes a serious burden on trade in general, and in particular on through trade, notwithstanding the provision made for refunds. On the recommendation of a strong representative committee and the local Government, the Government of India have sanctioned an experiment in the United Provinces, which involves (*a*) the substitution of direct taxation for octroi in the smaller towns, and (*b*) the application to a large number of other towns in which conditions are suitable of the system of a terminal tax, or light transit dues on imports or exports, subject to no refunds. The Government of the United Provinces considers that some of the main benefits of such a system, and in particular a reduction of the high cost of collection, can only be secured if the tax is collected through the agency of the railway companies, who should be adequately remunerated for their services. The Government of India are prepared to facilitate negotiations to this end. The Government of Bombay have assented to the tentative replacement of octroi by a terminal tax in a few municipalities selected from those desirous of making the experiment. The question is under consideration or experiment in other provinces also. The Government of India, while adhering to the principle that municipal taxation should not operate, so far as can be avoided, as a transit duty on through trade, are prepared to concede that a light terminal tax with no refunds may in practice prove less burdensome to through trade than the octroi system as hitherto administered, provided that the following conditions are observed—viz., (1) that the terminal tax, wherever imposed, should be substantially lower in its rates than the octroi which it replaces, (2) that it should be limited to places where there are special grounds for applying it,

Octroi and the terminal tax

which must be adequately demonstrated, (3) that it should be regarded as facilitating the transition to a system in which direct taxation will form an increasingly important factor, and not as an elastic means of progressively increasing the resources of municipalities apart from normal development due to increase of traffic, and (4) that it should not be adjusted with the primary object of compensating municipalities for the loss of octroi.

House and land tax

14. The house and land tax is the chief source of municipal income in Madras, Bengal, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, and it has been imposed with some success in portions of Northern India. This tax, however, is difficult of assessment, in many places where it is the custom to own rather than to rent dwelling houses, because in such cases the house affords no indication of the financial status of the owner. Many aristocratic but impoverished families live in large buildings which are merely relics of vanished prosperity, while the rich trader often remains content with the humble dwelling in which he was born. There is, however, a growing tendency on the part of the professional and trading classes to spend a larger proportion of their incomes on securing sanitary accommodation, so that it is reasonable to anticipate that the house-tax revenue will gradually expand and will generally be contributed by those best able to pay. The technical and administrative difficulties of assessment have in places been overcome by entrusting the preparation and periodic revision of registers to outside agency.

Tax on professions and trades.

15. A tax on professions and trades yields a considerable revenue in certain provinces, *e.g.*, £17,239 (Rs. 2,58,591) in Madras, £4,697 (Rs. 70,455) in Bengal, £14,106 (Rs. 2,11,599) in the United Provinces, and £4,869 (Rs. 73,036) in the Central Provinces. It has also been imposed in some towns in Northern India. But neither it nor the tax on circumstances and property is likely to yield a large revenue, and there is always danger lest local taxation of this kind encroach on the field of Imperial taxation.

Tax on pilgrims.

16. In Benares there is a form of terminal tax, which is imposed with certain exceptions, on passengers coming to or leaving that station by rail. There is a radius of exemption beyond which the tax is levied, and it is collected by the railway companies as a surcharge on railway fares. A similar tax is also in force in Calcutta which is levied by the Calcutta Improvement Trust and is collected from passengers entering or leaving that city by rail or steamer. In Hardwar, Ajudhia and Thaneswar, there is a tax on pilgrims and other persons who enter the limits of those municipalities. The tax at Hardwar is levied on railway passengers throughout the year, while that at the other two municipalities is imposed only on the occasion of certain special fairs. In Bombay a pilgrim tax may be levied under section 59 (b) (*x*) of the District Municipal Act, III of 1901.

Powers of taxation.

17. The Commission were of opinion that municipalities should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation within the limits laid down by the municipal laws, but that the sanction of an outside authority to any increase in taxation should be required where the law did not prescribe a maximum rate. Subject to the general control of the Government of India over the principles to be followed, the sanction of the local Government is at present necessary to every proposal for the imposition of taxation. A maximum rate is prescribed in the Madras, Bengal, and Burma Acts, and in the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces, so far as regards the tax on buildings and lands; but none is laid down in Bombay. The recommendations of the Commission do not command general assent. It is pointed out, for instance, that a municipality might reduce its taxation without due consideration to the needs of the administration and the security of loans. The Government of India, while recognizing the force of such objections, are, on the whole, in general sympathy with the Commission's recommendations. They think, however, that power to vary any tax might be reserved by such local Governments as are unable to accept in full the recommendations of the Commission, and that in the case of indebted municipalities the previous sanction of higher authority should be required to any alteration of taxation.

Subventions by Government.

18. Municipal finance has shown a marked expanse during the last decade. The total income of 701 municipalities in 1912-1913 was £3,282,845 (Rs. 4,92,42,675) as compared with £1,844,081 (Rs. 2,76,61,215) for 753 municipalities in 1902-1903.

Contributions from Government have materially assisted this expansion. Since 1911, the Government of India have made grants amounting to £3,076,466 (Rs. 4,61,47,000), of which £368,200 (Rs. 55,23,000) are recurring for urban sanitation. Municipalities have also received their share—the exact figure is not easily ascertainable—of the large educational grants made by the Government of India since 1911, amounting to about £3,987,800 (Rs. 5,98,17,000), of which £826,666 (Rs. 1,24,00,000) are recurring. Municipal boards have been relieved of all charges for the maintenance of police within municipal limits. In almost every province the recommendation that municipalities should be relieved from financial responsibility for famine relief and should receive assistance from Government in the case of severe epidemics has been already given effect to or the principle has been accepted.

There is a growing demand on every side for improvements, and it is not possible for all municipalities to finance large schemes of water-supply and drainage without substantial aid. Such aid has been freely given by the Imperial and Local Governments. The power of the Government to make grants is, however, limited, and financial assistance of this nature cannot be expected unless the rate-payers are prepared to bear a reasonable proportion of the burden. Where, however, further taxation is not possible, the Government of India trust that municipalities will bear in mind the possibility of supplementing taxation by development of municipal property, so as to ensure the best possible returns, and by maintaining the principle that special services such as the supply of water, electric lighting, etc., should, as far as possible, pay for themselves.

The Government of India have also accepted a further recommendation of the Commission, namely, that assistance may legitimately be given by Government to poorer municipalities which, without it, would be unable to carry on the normal standard of administration required from them. In such cases, the Government of India agree with the Commission that assistance can best be given, when it is given, by a general recurring grant-in-aid, which should be at the discretion of the local Government and met from its own resources.

Payment and control of services

19. The Commission proposed that if a municipal or rural board has to pay for a service it should control it, and that where it is expedient that the control should be largely in the hands of Government, the service should be a provincial one. The Government of India, while not prepared to accept the proposal in full, have approved it in a somewhat modified form. They consider that charges should be remitted in cases where a local body contributes to Government for services inherent in the duty of supervision and control by Government officers, or for services which cannot expediently be performed except by Government agency. For example, Government may properly cease to charge for clerical establishments in the offices of supervision and control, or for the collection of district cesses which it is clearly expedient to realise along with the Government revenue. On this principle they have made assignments which will relieve both municipalities and rural boards of payments amounting to £40,000 (Rs. 6,00,000) a year approximately.

Tramway cess

20. It was suggested by the Commission that municipalities should be empowered to levy a special rate for the construction or promotion of tramways. Local Governments generally are doubtful as to the value of the proposal. The Government of India will, however, be prepared to consider any practical proposal to this end which they may receive.

Budgets and financial control.

21. Commenting on the minute control exercised in some provinces over municipal finance, the Commission recommended that municipalities should have a free hand with regard to their budgets; the only check required should, they thought, be the maintenance of a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the local Government. They acknowledged that relaxed control might lead to mistakes and mismanagement, but they were of opinion that municipal bodies could attain adequate financial responsibility only by the exercise of such powers and by having to bear the consequences of their errors. Further checks would be provided by the control which local Governments would exercise over loans, and by the power which should be reserved to compel a municipality to discharge its duties in case of default. The system proposed is stated to be in force in the Bombay Presidency where, however,

no minimum balance is required by law. The Government of the United Provinces accepts the recommendations subject to the condition that Commissioners should pass and that Government should see the budgets of indebted municipalities. The Punjab Government also agrees subject to the proviso that the budget of an indebted municipality should be forwarded to the Government for information. The Government of Bengal are prepared to introduce the change experimentally in certain selected municipalities. They intend also to issue general instructions to Commissioners in this province to abstain from interference in details and to restrict their supervision to securing (1) a minimum closing balance, (2) provision for the service of loans, (3) the observance of the provisions of the Act or statutory rules and of any standing orders of Government. Other Governments concede certain relaxations of existing rules. The Government of India accept these opinions for the present, but they nevertheless regard the recommendations of the Commission as expressing a policy to be steadily kept in view and gradually realised.

Estimates for public works.

22. The Commission proposed that the existing restrictions on municipalities, which require outside sanction for works estimated to cost more than a certain amount, should be removed, but that Government should scrutinize and sanction estimates of projects to be carried out from loan funds. The majority of the local Governments are prepared to relax the existing rules in the direction of giving more freedom to municipal boards. The Government of India are in favour of extended freedom, subject, where necessary, to proper precautions against extravagant and ill-considered projects. They are content, however, to leave the precise extent of relaxation to be determined by local Governments. One important factor in this connection will be the quality of the professional agency available in the various boards. In their resolution No. 1019-A., dated the 10th November 1914, promulgating rules relating to the grant of loans to local bodies under the Local Authorities' Loans Act, 1914, the Government of India have emphasized the necessity for a proper scrutiny of projects financed with borrowed money, and they trust that the rules in question will be carefully observed.

Establishments.

23. It was recommended by the Commission that the degree of outside control over municipal establishments should be relaxed, that the appointment of municipal secretaries or other chief executive officers, of engineers and health officers, where these exist, should require the sanction of the local Government in the case of cities, and of the Commissioner elsewhere, and that the same sanction should be required for any alteration in the emoluments of these posts, and for the appointment and dismissal of the occupants. As regards other appointments, they proposed that the local Governments should lay down for municipal boards general rules in respect to such matters as leave, acting and travelling allowances, pensions or provident funds and maximum salaries, and that their sanction should be required for any deviation therefrom. Almost all local Governments have expressed their willingness to relax outside control over the appointment of the staff employed by local bodies. In Bombay the system is generally that recommended by the Commission. In some other provinces the existing rules give a free hand to municipalities, subject to outside control in the case of certain appointments. The Government of India, while considering that Government control over other posts might reasonably be relaxed, accept the view that outside sanction should be required to the appointment or dismissal of secretaries, engineers and health officers, and they have already advised local Governments to take powers, where these do not exist, to require a municipality to appoint a health officer and to veto the appointment of an unfit person. Such powers already exist in the Bombay Presidency and have recently been taken by legislation in Bengal. The Imperial and Provincial Governments have given liberal grants to selected municipalities in order to establish a trained service of health officers and sanitary inspectors, the conditions of these grants being, as in England, such as will ensure the appointment of qualified men and reasonable security of tenure.

Special outside control.

24. The Commission thought that the Collector should retain certain powers, given under the existing Acts, *e.g.*, the power to suspend in certain cases the operation of municipal resolutions, and that the Commissioner should be able to require a municipality which had neglected a particular service to take such action as he may consider necessary. The local Governments generally and the Government of India are of opinion that special powers of outside control are necessary and should continue.

Town-planning and relief of congested areas.

25. The question of extending the powers of selected municipalities to enable them to relieve the pressure of population in congested areas, and to undertake schemes of orderly town-planning in order to provide for future needs, has been dealt with by the Government of India in paragraphs 43 and 44 of their Sanitary Resolution Nos. 888-908, dated the 23rd May.1914. A Town Planning Bill, combining many original features with others derived from the latest English and Continental legislation, has now been passed into law in the Bombay Presidency, and the Government of India will watch with deep interest the results of this experiment which will, they trust, pioneer a fruitful expansion of municipal activities in India.

RURAL BOARDS (DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT)

Sub-district boards.

26. The Commission desired that sub-district boards should be universally established and that they should be the principal agencies of rural boards administration. They noted that there was a considerable body of evidence that the sub-district boards existing in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces had not been efficient or successful bodies, and this they attributed largely to the circumscription of their powers and resources. They thought that these boards should have adequate funds and a large measure of independence, and that their jurisdiction should be so limited in area as to ensure local knowledge and interest on the part of the members, and be at the same time a unit well-known to the people. For this purpose they suggested the taluka or tahsil as a suitable unit. The system recommended by the Commission is in force in Madras, where, however, the territorial jurisdiction is coterminous with the revenue division. In Bombay the taluka board is universal and is the principal agency in rural board administration. In Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa the sub-district boards are merely the agents of the district boards and have restricted powers. The local Governments concerned deprecate such a reconstitution as would involve sapping the vitality of district boards, while in entire agreement with the Commission that sufficient use has not hitherto been made of these bodies. In the Central Provinces, where also sub-district boards with limited powers exist, a scheme has been introduced for enlarging their scope by entrusting them with the management of minor public works, sanitation, water-supply, etc., and placing an adequate share of the district council funds at their disposal for these purposes. In Assam the rural boards have jurisdiction over subdivisional areas, and perform the duties assigned elsewhere to district boards. The Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province consider the scheme unsuitable in view of local conditions. Districts in Northern India are comparatively small and form an easily controlled unit, communications are good, and moreover, under existing conditions in the provinces concerned, it would be more difficult to secure competent boards in tahsils than in districts. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces considers, moreover, that there is every prospect of a steady advance in the reality and utility of district boards by a continuous and orderly development of the existing system of delegation to tahsil or subdivisional committees. The Punjab Government favours the formation of sub-committees within a district board on a local basis. The Government of India accept the views of the several local Governments in regard to their own provinces.

Elective majority

27. District and sub-district boards, in the opinion of the Commission, should contain a large preponderance of elected members, together with a nominated element sufficient to secure the due representation of minorities and of official experience.

In the United Provinces the number of nominated members on a district board cannot exceed one-third of the elected members, while in the Central Provinces the number of such members cannot exceed one-third of the total number. The Government of Madras are prepared to raise the proportion of elected members to two-thirds and one-half of the maximum strength on district and sub-district boards, respectively. In Bombay the Governor in Council regards it as inadvisable, in present conditions, to provide for an elected majority on the boards. There is already a substantial majority of elected members both in district and sub-district boards in Bengal, and in Bihar and Orissa. In the Punjab the elective system has been applied to many districts and the local Government has expressed its readiness to extend it. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has adopted the principle of granting an elective majority. In the North-West Frontier Province the change is not yet practicable owing to factional and

tribal feeling. It will be seen that local Governments in general are in sympathy with the Commission's proposal.

Chairman.

28. The Commission were of opinion that an official should remain, as he usually is at present, chairman of every district and sub-district board. They considered that the removal of the district and subdivisional officer from the presidentship of rural boards would have the effect of dissociating them from the general interests of the district in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, etc., and would divorce them from healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion. They differentiated the circumstances of rural boards from those of municipalities, in that the latter are less connected with general district administration, that they have reached a higher level of political education, and that the jurisdictional area is much smaller and more compact. All local Governments have accepted this view with which the Government of India are in agreement, though they will have no objection to non-official chairmen being retained where such exist, or appointed where a local Government or Administration desires to make the experiment.

Financial resources.

29. The funds of district boards are mainly derived from a cess levied upon agricultural land over and above the land revenue, with which it is collected, and not usually exceeding one anna in the rupee (6¼ per cent.) on the annual rent value. Since 1905 this income has been specially supplemented by a Government contribution amounting to 25 per cent. of the then existing income. Besides this, special grants are frequently made to district boards by local Governments. The total number of district and sub-district boards in 1912-1913 was 199 and 536, respectively, with an aggregate income of £3,787,219 (Rs. 5,68,08,292). In the same year they received specially large grants from the sums allotted by the Imperial Government for education and sanitation. Prior to 1913 the district boards of several provinces did not receive the whole of the land cess. For example, this cess in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa was divided into two parts, viz., the road-cess and the public works cess. The district boards only enjoyed the benefits of the road-cess, while the public works cess belonged of right to the local Government, which returned, however, a portion in the shape of discretionary grants. In other Provinces, *e.g.*, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, considerable deductions were made by the local Governments concerned from the cess for various purposes. In 1913 the Imperial Government made assignments to the local Governments concerned to enable them to hand over the entire net proceeds of the cess to the boards. The relief thus given amounted to £548,866 (Rs. 82,33,000) a year and the provinces benefited were Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and to a smaller extent the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The income of district boards in Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa has mainly by this measure been increased by 44, 43 and 55 per cent., respectively, in the year 1913-1914. This notable expansion will enable them in future to undertake or develop many beneficent activities from which they have hitherto been debarred by lack of financial means.

The following statements show the proportions under various heads of income and expenditure of the district boards in the different provinces for the year 1912-1913:—

Income.

Province.	Percentage of total income excluding loans and advances derived from—						Contributions.		
	Rates.	Cattle-pound receipts.	Educational receipts	Medical receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Receipts from civil works.	From provincial to local.	From other boards.	Other items.
Madras ...	36·8	...	1·9	0·4	5·1	10·5	4·0	0·9	10·4
Bombay ...	43·2	2·0	2·5	0·1	0·3	6·4	40·5	1·7	3·3
Bengal ...	46·2	5·7	0·9	0·1	0·4	7·[illegible]	34·3	2·6	2·4
United Provinces	45·8	6·3	3·6	0·3	0·4	8·4	27·2	6·5	1·5
Punjab ...	45·8	1·4	4·0	0·3	1·3	10·2	30·7	2·1	4·2
Bihar and Orissa	53·9	4·9	0·7	...	0·4	7·6	29·5	1·5	1·5
Central Provinces	33·3	20·9	0·5	0·1	3·5	4·0	34·2	2·7	0·8
Berar ...	41·4	16·7	0·1	...	16·1	1·6	18·0	5·2	0·9
Assam ...	32·8	3·2	0·9	...	0·1	5·4	55·4	0·8	1·9
North-West Frontier Province.	36·5	0·6	1·5	0·1	0·2	3·3	52·9	1·2	3·7
Coorg ...	28·2	3·1	2·9	1·8	4·0	15·7	39·3	0·3	4·7
Delhi ...	48·5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·2	5·7	35·1	1·8	3·1

Expenditure.

PROVINCE.	Education.	Medical.	Civil works.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Administration (general establishments of local funds).	Cattle-pound charges.	Miscellaneous	Famine relief.	Contributions.	Other items.
Madras	10 3	10·0	50·6	0 1	2·9	...	2·6	...	8·4	15·1
Bombay	38·6	4·5	46·6	...	2·3	0·1	1 3	0·1	2·9	3·6
Bengal	25·3	5·9	53·7	...	3·3	0·4	0·3	...	0·5	10·6
United Provinces ...	31·7	12 5	45·2	...	2·7	2·0	0·1	...	2·2	3·6
Punjab	23·7	7·8	41·4	...	2·9	1·1	1·0	...	13·6	8·5
Bihar and Orissa ...	17·1	6·4	56·3	...	2·8	0·3	0·3	...	1·4	15·4
Central Provinces ...	[illegible]	6·3	33 0	[illegible]	3·8	6·3	0·3	...	1·0	19·3
Berar	31·7	8·4	37·8	...	3·8	3·2	0·2	...	4·6	10·3
Assam	26·4	8·7	57·8	0·2	1·5	...	0 9	...	1·6	2·9
North-West Frontier Province	30·0	12·5	34·5	...	3·8	0·1	0·3	...	7·5	11·3
Coorg	21·8	11·6	51·3	...	2·3	1·8	1·4	...	1·2	8·6
Delhi	24·4	9·2	51·0	...	3·5	1·3	0·9	...	3·3	6·4

Taxation.

30. It was the opinion of the Commission that district boards should not be empowered to raise the land cess beyond one anna in the rupee on the rent value, as this would be an unpopular measure. Under present conditions any proposal to raise the limit imposed by the existing law would require the previous sanction of the Government of India. Such proposals would need the most careful consideration on the merits, and the Government of India do not consider it necessary for the present to make any pronouncement on the subject.

Railway or tramway cess.

31. The Commission proposed to allow district boards to levy a special extra land cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of land for the construction of light railways or tramways conditional on the approval of the tax by not less than three-fourths of the members of the board. This resolution would be subject to confirmation after a period of six months by an equal majority at a like meeting and to the sanction of the local Government. The Government of India, after consulting local Governments, have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, empowered local Governments to undertake legislation, if they so desire, in accordance with the Commission's proposals. The scheme is to be commended from many points of view. It has an educative value by associating local self-government with responsibility for taxation for local objects, and it opens up great possibilities of economic development. The actual imposition of the tax will in many instances probably not be necessary; the power to impose it, if necessary, will be sufficient for purposes of guarantee. In a few districts in Bengal the ordinary resources of district boards have proved sufficient for the construction of railways within the limits of the district. The eminently satisfactory results which have attended the construction of district board lines in the presidency of Madras encourage the Government of India to hope that the financial results of carefully selected schemes will in the course of a few years materially strengthen the financial resources of district boards which are in a position to undertake the construction or guarantee of these lines. Legislation to carry out the proposal has already been undertaken in Assam and is under consideration in the Punjab. The Government of India trust that other local Governments will take steps to confer the necessary powers on the local authorities and that selected boards throughout the country will experiment on the lines suggested.

Methods of railway construction.

32. There are two general methods by which district boards, which possess the necessary resources, may secure the construction of a railway within the limits of the district. A district board may wait until the surplus funds, which it has accumulated from the levy of a special cess or otherwise, are adequate to justify it in undertaking construction at its own cost, or it may decide to allow to a company floated for the special purpose of the construction of the proposed railway a firm guarantee on the capital paid up. In such cases, in return for the guarantee, the district board will become entitled to a

share of the surplus profits over a certain fixed percentage accruing from the working of the feeder railway. If the former method be adopted, it will usually be found convenient and economical to entrust the construction and working of the railway owned by the district board to the main line—whether worked by the State or by a company—with which the district board railway connects. In the latter case, the branch line company receiving the district board's guarantee may itself undertake construction and working, or may arrange for construction and working through the agency of the main line. The Government of India are of opinion that when a light railway using steam locomotives is projected outside urban limits it will ordinarily be preferable to deal with the project as a railway under the Railways Act, rather than as a tramway under the Tramways Act. In any event the sanction of the Railway Department is necessary in order to ensure that the project shall not conflict with others which that department may have under their consideration, and the Railway Department will at all times, when so desired, endeavour to arrange suitable terms for construction and working on behalf of the district board, or on behalf of a company which has received a district board guarantee. As a result of a recent reference from the Government of Madras the Government of India have decided that when a district board has accumulated a sum which, though substantial, is insufficient to meet the entire cost of a railway project which a district board desires to carry out, there is no objection to the raising of a debenture loan on the security of the railway to be constructed and the potential resources which a district board possesses through the power to continue the levy of a railway cess. For the redemption of such debentures a special sinking fund need not be accumulated. By this expedient a district board may become the owner of a district railway at a much earlier date than would formerly have been possible. A large field is thus offered for district board enterprise. This recent decision will, it is hoped, be of substantial assistance in accelerating the construction of local feeder railways outside the Imperial programme.

Budgets and financial control

33. A further recommendation was that rural boards should be given full power to pass their budgets subject only to the maintenance of a prescribed minimum balance. The procedure recommended by the Commission is stated to be already in force in the Bombay Presidency. Other local Governments generally are not prepared to accede to this complete removal of restrictions, although some of them propose some relaxation in the existing rules. The Government of India consider that the present restrictions on the powers of the boards with regard generally to budget expenditure should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements. The fact that an official is almost invariably president of a rural board and that powers of inspection and control by certain officers of Government are provided under the Acts relating to rural boards should ordinarily, in their opinion, be sufficient safeguards against gross inefficiency or mismanagement.

Estimates for public works.

34. The commission also proposed that the existing stringent restrictions on rural boards with regard to estimates for public works should be removed. At present rural boards have to obtain outside sanction in respect to roads and other public works, the estimates of which involve any considerable amount, the limits varying for different provinces. In the opinion of the Government of India, which has the general support of local Governments, the grant to rural boards of full powers in the allotment of funds and the passing of estimates cannot, for the present at least, be conceded, but the extent of the necessary financial control might depend in the case of rural boards on the competence of the staff employed, and, where this varies, it would not be desirable to lay down hard and fast rules for the whole province. In such cases district boards might be placed in different classes according to the staff employed. The Government of India accept the view of the Commission that in districts where there are sufficient works to justify the special appointment of a trained engineer, a district board which desires to entertain such an officer and can afford to pay him an adequate salary should be permitted to do so.

Establishments

35. The Government of India have come to the same conclusions in the case of establishments of rural boards as in the case of municipalities (paragraph 23 *supra*). They have recently, in their Sanitary Resolution Nos. 888-908, dated the 23rd May 1914, expressed the opinion that the appointment of well-qualified and

whole-time district sanitary officers to control and organise all sanitary arrangements and experiments in the district is one of the urgent needs of the present time.

Special outside control

36. Special powers of control over rural boards are vested in outside authorities under the existing Acts, and the Commission recommended that these should continue. The local Governments in general as well as the Government of India accept this view.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION—PANCHAYATS OR OTHER COMMITTEES.

Recommendations of the Commission.

37. The Commission recommended the constitution and development of village panchayats possessed with certain administrative powers, with jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases, and financed by a portion of the land cess, special grants, receipts from village cattle-pounds and markets, and small fees on civil suits. This proposal, favourably commended by the Government of India, who expressed their readiness to acquiesce in some form of permissive taxation, if need be, has in general been sympathetically received. The practical difficulties are, however, felt to be very great in many parts of India. The Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces deprecate the introduction of a system which, in their judgment, is alien to the customs of the people and will not command public confidence. Other Governments are willing to experiment, but on different lines. The Punjab Government has already established panchayats for civil cases only and of a voluntary character. Sir Leslie Porter, when officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, expressed his willingness to entrust selected panchayats with criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Madras Government are desirous of experimenting in the establishment of panchayats but consider that action should be confined for the present to the encouragement of voluntary self-contained organisms independent of statutory sanction and consisting of village elders conferring together for common village purposes. So far as judicial functions are concerned, they are content to rely on the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Regulation, 1816, and the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, which authorise the assembling of panchayats and the convening of village bench courts for the settlement of particular civil suits on the application of the parties and to encourage the operation of these enactments wherever practicable. The Governments of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa are of opinion that their existing laws sufficiently provide for the establishment of panchayats with administrative duties, while powers to dispose of criminal cases could be given under the existing Acts dealing with these matters. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has expressed his readiness to develop village government, and the Local Self-Government Bill which has recently passed the Legislative Council of that province permits the constitution of village authorities, the grant of funds by local boards and from other sources, and the delegation of minor powers of local control. The whole question has now been raised again in the discussions contained in the report of the Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913-1914.

Panchayats.

38. The Commission recognised that any policy of establishing panchayats would be the work of many years, would require great care and discretion, and much patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages. The Government of India desire that where any practical scheme can be worked out in co-operation with the people concerned, full experiment should be made on lines approved by the local Government or Administration concerned. Throughout the greater part of India the word "panchayat" is familiar. The lower castes commonly have voluntarily constituted panchayats, to whom they allow quasi-judicial authority in social matters. The more artificial administrative committees such as chaukidari panchayats, local fund unions, and village sanitation and education committees, and, in places even village panchayats, already exist. The spread of co-operative societies and the distribution of Government advances in times of famine and scarcity on joint security are educative influences. Village tribunals for the disposal of petty civil suits have got beyond the experimental stage in some places and are in the experimental stage in others. There is, therefore, some material with which to build. The Government of India agree, however, with the view prominently brought forward by the Bengal District

Administration Committee that much will depend on the local. knowledge and personality of the officers who may be selected to introduce any scheme.

General principles.

39. With this general commendation, the Government of India are content to leave the matter in the hands of local Governments and Administrations. They are disposed to consider that the following general principles indicate the lines on which advance is most likely to be successful :—

(1) The experiments should be made in selected villages or areas larger than a village, where the people in general agree.

(2) Legislation, where necessary, should be permissive and general. The powers and duties of panchayats, whether administrative or judicial, need not and, indeed, should not be identical in every village.

(3) In areas where it is considered desirable to confer judicial as well as administrative functions upon panchayats the same body should exercise both functions.

(4) Existing village administrative committees, such as village sanitation and education committees, should be merged in the village panchayats where these are established.

(5) The jurisdiction of panchayats in judicial cases should ordinarily be permissive, but in order to provide inducement to litigants reasonable facilities might be allowed to persons wishing to have their cases decided by panchayats. For instance, court-fees, if levied, should be small, technicalities in procedure should be avoided, and possibly a speedier execution of decrees permitted.

(6) Powers of permissive taxation may be conferred on panchayats, where desired, subject to the control of the local Government or Administration, but the development of the panchayat system should not be prejudiced by an excessive association with taxation.

(7) The relations of panchayats on the administrative side with other administrative bodies should be clearly defined. If they are financed by district or sub-district boards, there can be no objection to some supervision by such boards.

PRESIDENCY CORPORATION AND RANGOON

Recommendations of the Commission.

40. The Commission recommended that all the presidency corporations should be invested with the powers possessed by the Corporation of Bombay, and that the system of administration in force in that city, viz., that of nominated official Commissioner in combination with an elected chairman, should be extended to the other towns. They also considered that the same privileges should be conferred on the Rangoon municipality in view of its population, the large future which lies before it, and the strength of its commercial community.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.

41. The presidency municipalities are regulated by special Acts, and their resources and powers are far greater than those of any district municipality. In Calcutta and Madras the municipal chairman is appointed by Government. In Bombay he is elected, but the executive administration is vested in a Commissioner nominated by Government. He is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner appointed by the corporation subject to the confirmation of Government. The Commissioner possesses wide executive powers ; in some matters he must obtain the sanction of the standing committee (a statutory body one-third of whose members are nominated by Government) ; in others, again, of the corporation. The corporation enjoys a very full discretion in the work of municipal administration ; it passes its own budget, and may impose taxation within the limits of the law, and the sanction of Government is necessary only to the appointments of health officer and engineer.

The Corporation of Calcutta possesses similarly wide powers. The sanction of Government is, however, required to the execution of works costing one lakh of rupees or more and to the salary of any employé drawing more than Rs. 1,000 a month, as well as to the appointments of health officer and engineer.

In Madras the Government possess numerous powers which are not reserved to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

The adoption of the Bombay constitution

42. As regards the main proposal of the Commission, the Government of Bengal were in 1909 disposed to agree with the preference expressed for the constitution of the Bombay municipality in respect of the offices of municipal Commissioner and chairman, but stated that the point would be considered hereafter, should the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act be undertaken. The Government of Madras agree with the corporation as to the advisability of introducing the Bombay system, and they have no objection to the general emancipation of the corporation from Government control, provided that the municipal Commissioner is placed in a position substantially as strong as he occupies in Bombay.

43. The Government of India have accepted in the main the recommendations of the local Governments which will go far towards carrying out the proposals of the Commission. They have expressed to the Government of Madras the opinion that a free hand might be left to the corporation to impose, without the sanction of Government, any tax specifically sanctioned by the Act with regard to which maximum rates have been laid down therein. They consider that in order to provide security of tenure, the health officer, revenue officer, and engineer should not be removeable without the sanction of Government. In the case both of Calcutta and Madras, the limit of cost of works which may be undertaken without the sanction of Government will be raised to Rs. 2½ lakhs, and, with regard to Calcutta, the Government of Bengal have agreed to remove the restriction requiring the sanction of Government to salaries carrying more than Rs. 1,000 a month. The appointments of health officer and engineer will continue to require this sanction.

Rangoon

44. With regard to Rangoon, the Government of Burma is not prepared to make the concessions recommended. The circumstances of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon are in many respects widely different, and the Government of India defer, at any rate at present, to the views of the local Government on this point. But they observe, as a general proposition, that in cities where there is a responsible public and representation in the Provincial councils, the case for entrusting large powers and extended freedom to the municipal bodies appears to be specially strong.

Local Government board.

45. The suggestion that Government control over rural boards and municipalities should be exercised in each province by a local Government board, which should contain a proportion of non-official members, was not accepted by the Commission. They considered that, since their proposals would greatly reduce the outside control exercised over the proceedings of municipal and rural boards and would provide for the delegation in large measure of such powers of guidance as are necessary to commissioners and other local officers, no benefit would be derived from the creation of a special controlling board of this nature. The Government of India also are not prepared to support the proposal, which is not only unnecessary in the opinion of the local Governments consulted but is undesirable as tending to perpetuate the very centralisation in local affairs which it is the object of Government to diminish.

Conclusion.

46. In conclusion the Governor-General in Council hopes that this declaration of policy may lead to steady and sound progress, without hampering local Governments and Administrations or unduly fettering local self-government. It is designed to mark a definite advance in devolution and political education. His Excellency in Council trusts that it will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is framed, a spirit of prudent boldness, calculating risks but not afraid to take them in the cause of progress.

Mymensingh.

No. 1291L.S.-G.—The 2nd June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the number of members of the Sadar, Tangail and Jamalpur Local Boards in the district of Mymensingh at 16, 14 and 12, respectively, with effect from the date of this notification.

2. So much of the Government notification dated the 25th January 1890 (published at page 24, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th February 1890) as relates to the constitution of these Local Boards is hereby cancelled.

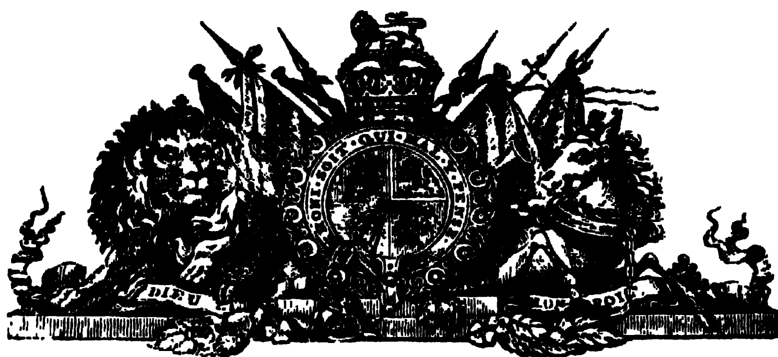
K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

THE General Committee having, under section 350(*1*) of the Act III (B.C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings and the projected street alignment of Ismail Madan Lane, under sections 350 and 356 and no objection having been received within the date specified for receiving the same, do hereby, under section 350(*4*) of the said Act, order that the line defined as per plan approved by the General Committee on the 28th May 1915, is the general line of buildings and the projected street alignment on the said Ismail Madan Lane.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE :
CALCUTTA, *the 4th June 1915.*

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Corporation.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.

No. 1388M.—The 12th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the said Municipality.

Bogra.

No. 1409M.—The 14th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality in the district of Bogra :—

Babu Kumud Nath Chaudhuri.
Munshi Keratali Khondkar.
The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Sherpur Dispensary, *ex-officio*.
The Muhammadan Marriage Registrar, Sherpur, *ex-officio*.

No. 1408L.S.-G.—The 14th June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st August 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, will be duly considered :—

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act, relating to Union Committees, to the district of Rangpur with effect from the 1st September 1915.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

Repayment of 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture Loan of 1885-86.

THE 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st September 1885 for Rs. 25 lakhs is repayable on the 1st September 1915, from which date all interest on them will cease. Holders of debentures of this loan should tender their debentures at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, at least two weeks before the due date of repayment, with the following endorsement on the back of each debenture:—

"Received payment, in full, of all demands for principal and interest hereon."

Signature of holder.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
The 11th June 1915.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Statement showing the account of the Sinking Fund of the Corporation of Calcutta for the year 1914-15 prepared under section 141D of the Calcutta Municipal (Loans) Act, IV (B.C.) of 1914.

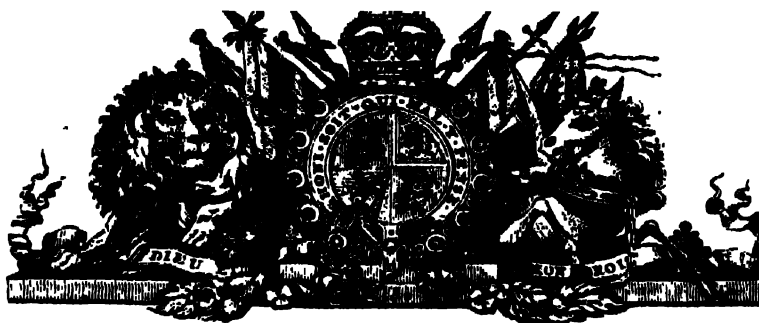
The amount which has been invested during the year under section 141 (A).	The date of the last investment made previous to the submission of the statement (31st March 1915).	The aggregate amount of the securities then in the hands of the Corporation	The aggregate amount which has, up to the date of the statement, been applied under section 141 (c) in or towards repaying loans
Rs.		Rs.	
9,93,300	9th March 1915 ...	40,75,300	Nil. *

* A sum of Rs. 61,76,104-3-3 was applied by the Trustees, under section 136 of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, from Sinking Fund A in or towards repaying loans.

S. C. CHATTERJEE,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

S. K. SAWDAY,
Deputy Chairman.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pabna.

No. 1431M.—The 18th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Pabna Municipality, in the district of Pabna, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Dina Nath Biswas to be Chairman of that municipality.

Midnapore.

No. 1438M.—The 19th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Chandrakona Municipality, in the district of Midnapore:—

Babu Upendra Nath Buxi.
„ Upendra Nath Dey.
Babu Shama Pada Dey.
Munshi Fakiruddin.

Murshidabad.

No. 1440M.—The 19th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Azimganj Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, under section 23 (2) of that Act, electing Raja Bijoy Singh Dudhuria to be their Chairman.

Midnapore.

No. 1442M.—The 19th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Tamluk Municipality in the district of Midnapore:—

Sub-Deputy Collector, Tamluk ... ... } *Ex officio.*
Assistant Surgeon, Tamluk ... ... }
Babu Basanta Kumar Sarkar.
Munshi Aftabuddin Ahmad.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 1444M.—The 19th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Jalpaiguri Municipality, in the district of Jalpaiguri:—

The Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
The District Engineer of Jalpaiguri ... }
Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Musharuff Hussain.
Rai Kalipada Banarji Bahadur.
Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghose, B.L.

Calcutta.

No. 1456M.—The 21st June 1915.—In pursuance of section 49, sub-section (*1*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the power conferred by section 48 of that Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the street Scheme known as Improvement Scheme No. IX which has been submitted to him by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, under section 47 of the said Act, and the nett cost of which is estimated at Rs. 81,000.

The area covered by the Scheme is bounded as follows:—

On the North—From the south-west corner of premises No. 6, Hastings Street, running westwards across Old Post Office Street in a line along the northern boundary of premises No. 1, Old Post Office Street to a point 30 feet east of the south-west corner of premises No. 5, Hastings Street. From this point running southwards along a portion of the eastern boundary of premises No. 4, Hastings Street and westward along the portion of the southern boundary of the same property to the north-western corner of premises No. 2, Old Post Office Street.

On the West—The western boundary of premises No. 2, Old Post Office Street.

On the South—The southern boundaries of premises Nos. 2 and 3, Old Post Office Street, across Old Post Office Street to the north-western corner of premises No. 9-1, Old Post Office Street.

On the East—From this point running northwards along the east side of Old Post Office Street to the starting point.

A list of holdings to be acquired is annexed.

A plan of the proposed lay out of the area included in the Scheme can be inspected at the office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, at 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME NO. IX.

List of Properties to be Acquired.

Name of Street.	No. of Municipal holding.
Old Post Office Street	1, 2, 3.
Hastings Street	5 (portion).

Midnapore.

No. 1460M.—The 21st June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Khirpai Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, namely:—

Babu Hari Charan Halder.
" Ballav Charan Pahari.
" Hari Pada Bhattacharjee.

No. 1462M.—The 21st June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council makes the following rules subject to which the Commissioners of the South Dum-Dum Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to holdings within the municipality for domestic purposes only:—

24-Parganas.

Rules for the grant to private premises of house-connections for domestic purposes of the filtered water-supply in the South Dum-Dum Municipality.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply they may allow any owner or occupier of a masonry building paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such building, when such annual value is not less than Rs. 800, to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such building for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any masonry building requiring water to be laid on to such building for domestic purposes or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the municipal office.

3. A fee of Rs. 100 must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each building connection before any work is commenced: such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each building must have a separate connection, and extensions from the communication-pipe of one building to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the building in respect of which the connection is required must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water-mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work making such connection.

6. (1) The work required may, at the option of the Commissioners either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the building in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(2) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the municipal water-main except at such time as may be appointed, and in such position as may be selected, by an authorized municipal officer.

7. A building connection shall comprise the following parts or fittings:—

(*a*) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply-pipe.

(*b*) a galvanized-iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the meter;

(*c*) a stop-cock and its surface-box:

(*d*) a meter;

(*e*) service-pipes from the stop-cock to the taps; and

(*f*) taps.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All the fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the municipality before being fixed.

9. The size of the ferrule referred to in clause (*a*) of rule 7 shall be decided by the Commissioners, but its diameter shall not differ from that of the communication-pipe referred to in clause (*b*) of that rule by more than ¼ inch.

10. (1) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be determined with regard to the average pressure in the main supply-pipe at the point

nearest the building for which a connection is required, and to the quantity of water to be supplied.

(2) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be such that it will be capable of delivering the estimated daily supply in six hours.

(3) The building connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 150 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (1) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock, having the same waterway as such pipe, shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where the pipe enters the building to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the building may be regulated thereby.

12. (1) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The meter [illegible] be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no meter must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorized person to read every meter not less than once a [illegible], and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (1) Every owner or occupier of any building in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 2,000 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and

(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee, paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such building.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

	Per 1,000 gallons Rs. A.
(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance ...	0 10
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding the amount of the free allowance ...	0 12
(c) For any excess quantity of water exceeding the amount of the free allowance	1 0

15. If the owner or occupier of any building which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of fourteen days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period, and without further notice, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such building and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier:

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. (1) Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached, and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down. Every tap shall be at least three feet above the road level.

(2) The number of taps in a building shall be fixed in accordance with the annual valuation of such building as follows:—

Annual valuation of building.	Number of taps
From Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,499	1
" " 1,500 to " 2,999	2
" " 3,000 and upwards	3

No. 1469M.—The 21st June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bogra Municipality in the district of Bogra:—

Bogra.

The Civil Surgeon, Bogra	... ...	*Ex officio.*
The Senior Deputy Magistrate, Bogra	...	
The District Engineer, Bogra ..	..	

Mr. Syed Altafali.
The Reverend H. W. Cover.

The following gentlemen are appointed, under section 16 of the Act, to be the Commissioners of the said municipality:—

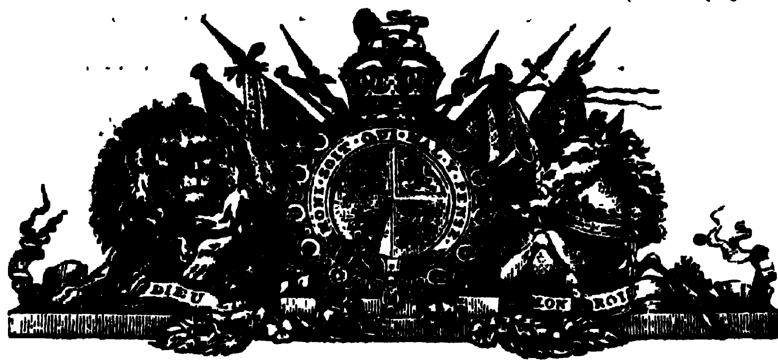
Babu Hara Chandra Dutt.
Babu Sudhir Chandra Chatarji, L.M.S.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM

No. 1458M.—The 21st June 1915.—In notification No. 1289M., dated the 2nd June 1915, published at pages 143 and 144 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th idem, *for* "4" in column 3 against ward "III" *read* "2".

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mymensingh.

No. 1452M.—The 19th June 1915.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the Act, is published for the information of persons affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the 2nd August 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT BY-LAWS FOR THE TANGAIL MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 350 OF THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884 (BENGAL ACT III OF 1884).

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these by-laws—

(*i*) "**Carriage**" includes also a motor car; and

(*ii*) "**Cattle**" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

2. In areas in which section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force, no act which constitutes an offence under that section shall be punishable under by-laws 15, 31 and 40.

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(*b*) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(*c*) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts, the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows:—

(*a*) Every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights one on each side.
(*b*) Every cart must carry one conspicuous light.
(*c*) Every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light.
(*d*) Every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall drive any motor car, or ride any motor cycle or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road unless it has attached to it a bell, horn, or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones, or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

14. No person shall abandon or let loose, or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road, except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose :

Provided that, during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., *khatias* may be laid on the side of a road in such a manner as not to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the road.

Fine Rs. 10.

16. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

18. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

19. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road, except through a downpipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

20. No person shall play any game on any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall—

(a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

(a) in a closely-covered receptacle, of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

26. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

27. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill or clean any poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

29 (1) No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

(2) This by law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs and crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

30. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing nets and the placing of fishing traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

31. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply shall—

(a) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(b) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in his behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

33. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

34. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall bathe or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of ten feet from the lowest platform of any public well.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

37. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

38. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

39. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

40 No person shall deposit nightsoil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

41. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

42. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

43. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

44. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass at his own expense to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the conservancy overseer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

45. No male person above twelve years age, except the municipal inspecting officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

46. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs 10.

47. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of any public drain, any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

48. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

49. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burning or burying it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

51. When lines for graves in any burial-place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial-place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 50.

52. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin or (if no coffin is used) the corpse is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

53. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

55. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

56. Any person burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning ground or burning ghat shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

57. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning ground or burning ghat shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

58. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

59. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or motawali, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place, or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

60. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

61. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal Market except on the paved floor specially set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles, shall keep the same in a glass case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10, on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

63. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

64. No person shall make any aerated water or ice for the purpose of sale without first boiling the water.

Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10, on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

68. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CANCELLATION OF FORMER BY-LAWS.

69. The by-laws which were confirmed by Government order No. 7264M., dated the 29th December 1898, are hereby cancelled.

Midnapore.

No. 1473M.—The 24th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Ramjibanpur Municipality, in the district of Midnapore:—

Babu Anantaram Gangali.
" Ram Krishna De.
" Atul Chandra Gangopadhya.

Midnapore.

No. 1475M.—The 24th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kharar Municipality, in the district of Midnapore:—

Babu Rajani Kanta Chaudhuri.
" Surjya Kumar Nandi.
" Narayan Chandra Rudra.
" [illegible] Mandal.
" Sarat Chandra Banarji.

Faridpur.

No. 1477L.S.-G.—The 24th June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section [illegible] of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th August 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Pangsa ...	[illegible], of which [illegible] to be elected and 3 to be appointed.	1. Pangsa ... ... 2. Mathpara. 3. Chaitagram. 4. Hazrapara. 5. Gadhibari 6. Bansara. 7. Gola Madhabpur. 8. Maguradangi. 9. Sekh Peardangi. 10. Narayanpur. 11. Mirzapara. 12. Fakirabad. 13. Satyajitpur. 14. Kurapara 15. Bishnupur. 16. Maisala. 17. Baragachhi.	*North.*—Dayarampur, Brahmapur, East Sambhurkandi, Tamuli Durgapur, Par Bhellabaria, Balagila and char Maidipur. *East*—Mrigidanga, Sabek Narayanpur, Maukuri, Belgachhi-Kalkapur and char Chilaka. *South*—Paikara, Gaurangapur, Syamsundarpur, Krishnapur, Swarnagara, Kajialpara, Haripur, Kulatia, Sardarer Raghunathpur and Sujanagar. *West.*—Nischintapur, Lakshmikol, Dursundia, Napara and Kanukhali.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Pangsa Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of seven members, of whom three are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and four to be elected by the residents of the Union.

3. This cancels Notifications No. 545L.S.-G., dated the 26th February 1913, and No. 1032L.S.-G., dated the 15th May 1915.

Faridpur.

No. 1479L.S.-G.—The 24th June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th August 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Rajbari ...	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 to be nominated.	1. Bhabanipur .. 2. Sajjankanda. 3. Binodpur. 4. Char Mahespur. 5. Char Krishnapur. 6. Kazikanda. 7. Lakshmikol. 8. Madhab Lakshmikol.	*North*—Sil[illegible]r, Dhunchi, Sonakand[illegible], Char Sonakandar, Char Lakshmikol, Sathkanda, Bulita and Gachhiadaha. *East*—Pakuria, Bhabadia, Kamaldiakandi, Chhota Nurpur, Ramchandrapur and Pakurikanda *South*—Hosnabad, Sripur, Ramkantapur and Char Lakshmipur. *West*—Bara Lakshmipur, Char Narayanpur and Bara Char Beninagar.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Rajbari Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of seven members, of whom three are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and four to be elected by the residents of the Union.

3. This cancels Notification No. 546L.S.-G., dated the 26th February 1913.

Murshidabad.

No. 1480L.S.-G.—The 24th June 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 38 and 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in modification of Notification No. 3104L.S.-G., dated the 30th November 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct—

(*a*) that the Aurangabad Union Committee shall consist of nine members instead of seven members, and

(*b*) that as the Aurangabad Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the said Committee as now constituted shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Bankura.

No. 1484L.S.-G.—The 25th June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th August 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bankura into a Union with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Bankura ...	Pakhanna	7	Bhairabpur. Pakhanna (including Kalyanpur and Gobindabazarpati). Birampur. Lachhmanpur. Gopalpur. Radhakantapur. Lakshminarayanpur. Kamalpur (including Bargaria). Pratappur. Bidyadharpur. Nischindapur. Sathar. Thakurbanda. Narayanpur. Polashboni. Suratpur. Dosatina. Gamargaria.	*North*—Damodar river. *South*—Chandai, police-station Sonamukhi. *West*—Bangra, Tejpur, Sitalpur, Raghunathpur and Pataspur. *East*—Police-station Sonamukhi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Pakhanna Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

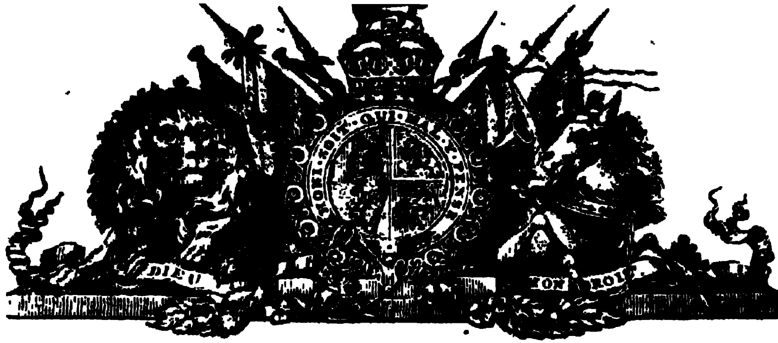
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE General Committee having, under section 350 (1) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define and revise the general line of buildings in a portion of Corporation Street between Hogg Street and Free School Street, and no objection having been received within the date specified for receiving the same, do hereby, under section 350 (4) of the said Act, order that the line defined in the plan approved by the General Committee on 11th June 1915 is the general line of buildings in this portion of Corporation Street.

C. F. PAYNE.
Chairman of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 25th June 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.

No. 1510M.—The 29th June 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality in the district of Midnapore, namely:—

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Ghatal ... *Ex officio.*
Babu Natabar Mukharji.
,, Kunja Bihari Buxi.
,, Sricharan Bag.
,, Gobinda Chandra Mangal.

Murshidabad.

No. 1536M.—The 3rd July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dhulian Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad:—

Babu Sachindra Nath Ray.
,, Pramatha Nath Ray.
,, Hemanta Kumar Ray.
,, Basanta Kumar Ghosh.
,, Hira Lal Bothra.
,, Basanta Kumar Sarkar.
Munshi Bogdad Biswas.
,, Abdul Sobhan.
,, Mahabat Ali Biswas.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act, Babu Sachindra Nath Ray to be Chairman of the Municipality.

Pabna.

No. 1538M.—The 3rd July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sirajganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. V. G. Smith to be their Chairman.

Hooghly.

No. 1515M.—The 30th June 1915.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th August 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned, through the District Magistrate, before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT BY-LAWS FOR THE SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 350 OF BENGAL ACT, III OF 1884.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these by-laws—

(1) "Carriage" includes also a motor-car; and

(2) "Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTION.

2. As section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force in this Municipality, no act which constitutes an offence under that section should be punishable under by-laws 21, 36 or 54.

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of the by-laws shall be—

(a) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(c) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under 14 years of age.

Fine, Rs 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows:—

(a) every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights one on each side;

(b) every cart must carry one conspicuous light;

(c) every led horse and every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light;

(d) every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall drive any motor-car or ride any motor-cycle, or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other material of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, take any elephant or camel along any road.

Fine, Rs. 50.

14. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall drive upon a road, at the same time, more than two loaded pack-animals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person riding or driving a mare on any road shall allow a foal to accompany the mare unless it is secured.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall drive a bullock-cart on the centre of any road on which cart-tracks are provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

18. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON FOOT-PATHS.

19. No person shall wilfully drive or ride any cart, carriage, bicycle, horse or cattle on any foot-path set apart for the use of foot-passengers.

Fine Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

20. No person shall abandon, or let loose or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose:

Provided that, during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., *khatias* may be laid on the side of a road in such a manner as not to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road, or into any drain in or near a road, or upon any culvert or platform constructed by such owner or occupier over such drain, except through a down-pipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

26. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

27. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

29. No person shall—

(*a*) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(*b*) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, [illegible]wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

30. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

(*a*) in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(*b*) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

31. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill, or clean the carcass of, any cattle or poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING-OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

33. No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS TANKS AND WELLS.

34. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation: The spreading of fishing-nets and the placing of fishing-traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse, which is a source of public water-supply, shall—

(*a*) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(*b*) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

37. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

38. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

39. No person shall bathe, or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of ten feet from the lowest platform of any public well or of any filtered water standpipe which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

40. Except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe, no person shall use any standpipe or fountain belonging to the Commissioners for any purpose other than drawing water—

(*a*) for drinking on the spot, or

(*b*) for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10.

41. No person shall use for any other purpose any drinking trough which is intended for watering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

42. No person afflicted with leprosy, or suffering from any contagious or infectious disease shall touch or draw water from any standpipe.

Fine, Rs. 20.

43. No methar, dhangar, or scavenger, while in the discharge of his duty, shall take water from any standpipe or other place used for the supply of drinking water to the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

44. No person shall drink water from any standpipe by putting his mouth to any tap attached to it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

45. No person shall tamper with any street standpost by introducing into them any foreign matter.

Fine, Rs. 20.

46. No person shall let out water from a street standpost for any length of time except for receiving water in a receptacle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

47. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

48. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

49. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing-place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

51. No person shall, in any public bathing ghat, behave in such a manner to cause inconvenience and annoyance to other bathers thereat.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

52. No person shall deposit nightsoil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

53. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

55. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed thereform, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

56. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the Conservancy Officer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

57. No male person above twelve years of age, except the Municipal Inspecting Officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

58. No person (except with the special permission of the Commissioners) shall deposit, or cause to be deposited in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

59. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of, any public drain, any stall bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

60. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

61. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burying or burning it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

63. When lines for graves in any burial place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 50.

64. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin, or (if no coffin is used) the corpse, is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

68. Any person burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning-ground or burning-ghat, shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

69. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning-ground or burning-ghat shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

70. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2

71. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or mutawali, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place, or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

72. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent condition, Rs. 50.

73. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal Market except in the place specially set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

74. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles, shall keep the same in a glass-case or other covered receptacle so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

75. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

76. No person shall make any aerated water or ice for the purpose of sale except with filtered water and without boiling the same.

Fine, Rs. 50.

77. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

78. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

79. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public road or ground not set apart for the purpose, or shall picket or tether any animal so that it can, while so picketed or tethered, reach any public road.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

80. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

81. No person shall, except for religious purposes, and except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, beat a drum or tom-tom or blow any high-sounding instrument after 10 P.M. or before 6. A.M.

Fine, Rs. 10.

82. No person shall land boats at any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

83. The bye-laws which were sanctioned under Government order No. 210M., dated the 2nd February 1906, are hereby cancelled.

24-Parganas.

No. 1551M.—The 6th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Brymer to be a Commissioner of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. S. Craik, resigned.

Howrah.

No. 1553M.—The 6th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah :—

Mr. C. G. H. Danby.	Babu Gopal Chandra Mukharji.
Dr. J. W. Tomb, M.D., D.P.H.	„ Hari Charan Guho.
Mr. J. Elliot.	„ Surendra Nath Bagchi.

Babu Pitambar Banarji.

Hooghly.

No. 1517L.S.-G.—The 30th June 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 2nd August 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will be duly considered.

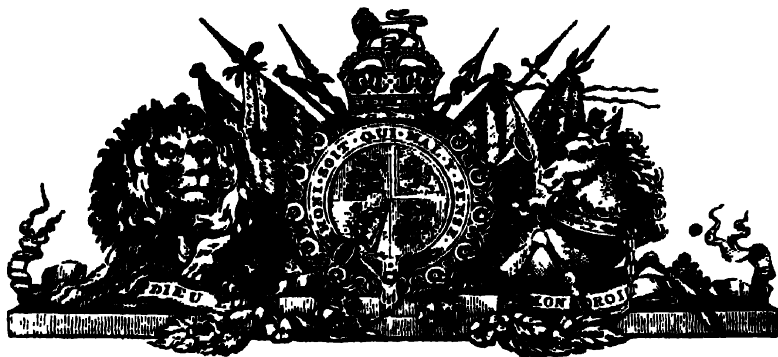
Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Hooghly into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with revenue mauza numbers.	Revenue Mauza No.	Boundaries of the Union.	Revenue Mauza No.	
Hooghly ...	Sheakhala	Nine	Tajpur	12	*North*— Villages—		
			Chucha	33	Harishpur	317	Thana Haripal.
			Awasbati	32	Ellipur	251	Thana Haripal.
			Bagamalipur	11	Sripatipur	307	Thana Haripal.
			Ramnagar	9	Ponga chak	309	Thana Haripal.
			Raghunathpur	13	Simulpukur	126	Thana Singur.
			Madhupur ...	14	Khas Basubati ...	127	Thana Singur.
			Shachipur	15	Gohailpota	128	Thana Singur.
			Bhatta Baral	16	Bakipur	129	Thana Singur.
			Mukundapur chak ...	31			
			Debibati	6	*East*— Villages—		
			Sheakhalah (including Nilkantobati, Srirampur, Sripatipur, Deshmukho)	7	Madhubati (Part II)	33	Thana Chanditola.
			Patul (including Iswaribati, Chandibati, Sibanandobati, Subolarah)	5	Janaalpara	35	Thana Chanditola.
			Shandhipur	1	*South*— Villages—		
			Tajpur chak	3	Biswanathpur or Moshat	34	Ditto.
			Ramanandabati	2	Chuchi	30	Ditto.
			Harirambati	4	Krishnagar	17	Ditto.
			Tajpur or Bhandar ...	8	Barkhardarpur ...	18	Ditto.
			Guraimara chak	10	*West*— Villages—		
					Phurphura ...	142	Thana Jangipara.
					Gopalnagar ...	141	Thana Jangipara.
					Ramchandrapur ...	140	Thana Jangipara.
					Kashipur ...	137	Thana Jangipara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section [illegible] of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sheakhala Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 9 members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Khulna.

No. 1567M.—The 8th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, by the Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality, in the district of Khulna, under sub-section *(1)* of section 279 of that Act, of a water-rate within the Khulna Municipality.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) *(a)* of section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that such water-rate may vary with the distance of houses or lands from the nearest standpipe or other source of water-supply.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by clause *(a)* of the first proviso to section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that the water-rate shall not be levied upon any house or land within the said Municipality, no part of which lies within a radius of 1,000 feet from the nearest standpipe or other supply of water available to the public.

Mymensingh.

No. 1571M.—The 8th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kishorganj Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh:—

Assistant Surgeon, Kishorganj ... *Ex-officio.*
Munshi Hasmatuddin Ahmad.
Syed Shah Serajal Huq.
Babu Sarat Chandra Shaha.
„ Purna Chandra Ray.

Midnapore.

No. 1573M.—The 8th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality in the district of Midnapore:—

Civil Surgeon, Midnapore ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
Superintendent of Police, Midnapore ... }
Mr. N[illegible] Basu.
Maulvi [illegible]abiruddin Ahmad.
„ Muhammad-ul Emin Suhrawardy.
„ Muhammad Khoda Newaz.

Calcutta.

No. 1578M.—The 9th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*e*) of sub-section *(1)* of section 43 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), as amended by section 2 of the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Bengal Act III of 1907), and upon the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Beniapuker Road in the town of Calcutta to be a main thoroughfare for the purposes of that clause.

Jessore.

No. 1597M.—The 10th July 1915.—The Commissioners of the Kotechandpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, having, at a meeting, requested the Government of Bengal to appoint a Chairman, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, I.C.S., to be their Chairman *vice* Mr. H. C. Maitland, I.C.S., resigned.

Mymensingh.

No. 1614M.—The 12th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bazitpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Babu Chandra Kishore Kar. | Babu Kripa Sankar Barman Roy.
Maulvi Karam Newaj.

No. 1620M.—The 13th July 1915.—The following rule framed by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 138 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council under section 140 of that Act and is hereby published as required by section 141 thereof :—

Rule.

The following fees shall be payable for copies of documents delivered to any applicant under clause (*iv*) of subsection (*2*) of section 63 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 :—

	As.
For a copy of the notice	2.
" " " plan	8 for each sheet.

Malda.

No. 1622M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Old Malda Municipality, in the district of Malda, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Satis Chand Agarwala to be their Chairman.

Dinajpur.

No. 1624M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dinajpur Municipality, in the district of Dinajpur :—

Civil Surgeon ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
Deputy Inspector of Schools ... }
Babu Tanka Nath Chaudhuri.
Maulvi Rakinuddin Ahmad.
Munshi Zahiruddin Ahmad.

Malda.

No. 1626M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the English Bazar Municipality, in the district of Malda, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Bipin Bihari Ghosh to be their Chairman.

No. 1628M.—The 13th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

Mymensingh.

Subdivisional Officer ... ... }
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tangail ... } *Ex-officio.*
Assistant Surgeon ... ... }
Maulvi Qazi Muhammad Sultan Khan.
Khundkar Arhamuddin.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 (*1*) of the Act, the Subdivisional Officer of Tangail to be Chairman, *ex-officio*, of the Municipality.

No. 1565L.S.-G.—The 8th July 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bankura.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages..in the district of Bankura, into a Union, with effect from the 15th September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with jurisdiction list numbers	Boundaries of the Union.
Bankura ...	Palashdanga	7	Madanpur (1), Palasdanga (2), Patharbandh (3), Jaynagar (4), Balarampur (5), Narayanpur (6), Harardanga (7), Alampur (8), Metia (9), Ekasama (10), Basudebpur (including Debpara) (11), Kanai Ram (Ranganatia) (12), Dayarampur or Dayalpur (Kuldanga) (13), Nabagram (26), Bandhrampur (27), Basudebpur (37), Grampushkarni (38), Keneti (25)	*North*—The Damodar River. *East*—Soldanga, Punzpur, Jot-Chandi Jijir. *South*—Jayrampur, Srikrishnapur or Bidyadharpur, Nandarampur, Kirtanpur, Samantabandi, Shahapur, Birchandpur, Grampuskarini (jurisdiction list No. 40), Harinktola, Benchigaria, Belgaria. *West*—Thana Gangajal Ghati.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Palashdanga Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

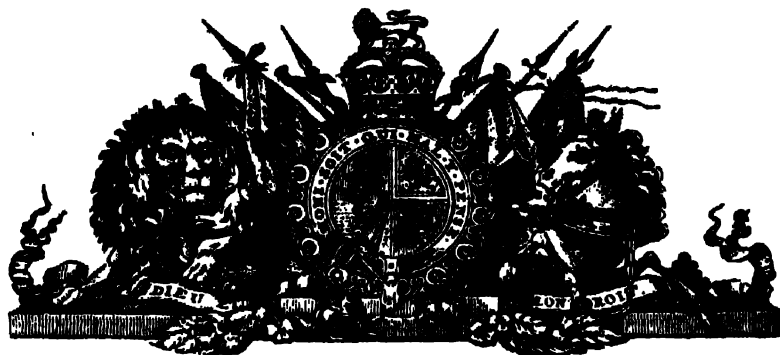
No. 1576L.S.-G.—The 9th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act relating to Union Committees to the district of Dacca with effect from the 15th July 1915.

Dacca.

Bogra.

No. 1603L.S.-G.—The 12th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act relating to Union Committees to the district of Bogra, with effect from the 15th July 1915.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bankura.

No. 1645M.—The 16th July 1915.—The Commissioners of the Vishnupur Municipality, in the district of Bankura, having, at a meeting, requested Government to appoint their Chairman, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 (2) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Vishnupur to be Chairman of the said Municipality.

Howrah.

No. 1647M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. Heaton to be a Commissioner of the Howrah Municipality, in the district of Howrah, *vice* Mr. R. P. L. Townshend.

Mymensingh.

No. 1649M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Muktagacha Municipality in the district of Mymensingh:—

Maulvi Khundkar Abdul Halim.
" Saidur Rahman.
Babu Brajendra Narayan Acharji Chaudhuri.

24-Parganas.

No. 1665M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Murray to be a Commissioner of the Titagarh Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. J. Shepherd resigned.

Dacca.

No. 1670M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Narainganj Municipality in the district of Dacca:—

Mr. R. J. Smith.	Mr. H. M. Shircore.
" W. G. Hutchison.	" A. L. Godden.

Rangpur.

No. 1672M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause *(a)* of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Rangpur Municipality, in the district of Rangpur, under section 23 of that Act, electing Raja Gopal Lal Ray to be their Chairman.

Hooghly.

No. 1674M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37G of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, for providing a water-supply to that Municipality, the particulars of which were published with Notification No. 806M., dated the 26th March 1915, at pages 71 and 72 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem.

24-Parganas.

No. 1677M.—The 19th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Richard to be a Commissioner of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. W. Melville, resigned.

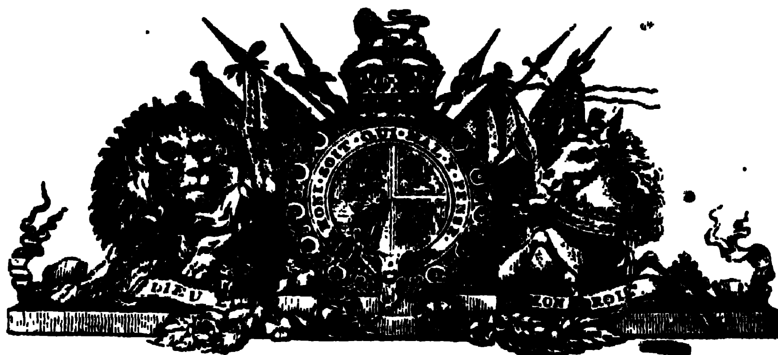
Dacca.

No. [illegible]M.—The 20th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality, in the district of Dacca:—

The Civil Surgeon of Dacca ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
The Additional District Magistrate of Dacca ... }
Nawab Khawja Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur.
Nawabzada Khawja Alimulla.
Qazi Raziuddin Ahmad.
Khan Bahadur Qazi Alauddin Ahmad.
The Revd. Harold Bridges.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling. *No. 1704M.—The 22nd July 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (*2*) of the Bengal Public Parks Act, 1904 (Bengal Act II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the following three blocks which form a portion of "Observatory Hill," in the town of Darjeeling, and the boundaries of which are, respectively, as follows:—

BLOCK I.

Boundaries.

North and East—The East Mall Road,

South—Ada Villa Location,

West—Southfield Location, Darjeeling Gymkhana Club land, and St. Andrew's Church land.

BLOCK II.

Boundaries.

North and North-East—The East Mall Road,

East—Block I,

South—Gymkhana Club land,

South-West—The public road to the Gymkhana Club.

BLOCK III.

Boundaries.

North—The public road to the Gymkhana Club,

South-East—The point where the said public road meets the West Mall Road,

South and West—The West Mall Road,

North-West—The point where the public road to the Gymkhana Club meets the East Mall Road.

No. 1718M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1888 (Bengal Act III of 1884), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh:—

Mymensingh.

Rai Charu Chandra Chaudhuri Bahadur.
Maulvi Chaudhuri Barhanuddin Ahmad Siddiq.
" Saiyid Siraj-ul Haq.
" Saiyid Shahabuddin.

No. 1720M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power vested in the Local Government by section 9A (*2*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the South Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas shall be sub-divided, with effect from the 1st January 1916, into two municipalities, viz., (1) Barrackpore and (2) South Barrackpore, the boundaries of which are to be as follows:—

24-Parganas.

(1) Boundaries of the Barrackpore Municipality.

North—Mauzas Palta, Ichapur and Babanpore.

East—Mauzas Jafarpur, Mohanpur, Chak Katalia, mauza Ruirja and kismat Patulia.

South—Titagarh khal up to the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then a line to the south along the fencing, including the Titagarh Railway station premises, then the southern boundary of mauza Titagarh and kismat Patulia.

West—The Barrackpore Cantonment and the river Hooghly.

(2) Boundaries of the South Barrackpore Municipality.

North—Kharda khal, then a line running north along the drain on the east side of the Grand Trunk (or Barrackpore Trunk) Road up to the north-west corner of Nripendra Nath Bose's garden, then a straight line along the north of Nripendra Nath Bose's garden up to the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then a line to the north along the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then a line to the east along the southern boundary of mauza Titagarh and kismat Patulia.

East—Mauza Kerulia, Kharda khal and a line going south along the Eastern Bengal State Railway line to the Ekford Road crossing.

South—Panchanantala Road, Bagdipara Road, Madhu Sudan Sarkar's Garden Road up to the Barrackpore Trunk Road, then a line running south along the Grand Trunk Road to the Ekford Road, then the Ekford Road up to the Eastern Bengal State Railway line.

West—River Hooghly.

2. Neither of the two municipalities shall be inserted in the first or second schedule of the Act, and the number of Commissioners of each of the municipalities shall be 9.

No. 1721M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

24-Parganas.

(1) the Barrackpore Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, as it will be reconstituted with effect from the 1st January 1916, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 to 3 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table:—

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
1	2	3	4
I	Nona-Chandanpukur...	*North*—Mauzas Palta, Ichapur and Babanpur ...	
		East—Mauzas Jafferpur and Mohanpur.	
		South—Baraset Road	
		West—Barrackpore Cantonment.	
II	Chanak	*North*—Baraset Road including that road ...	
		East—Chak Katalia.	
		South—Drain along the southern boundary of the Governor's Park (Viceregal Park old) the the Barrackpore School Road (this road being included in ward Talpukur), then to north along the Grand (or Barrackpore) Trunk Road, then to east along the Shikiri-para Road continued by Harakissen Sarker's Road (these two roads being included in ward Chanak), then a straight line joining the eastern extremity of Harakissen Sarcar's Road with the junction of the mauza boundaries of Katalia and Raiyah.	
		West—Barrackpore Cantonment and River Hooghly.	
III	Talpukur ...	*North*—The southern boundary of ward Chanak but including the Barrackpore School Road.	
		East—Mauza Raiyah.	
		South—Tittaghar Khal, including the khal.	
		West—River Hooghly.	
IV	Musalmanpara ...	*North*—Tittaghar Khal	
		East—Mauza Raiyah and kismat Patulia.	
		South—Southern boundary of mauza Tittaghar (and kismat Patulia).	
		West—Fencing on the western side of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line including the Tittaghar Railway station premises.	

Burdwan.

No. 1733M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Kalna Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Jatindra Nath Basu Mallik to be their Chairman.

Nadia.

No. 1736M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the number of the Commissioners of the Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia from 12 to 15.

Bakarganj.

No. 1738M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council makes the following rules subject to which the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the

service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises within the Municipality for domestic purposes only :—

Rules for the grant to private premises in the Barisal Municipality of house-connections for domestic purposes in connection with the filtered water-supply.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow any owner or occupier of a house paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such house, when such annual value is not less than Rs. 100, to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such house for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any house requiring water to be laid on to such house for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office. Every such applicant for a house-connection shall pay a sum equal to one-third of the annual valuation of his holding, or in cases where the one-third of the valuation is below Rs. 100, the sum of Rs. 100.

3. A fee of Rs. 5 per cent. on the estimated cost for all works covering the house-connections must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each house-connection before any work is commenced, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each house must have a separate connection, and extensions from the communication-pipes of one house to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the house in respect of which the connection is required must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water-mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection.

6. (1) The work required may, at the option of the Commissioners, either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the house in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(2) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with the Municipal water-main, except at such time as may be appointed and in such position as may be selected by an authorised Municipal officer.

7. A house-connection shall comprise the following parts of fittings :—

(a) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply pipe,

(b) a galvanized iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the metre,

(c) a stop-cock and its surface-box,

(d) a metre,

(e) service-pipe from the stop-cock to the taps, and

(f) taps.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(3) If any owner or occupier shall desire to adopt any fitting of a pattern different from the standard pattern, he must present such fitting for the approval of the Chairman, and any fittings so presented may, if considered satisfactory by the Chairman, be stamped, and samples thereof may be purchased and placed among the standard fittings.

9. The size of ferrules and the diameter of communication-pipes referred to in clauses *(a)* and *(b)* of rule 7 and the number of taps shall be fixed according to the following scale :—

Annual valuation.				Size of ferrule.	Diameter of communication-pipe.	Number of taps.
Under	Rs.	300	... ...	1/4"	1/2"	1
From	,,	300—499	... ...	3/8"	5/8"	2
,,	,,	500—1,500	... ...	1/2"	3/4"	3
Over	,,	1,500	... ...	3/4"	1"	4

10. The house-connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. *(1)* On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same waterway as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the house to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment, so that the supply to the house may be regulated thereby.

12. *(1)* The metre shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The metre must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

(3) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no metre must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorised person to read every metre not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. *(1)* Every owner or occupier of any holding in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 756 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and

(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee,

paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such holding.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule *(1)* such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows :—

	Per 100 gallons. Rs.	A.
(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance	0	6
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding the amount of the free allowance	0	8
(c) For any excess quantity of water exceeding the amount of the free allowance, but not exceeding twice the amount	0	12
(d) For any excess quantity of water exceeding twice the amount of the free allowance ...	[illegible]	4

15. If the owner or occupier of any house which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of [illegible] days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period and without further notices, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such houses and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier:

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any persons from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down. Every tap shall be at least 3 feet above the road level.

17. The owner or occupier of buildings having communication-pipes shall not be allowed to store water in masonry reservoirs, except with the special sanction of the Municipal Commissioners.

No. 1735M.—The 26th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

(1) the four wards of the Kushtia Municipality in the district of Nadia shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into five wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and

Nadia.

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of the table:—

Number of ward.	Boundaries of wards	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3
I	*North*—River Gorai ... ... *East*—River Kaliganga ... ... *South*—The southern boundary of the Municipality from a pillar on the bank of the Kaliganga river to Kalisankerpur Lane ... *West*—The eastern edge of Kalisankerpur Lane from the point where it meets the present southern boundary of the Municipality to the junction of Kalisankerpur Lane and Aruapara Road, thence the eastern edge of Aruapara Road to its junction with the Raja's Kutchery Road, thence the eastern edge of the Raja's Kutchery Road to the Eastern Bengal State Railway crossing, and then the eastern edge of Barwaritola Road up to the bank of the river Gorai ...	2
II	*North*—River Gorai ... ... *East*—Eastern edge of Barwaritola Road from the river Gorai to the Eastern Bengal State Railway crossing ... ... *South*—Eastern Bengal State Railway southern fencing starting from the Railway crossing connecting the Barwaritola Road and the Raja's Kutchery Road to the point where it meets the Aruapara Bye-lane ... *West*—Eastern edge of Aruapara Bye-lane from the Railway southern fencing to the junction of Aruapara Bye-lane and High road, thence the eastern edge of Durga Das Banerji's Street to its junction with Bazar Road, then the eastern edge of Bazar Road up to its junction with Goalapara Ghat Road, and then the eastern edge of Goalapara Ghat Road to the bank of the river Gorai	2

Number of ward.	Boundaries of wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
1	2	3
III	*North*—River Gorai ... ... *East*—Same as western boundary of Ward II ... *South*—Eastern Bengal State Railway southern fencing from Aruapara Bye-lane to the crossing of Bireswar Chatterji's Street ... *West*—Eastern edge of Bireswar Chatterji's Street from Railway southern fencing to high road, then the northern edge of the high road up to its junction with the Lutfur Munshi Street, then the eastern edge of Lutfur Munshi Street to the bank of the river Gorai	2
IV	*North and West*—River Gorai and old bed of the Gorai .. .. *East*—Eastern edge of Lutfur Munshi Street ... *South and West*—Northern edge of high road from its junction with Lutfur Munshi Street to its junction with the Strand Road, thence the western edge of Strand Road to its junction with Dadapur Road, thence the northern edge of Dadapur Road to the old bed of the Gorai	2
V	*North*—Northern edge of Strand Road from its junction with Bhadalia Road to its junction with the high road, thence the northern edge of high road to its junction with the Bireswar Chatterji's Street, then the eastern edge of Bireswar Chatterji's Street up to the southern fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, then the Railway southern fencing to the Raja's Kutchery Road ... ... *East*—Same as the western boundary line of the Ward No. I from the Railway crossing of Raja's Kutchery Road to the southern boundary line of the Municipality as defined in Notification No. 540T.M., dated 19th June 1912 ... ... *South*—The southern boundary line of the Municipality (as defined in Notification No. 540T.M., dated 19th June 1912) starting from Kalisankerpur Lane to the junction of the Kelleher Road and the Bhadalia Road ... ... *West*—The western boundary of the Municipality from the junction of Bhadalia Road and Kelleher Road to a pillar to the north of the Dadapur Road	2

2. This cancels Notification No. 354M., dated the 24th January 1896, published at page 23, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th February 1896.

No. 1722M.—The 24th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor-in Council is pleased to direct that—

24-Parganas.

(1) the South Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, as it will be constituted with effect from the 1st January 1916, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 to 3 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 4 of that table:—

Number of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Boundaries of Ward.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
1	2	3	4
I	Rohora ...	*North*—A straight line along the north of Nripendra Nath Bose's garden, then to north along the western fencing of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line, then to east along the southern boundary of mauza Tittaghar and Kismat Patulia *East*—Mauza Karulia *South*—Khardah Khal. *West*—Drain on the east side of the Grand Trunk Road.	2
II	Khardah ...	*North*—Khardah Khal ... ... *East*—Khardah Khal joining the Grand (or Barrackpore) Trunk Road. *South*—Mohit Mohan Goswami's Road (part of Rashkhola Road joining the southern extremity of Pran Krishna Biswas's Road and Shyam Sundar Ghat Road near Khardah Middle Vernacular School), then Shyam Sundar Ghat Road up to River Hooghly. *West*—River Hooghly.	1
III	Rashkhola ...	*North*—Mohit Mohan Goswami's Road from the junction of Promatha Nath Mukherji's Road to the southern extremity of Pran Krishna Biswas's Road, thence part of the Rashkhola Road up to the junction of the Shyam Sundar Ghat Road, then Shyam Sundar Ghat Road to River Hooghly, including these roads in the Rashkhola Ward. *East*—Promatha Nath Mukherji's Road. *South*—Nathu Pal's Ghat Road. *West*—River Hooghly.	1
IV	Kulinpara ...	*North*—Khardah Khal and the northern boundary of wards Khardah and Rashkhola, including Nathu Pal's Ghat Road (Kulinpara Road). *East*—Eastern Bengal State Railway line. *South*—Panchanantola Road, Madhusudan Sarkar's Garden Road, then to south along the Grand Trunk Road, then to east along Ekford Road. *West*—River Hooghly.	2

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bogra. *No. 1882M.—The 11th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Bogra, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Kumudnath Chowdhury to be Chairman of that Municipality.

Darjeeling. *No. 1884M.—The 11th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T. R. Watson to be a Commissioner of the Darjeeling Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, *vice* Mr. F. A. Moller, deceased.

Burdwan. *No. 1891M.—The 12th August 1915.*—The following draft of a by-law which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Asansol Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as an addition to the by-laws confirmed in Notification No. 1959T.G., dated the 20th September 1913, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st October 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft By-law for the Asansol Municipality.

19. (*a*) No bullock-cart shall travel on any road within the limits of the Asansol Municipality unless the iron tyres of the wheels, or (in the case of carts not having iron tyres) the wooden rims of the wheels, are two inches or more in width:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to carts owned by residents of districts other than the Burdwan district, which do not ordinarily ply within the Asansol Municipality, but merely pass through that Municipality.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

No. 1917M.—The 13th August 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2) (*d*) and 62 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sahibzada Ghulam Muhammad to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, *vice* Hazi Noor Muhammad Zakariah, deceased.

Calcutta.

No. 1919M.—The 13th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Khirpai Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Umesh Chandra Ghosh to be Chairman of that Municipality.

Midnapore.

No. 1937M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Chandrakona Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Pandit Bharat Ramanuj Das Mohanta to be their Chairman.

Midnapore.

No. 1939M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. J. Kendrick to be a Commissioner of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah, *vice* Mr. C. G. H. Danby, resigned.

Howrah.

No. 1945M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Mymensingh Municipality in the district of Mymensingh :—

Mymensingh.

The Civil Surgeon, *ex-officio*.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ismail.
Munshi Sahebali.
Maulvi Nurur Rahman Khan Eusufzai.
Rev. H. J. Sutton.
Babu Nishi Kanta Ghosh.

No. 1947M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Kirtibas Mandal to their Chairman.

Midnapore.

No. 1951M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jainagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Nanda Gopal Datta to be their Chairman, *vice* Babu Surendra Nath Mitra, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 1953M.—The 16th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 569 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rule, made by the Corporation of Calcutta under clause (*b*) of section 73 of that Act, in modification of rule 47 of the Rules regulating the grant of leave, leave-allowances and acting allowances to Municipal officers and servants and sanctioned in the Bengal Government Notification No. 1569M., dated the 5th December 1910 (published at pages 191—197 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem):—

47. "An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to his own substantive pay and an acting allowance of one-fifth of the minimum pay of that appointment or grade, subject to the limit that his salary shall not exceed the minimum pay of the appointment or grade in which he is acting."

Mymensingh.

No. 1949M.—The 16th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh :—

BY-LAWS FOR THE TANGAIL MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 350 OF THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884 (BENGAL ACT III OF 1884).

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these by-laws—

(*i*) "Carriage" includes also a motor-car; and

(*ii*) "Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

2. In areas in which section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force, no act which constitutes an offence under that section shall be punishable under by-laws 15, 31 and 40.

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(*b*) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(*c*) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts, the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows :—

(*a*) Every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights—one on each side.

(*b*) Every cart must carry one conspicuous light.

(*c*) Every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light.

(*d*) Every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front :

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall drive any motor-car, or ride any motor cycle or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road unless it has attached to it a bell, horn, or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones, or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

14. No person shall abandon or let loose, or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road, except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose:

Provided that, during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., *khatias* may be laid on the side of a road in such a manner as not to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or close any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

18. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

19. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road, except through a downpipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

20. No person shall play any game on any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall—

(*a*) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(*b*) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

(*a*) in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(*b*) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

26. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

27. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill or clean any poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

29. (*1*) No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

(*2*) This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs and crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING- AND WASHING-PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

30. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing nets and the placing of fishing traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

31. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply shall—

(*a*) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction and

(*b*) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in his behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

33. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

34. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall bathe or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of 10 feet from the lowest platform of any public well.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine, Rs. 10: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

37. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or watercourse or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

38. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing-place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

39. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing-place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

40. No person shall deposit night-soil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

41. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land.

Fine, Rs. 50.

42. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

43. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

44. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass at his own expense to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the conservancy overseer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

45. No male person above twelve years of age, except the municipal inspecting officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

46. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

47. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of any public drain, any wall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10: daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

48. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

49. No person, while conveying a corpse shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burning or burying it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

51. When lines for graves in any burial-place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial-place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 50.

52. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin or (if no coffin is used) the corpse is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

53. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

55. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

56. Any person burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning ground or burning ghat shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

57. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning ground or burning ghat shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION OF NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

58. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, night-soil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

59. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or motawali, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

60. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

61. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal Market except on the paved floor specially set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles, shall keep the same in a glass-case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10, on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

63. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

64. No person shall make any ærated water or ice for the purpose of sale without first boiling the water.

Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

68. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

CANCELLATION OF FORMER BY-LAWS.

69. The by-laws which were confirmed by Government Order No. 7264M., dated the 29th December 1898, are hereby cancelled.

Faridpur.

No. 1893L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Sibchar, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Sibchar	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 nominated.	Nalgora	42	*North*—Benchara Barabahadurpur and Baradoali.
			Samail	34	*West*—Bachamara, North Chartajpur, Utrail and South Chartajpur.
			Khankandi	43	*South*—Gopalpur, Bara Nilakhi and West Kanchikata.
			Guatala	35	*East*—East Kanchikata, Matbarerkandi, Malerkandi, and Neamatkandi.
			Chhota Chaudhurirbil ...	33	
			Keranirbat	36	
			Char Guatala	40	
			Talukdarerkandi ...	37	
			Thengamara	41	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sibchar Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1894L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Palong, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Palong	7 of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	South Gagrijora ...	70	*North*—Domsar.
			Palong ...	73	*East*—Chandani Balakhana Atipara, Achura Chandsar Singachura and Bara Chhaygaon
			North Gagrijora ...	39	*South*—Deobhog. Maksabhar, Rudrakar, Hogla, Amtali, and Rudrakar
			Baghia ...	72	*West*—Dhanuka, Tulasar, Char Patanidhi, Tentulia and Khilgaon.
			West Kotapara ...	71	
			Dasarata ...	74	
			Kurasi ...	75	
			Balakhana or Batakhara...	77	
			East Kotapara ...	76	
			Bhuchura ...	80	
			Dhamsi ...	81	
			Bilaskhan ...	83	
			Gangadhar patti ...	82	
			North Atong ...	84	
			Hogli ...	86	
			South Balichara ...	85	
			Bag[illegible]chara ...	89	
			North [illegible]ra ...	88	
			Patuigaon ..	297	
			Kagdi ...	295	
			South Atong ...	296	
			Datara ...	204	
			Chandsar ...	384	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Palong Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1895L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Bhanga, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Faridpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Bhanga	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Hazrahati	116	*North*—Naopara, Jandi and Charaldi.
			Nurpur	117	*East*—Tujarpur, Bamankunda, Jhalkati, Choukighata and river Kumar
			Hasamdia	118	*South*—Nilsonka and Phatepatti.
			Atadi	124	*West*—Rivers Kumar and Sitalakya, mauzas Hoglakandi and Gopinathpur.
			Sadardi	120	
			Chhillarchar	119	
			Chumordi	146	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bhanga Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1896L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Baliakandi in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Faridpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Baliakandi	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Chamta ...	16	*North*—Bil Pakuria, Bil Indurdi Padamdi and Indurdi.
			Bhar Jabarkol ...	53	*East*—Raipur, Hiskol and Madhupur.
			Bhar Indurdi ...	54	*South*—Paikkandi, Bhimnagor and Sukhna.
			Nischintapur ...	56	*West*—Jangal, South Salmara, Salki, North Salmara, Sonaikuri and Beruli.
			Irsalbari ...	57	
			Bakchar ...	76	
			West Mankuri ...	75	
			East Mankuri ...	59	
			Baliakandi ...	58	
			Sripur ...	12	
			Jabarkol ...	11	
			Durgabardi ...	13	
			Dokol ...	14	
			Araji Jabarkol ...	15	
			Barugram ...	167	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Baliakandi Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1897L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Bhusna in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Faridpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Bhusna (Boalmari).	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Saidpur ...	136	*North*—Satair, Dobra and Arazi Sibanandapur.
			Sotasi ...	164	*East*—River Kumar.
			Ramnagar ...	137	*South*—Chatul, Bahirbhag, Madhyagati, Rajapur and Arazi Barkhandia.
			Amgram ...	165	*West*—River Barasia.
			Chukinagar ...	169	
			Sibpur ...	167	
			Chhohna ...	168	
			Kalianda ...	162	
			Barkhadia ...	163	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bhusna Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

No. 1898L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Pangsa, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Faridpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Meghna ...	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Meghna Khamarpara ...	22	*North*—Meghna, Gopinath Krishnapur and Patikabari.
			Kapalipara ...	23	*East*—Josai, Maniramapur, Satbaria, Char Gopinathpur, Nibha Enayetpur, and Napara.
			Peehot ...	76	*South*—Bhag Bishnupur, Tarttipur, Nachna Muradpur, Gopalpur and Lahiri Raghunathpur.
			Khalkula ...	26	*West*—District boundary.
			Haludbaria ...	24	
			Sahebnagar ...	69	
			East Balia ...	70	
			West Balia ...	27	
			Bhairabpur ...	71	
			Jaygram ...	75	
			Lakshmandia ...	25	
			Machpara ...	88	
			Ramkol Bahadurpur ...	87	
			Sara[illegible] ...	92	
			Sior ...	93	
			Baruria ...	91	
			Mathurapur ...	89	
			Garal ...	90	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Meghna Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of five members, of whom two are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and three to be elected by the residents of the Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1899L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the thana Baliakandi in the district of Faridpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Jamalpur	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Sarpa Betanga ... 190 Betanga ... ... 184 Tulsi Barat ... 19[illegible] Chandana-Srirampur ... 185 Bhati Khalkuli ... 186 Bandhuli ... 187 Gosain Gobindapur ... 188 Alokdia ... 212 Jamalpur ... 214 Durgapur ... 216 Komardia ... 189 Jalkar Sonai ... 210 Char Sonai ... 211 Nalia ... 208 Nagar Sangura ... 205 Danga Hatimohan ... 217 Kumai Bil ... 213 Char Durgapur ... 215	*North*— Paturia and Baghutia. *East*—Khamara-Magura, Khord-Magura, Bri-Magura, Kumargara, Matiabari, Bil Chapta and Sangura. *South*—Char Lakshmipur, Laujana-Asapur, Naopara and Mirzapur. *West*—Meghchami, Khord Meghchami, Ikar Char and Char Arkandi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jamalpur Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1900L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Madaripur, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Rajoir ...	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 appointed.	Rajoir ... ... 63 Bheunabari 59	*North*—River Kumar. *South*—Sirajkati Barat and Sirajkati. *East*—Angram, Peragram and Hogla. *West*—Khalia, Baulgram, Macharang and Sarmangal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Rajoir Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members, of whom 3 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 4 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1901L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Baliakandi, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur...	Dakhin bari.	5, of whom 3 to be elected and 2 appointed.	Dakhinbari	3	*North*—East phulkaunnair, Majhbari, Betbaria, Bankuri, Dewali, Chandipur and Helancha.
			Trilochanpur	2	*West*—Bilkatali and Alangidanga.
			Sonapur	1	*South*—Beruli, Kursi, Sonaidanga and Padamdi.
			Bara Hijli	25	*East*—River Kumar.
			Bil Bara	24	
			Bara Garia	26	
			Bil Garia	27	
			Garia	28	
			Mitan	23	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Dakhinbari Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and 3 to be elected by the residents of the Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1902L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Palong Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1903L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Bhanga Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1904L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Baliakhandi Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1905L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Dakhinbari Union, in the district of Faridpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1906L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Bhusna (Boalmari) Union in the district of Faridpur all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1907L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Jamalpur Union in the district of Faridpur all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1908L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Rajoir Union in the district of Faridpur all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1909L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Palong Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1910L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Bhanga Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1911L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Baliakandi Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1912L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Dakhinb[illegible] Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 1913L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Bhusna (Boalmari) Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur. *No. 1914L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Jamalpur Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur. *No. 1915L.S.-G.—The 12th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Rajoir Union in the district of Faridpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 1941L.S.-G.—The 16th August 1915.—The following draft of a notification which the Governor in Council intends to issue under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November, 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Division before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*g*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules published under Notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated the 20th December 1901, at pages 293—305 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as amended by subsequent notifications, namely :—

Substitute the following for rule 7 of the Rules :—

7. A candidate for employment on the Subordinate Engineering staff of the District Engineer must be qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say,—

(1) If the pay of the appointment is Rs. 60 per mensem or more, he must hold—

(*a*) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, that, prior to 1909, he served his full apprenticeship there, and passed the final examination qualifying him for employment in the Public Works Department as a Foreman Mechanic and Upper Subordinate ; or

(*b*) a certificate that he passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University ; or

(*c*) the Upper Subordinate or Sub-Engineer certificate of the Joint Technical Examination Board ; or

(*d*) a certificate that he passed the third-year examination in the Civil Engineering Branch of the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur and qualified in the College workshop tests ; or

(*e*) a certificate from the Chief Engineer, given within five years from the time of m... his application, that he had been examined and found to ... the knowledge prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, volume I, chapter II, paragraph 186 (ninth edition), ... was qualified to be an Upper Subordinate of the Public Works Department.

(2) If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 60 and not less than Rs. 40 per mensem, he must hold—

(*a*) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, or the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering that, prior to 1909, the candidate passed the annual examination held at the end of three and-a-half years of the course for apprentices, and that he possessed the qualifications of a third grade Overseer in the Public Works Department ; or

(b) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, that, prior to 1909, the candidate passed the second-year examination of the Engineering Department of that College; or

(c) the Overseer certificate of the Joint Technical Examination Board; or

(d) a certificate from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, that he passed the Intermediate Examination in Engineering of the Calcutta University or the second-year examination of the Engineering Department and qualified in the College workshop tests of the first and second years; or

(e) a certificate of fitness from the Inspector of Local Works or Superintending Engineer: provided that an employé engaged on this certificate cannot rise to an appointment the pay of which is Rs. 60 or more, unless he obtains one or other of the certificates mentioned under 7(1) (a), 7(1) (b), 7(1) (c), 7(1) (d) and 7(1) (e).

(3) If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 40 per mensem and not less than Rs. 30 per month, he must hold—

(a) a certificate from the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, or the Principal of the Bihar School of Engineering that, prior to 1909, the candidate passed the annual examination held at the end of the second year of the course for apprentices; or a certificate from the Principal of the Dacca School of Engineering that, prior to 1909, he passed the final examination at the end of the third year of the course for Sub-Overseers, and that he possessed the qualifications required of a Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department; or

(b) the Sub-Overseer certificate of the Joint Technical Examination Board; or

(c) a certificate of fitness from the Inspector of Local Works or Superintending Engineer: provided that an employé engaged on this certificate cannot rise to an appointment the pay of which exceeds Rs. 40, unless he obtains one or other of the certificates mentioned under 7 (2) (a), 7 (2) (b), 7 (2) (c), 7 (2) (d) and 7 (2) (e).

(4) If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 30 per mensem, he must hold—

(a) a certificate from the Head Master of the Cuttack Survey School or the Principal of the Dacca School of Engineering that, prior to 1915, he passed the final examination held at the end of the second-year course, or a certificate from the Head Master of the Dacca Survey School that, prior to 1899, he passed the final examination at the end of the second-year course; or

(b) in the case of an appointment as Road Sarkar, a certificate of fitness from an Engineer not below the rank of Executive Engineer or District Engineer.

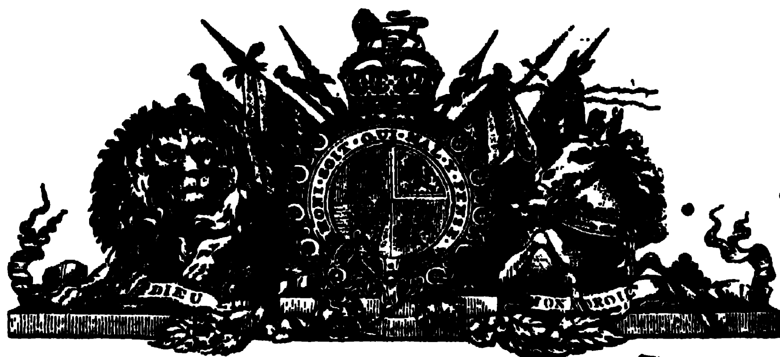
K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE General Committee having under section 350 (1) of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define and revise the general line of buildings on each side of Rama Nath Mazumdar Street in Ward 9 and having duly considered the objections received within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notice, have, on the 8th July 1915, made an order defining the general line of buildings on each side of Rama Nath Mazumdar Street in Ward IX, in accordance with the revised plan approved by them on the 8th July 1915.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 6th August 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1780M.—The 30th July 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of Bengal Act, IV of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ismail Ebrahim Solaiman Salehji to be a member of the Muhammadan Burial Board, *vice* the late Shamsul Ulama Maulvi Ahmed, deceased.

No. 1782M.—The 2nd August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 69B (ii) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules for the guidance of Commissioners of Municipalities in matters connected with the carrying out of the purposes of section 69 (1) (ii) of that Act so far as they relate to the supply of water, which were published under Government Notification No. 1473M., dated the 23rd May 1914, at pages 220—222 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem :—

(i) *For* the word "professional" in the first line of rule 6 *substitute* the word "engineering."

(ii) *For* rule 16 *substitute* the following :—

"The chemical and bacteriological analysis of water from each water-works shall be carried out once a quarter in the laboratory of the Sanitary Commissioner and the results of the analysis shall be communicated to the Municipality and laid before the Commissioners at a meeting."

(iii) *After* rule 16 *add* the following as rule 16A :—

"The Sanitary Commissioner after his inspection shall forward a copy of his remarks concerning water-works to the Sanitary Engineer."

No. 1800L.S.-G.—The 2nd August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Dacca into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union (thana Manikganj).	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manikganj	9	Bandutia.	*On the North.*
			Kashimpur.	
			[illegible]ipara.	Manora.
			Seota.	Jayra.
			Gangadharpatti.	Bhul Jayra.
			Porra.	Narengai.
			Nadibal-banta.	Beitara.
			Naokhanda.	Khilunda.
			Nabagram.	Dergaon.
			Barai.	Mahespur.
			Malancha.	Baichail.
			Rainta.	Nutan Baichail.
			Char Rainta.	
			Dhakuapara (known as Matta).	*On the East.*
			Hijuli.	Diara Bhabanipur.
			Char Hijuli.	Khas Mahespur.
			Matta Patal.	Kalikapur Matta or Matta.
			Dasara.	Diara Bhadutia *alias* Gopalpur.
			Boalia.	
			Beutha.	*On the South.*
			Bengrai.	
			Baliabil.	Nalora.
			Kuser char.	Bangora.
			Sarundi.	Santoshpur.
			Bagj[illegible]i.	East Uriajani.
			Sonakandar.	West Uriajani.
				North Bartha.
				Bara Barail.
				On the West.
				Sukai.
				Pach Barail.
				Beutha (west bank).
				Tati Kalian.
				Bhat Bhaur.
				Dighi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the Manikganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Dacca.

No. 1778L.S.-G—The 30th July 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Munshiganj).		Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj	1	Munshiganj ...	77	*North*—Dhaleswari river and Paschim Muktarpur.
			Silmandi ...	78	*South*—Barokewar. Mohakali, Ramsing and Kalinji-para.
			Baikhar ...	81	*East*—Rivers Dhaleswari and Meghna and Char Masura.
			Deobhog ...	80	*West*—Paschim Muktarpur, Feringibazar, Ram-gopalpur, Sakhari-bazar, Ballalbari, Gobindapur, Kalinji-para and Ramsingh.
			Darichar ...	79	
			Tarki-Ramjanbager, Ati-rikta-char ...	89	
			Panchasar ...	71	
			Miraswarai ...	72	
			Ganakpara ...	75	
			Kotgaon ...	76	
			Purba Muktarpur ...	73	
			Bag Mamudali	[illegible]	
			Chapatali ...	82	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Munshiganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Howrah.

No. 1828M.—The 5th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Rajendra Nath Set to be their Chairman.

Midnapore.

No. 1843M.—The 7th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Midnapore Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Upendra Nath Maiti to be their Chairman.

Midnapore.

No. 1847M.—The 7th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Tamluk Municipality, in the district of Midnap[illegible] under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Sharat Chandra Mukharji to be their Chairman.

Chittagong.

No 1874M.—The 10th Augu[illegible]—The following draft of amendments which have [illegible] proposed by the Commissioners of the Chittago[illegible]nicipality to the rules framed by them under sub-section (*1*) of [illegible]n 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), [illegible] sanctioned by Government under sub-section (*2*) in Notification No. 171[illegible]M., dated the 3rd May 1912, published at pages 85-87 of Part IB of the [illegible]*lcutta Gazette* of the 8th *idem*, and which the Governor in Coun[illegible] proposes to sanction, is published for the information of persons likely t[illegible]be affected thereby.

2. The draft ame[illegible]ents will be taken into consideration on the 20th September 1915, and any o[illegible] or suggestion which may be received by

the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft amendments.

(*1*) *For* rule 1 *substitute* the following, namely :—

1. (*1*) The ground or lowest floor of every house erected or re-erected must be constructed at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the house, and,—in order to permit of the drainage being led, either directly or indirectly, into a municipal sewer or drain existing at the time, or proposed,—the plinth must be constructed at the following levels :—

(*a*) in the case of a house within 25 feet of the centre of any road constructed or proposed not less than 2 feet above the centre or crest of that road ;

(*b*) in all other cases—not less than 2 feet above the level of the compound—except in cases where the level of the compound is not less than 1 foot above the level of the nearest road in which case the plinth must be at least 1 foot above the level of the compound.

(*2*) In cases falling under clause (*b*), the site must first be inspected and sanctioned by the Chairman, to ensure its suitability from a sanitary point of view.

(*2*) In sub-rule (*1*) of rule 21 *after* the word "house" *insert* the following :—

"which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or over."

(*3*) *After* rule 21 *add* the following, namely :—

22. (*1*) Every application for permission to erect a house which is estimated to cost less than Rs. 1,000, must be submitted on a printed form (to be supplied free of cost by the Commissioners), in which the position of the site and the number assigned to it in the assessment book must be stated and shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) rough plans containing full dimensions,

(*b*) specifications, and

(*c*) a detailed description of the proposed structures.

(*2*) The rough plans must be in duplicate and must show the exact position of the land, with the exact boundaries of the plots and adjoining roads and the position of all buildings existing and proposed to be erected as well as the site or sites of latrines and the entrances to them for the purposes of cleaning.

(*3*) The specifications accompanying the plans must give a detailed description of the mode of construction of the buildings proposed, and [illegible] also show the purpose for which the buildings are to be [illegible] and the estimated cost thereof.

Burdwan.

No. 1859L.S.-G.—The 7th August [illegible]—Under rule 9 of the rules framed under section 4 [illegible] Local Authorities' Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914), it is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the District Board of Burdwan for a loan of Rs. 1,28,000 from Government bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and repayable in 30 equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,[illegible]15-2-4 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said district.

Application from the District Board of Burdwan for a loan of Rs. 1,28,000.

Column	Heading	Entry
2	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	Rs. 1,28,000 only.
3	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	District Fund of Burdwan.
4	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.
5	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	Fifteen years.
6	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (b) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	4 per cent. per annum.
7	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	In four instalments.
8	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (d) The amount of each instalment.	Rs. 32,000 only.
9	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (e) The dates proposed for receiving each such instalment.	1st December 1915, 1st March 1916, 1st June 1916, and 1st Septe[illegible]
10	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	In thirty equal half-yearly instalments each payable on the [illegible] and the 1st October of every year, commencing from the 1st April [illegible] till the loan is paid off, simple interest being paid on the first three instalments [illegible] 31st August 1916.
11	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (g) The amount of each instalment.	Rs. 5,715-2-4.
20	The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure, calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively.	Rs. 12,408.
21	REMARKS.	

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE DISTRICT BOARD.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).

Sources from which the revenue is derived. (12)	Amount for— 1912-13. (13)	1913-14. (14)	1914-15. (15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	......	......	......
Local rates ...	2,25,045	4,06,714	5,18,797
Interest ...	1,168	1,199	1,257
Law and Justice ...	......	......	......
Police ...	10,159	9,542	11,534
Education ...	56,477	40,332	32,426
Medical ...	1,120	1,416	1,403
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	112	31	51
Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	......	......	......
Stationery and Printing ...	117	134	42
Miscellaneous (including augmentation grant).	69,764	52,043	54,386
Railways ...	......	......	......
Local canal receipts ...	......	......	......
Civil Works ...	26,400	36,796	20,790
Total Ordinary income ...	3,90,362	5,48,207	6,40,686
Extraordinary and debt ...	44,536	47,482	25,692
Receipts of abnormal character ...	......	......	......
Total ...	4,34,598	5,93,089	6,66,378
Opening balance ...	3,06,109	2,58,782	3,47,224
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,41,007	8,54,671	10,13,602

EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).

Objects on which the expenditure is incurred. (16)	Amount for— 1912-13. (17)	1913-14. (18)	1914-15. (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and drawbacks ...	......	......	......
Land revenue ...	......	......	......
Local rates ...	......	......	......
Interest on loans ...	......	......	......
General Administration ...	12,[illegible]1	13,421	13,216
Law and Justice ...	......	......	......
Police ...	900	827	737
Ports and Pilotage ...	......	......	......
Education ...	77,259	86,948	1,01,807
Medical ...	30,678	32,766	65,441
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,223	2,135	2,602
Superannuation allowances and pensions.	2,708	2,676	2,682
Stationery and Printing ...	1,152	1,920	1,580
Miscellaneous ...	1,366	525	818
Famine Relief ...	......	......	352
Railways ...	......	......	......
Minor Works and Navigation ...	......	......	......
Civil Works ...	3,28,80[illegible]	3,44,283	4,10,628
Repayment of loans ...	......	......	......
Total Ordinary expenditure ...	4,57,66[illegible]	4,84,501	5,99,863
Extraordinary and debt excluding repayment of loans.	24,5[illegible]0	23,146	30,428
Expenditure from loan funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	......	......	......
Total ...	4,82,225	5,07,647	6,30,291
Closing balance ...	2,58,78[illegible]	3,47,224	3,83,311
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,41,007	8,54,871	10,13,602

In addition to the details required on the reverse information should be given below under the following heads:—

(*a*) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the Local Board has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.	The expenditure of the District Board is to be adjusted in such a way that all the charges of the proposed loan be met without difficulty.
(*b*) Possible means of increase in the revenues of the Local Board.	Not necessary. (If necessary, tolls on bridges.)
(*c*) A statement of all outstanding loans specifying in respect of each loan the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable.	No outstanding loan.
(*d*) Any explanations in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Local Board when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.	

No. 1853L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bogra.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Adamdighi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Santahar	7	318. Teorpara.	*West*—Rajshahi district.
			308. Dandama.	*South*— Ditto.
			290 Haludghar.	*East*—Rajshahi district and Gunipur (304), Kadma (306), Arazi Bannigaon (343). Gurtia (342), Arazi Kalaikuri (341), Paikpara (338), Dalimba (336).
			289. Sitahar or Santahar.	*North*—Indail (329). Chak Shiraj (328), Singra (325), Teghari Mukta (324), Murarikuri (323), Kamal Dogachi (322), Pota 321, Kashba (288).
			291. Baroania.	
			292. Mansail.	
			293. Arazi Kashipur.	
			294 Tarapur.	
			295. Kashipur.	
			299. Arazi Bulaki.	
			296. Chatni.	
			317. Dhankuri.	
			310. Sanpra or Sanduria.	
			297. Dhakra or Daikara.	
			298. Parera.	
			340. Uthrail.	
			320 Arazi Kashba.	
			316. Kaetpara.	
			339. Bannigaon.	
			307. Prosadkhali.	
			315. Kashimalipur.	
			311. Arazi Jayram.	
			319 Kalsa.	
			312. Kashikuri.	
			313. Kashikuri.	
			300. Prannathpur.	
			314. Kashikuri Najai.	
			309. Mollapara.	
			301. Dariapur.	
			302. Bil Bhoma or Rakuladaha.	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Santahar Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1854L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bogra.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Panchbibi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	(Khanjanpur), Jaipurhat.	7	446. Hatil. 524. Debipur. 448 Saila Bugurk 447. Sikna Khanjanpur. 517. Ausgari. 518 Chak Gopal. 520. Mandalpara. 521. Kalupara 519. Debipur 523. Teghar Bisha 504 Chak Mohan 503. Tezpur. [illegible] Rukindipur 509. Masulipara 513. Basudebpur. 512 Kazisahar. 508. Noapara. 507. Saila Khord 506. Mohrul. 251. Keshabpur. 444. Kashiabari. 443. Ismailpur. 442. Govindapur. 449. Jhaubari 450. Jaipur. 250 Bamankunda. 445. Parnakola. 526. Bara Gourangapur. 254. Balarampur. 253. Karimgara. 248. Jamunapara. 252. Belamla. 249. Mangnipara. 529 Harial. 528. Sudamatpur 527. Baikunthapur. 522. Manshapur.	*North*—Gabpur (255), Kurail (256), Apail Puran (325), Rasulpur (237). *West*—Ghasuria (246), Jitapur (247), Chak Syam (244), Uttar Jaipur (243), Paora (451), Bhela Buzruk (516), Nakuria (515), Chakjaipur (514), Chakbarunja (481), Sagarpur (482), Debipur (510), Kanti (511). *South*—Bhatsa (491), Nurpur (505), Pali (501), Chak Babun (548). *East*—Narayanpur (547), Dadra Jantigram (546). Bheti (525), Bambu (545). Harail (531). Harail Bambu (530), Punahi (44[illegible]), Purunia (326).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jaipurhat Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members, appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Bogra.

No. 1855L.S.-G.—[illegible]7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section [illegible] the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is [illegible]blished for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into [illegible]eration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion wh[illegible]ay be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrat[illegible]f the district will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by sectio[illegible]38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal A[illegible]of 1885), His Excellency the

Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Panchbibi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Hilli ...	7	1. Artair. 8. Chaknandan or Bura Hilli. 2. Chak Bhabani. 7. Hilli. Kumarpara Hili 12. Dhananda or Dharanja. 19. Chinpur or Sinhapur. 13. Bhabanandapur. 17. Basudevpur. 14. Palisankar. 15. Makurmura. 11. Pirali-Pitambarpur. 10. Hakimpur or Hasimpur. 9. Chandipur. 18. Kadirpur. 57. Chakkalu. 66. Ramchandrapur with Paikpara. 58. Gangaprasad. 67. Khorda 63. Gopalpur 61. Jadevpur. 64. Bhimpur. 62. Krishnapur. 193. Shekta. 65. Shamsherchak. 69. Solahati. 70. Chakmohohar. 16. Mahsulkhurd. 68. Kutahara or Kathara. 75. Barabagjana. 72. Bagjana. 71. Ghorapas. 73. Bangla or Badla. 56. Chak Balocha. 60. Mere Ramvadrapur.	*North.* District Dinajpur. *West.* Mariartair 3, Baikunthpur 6, Chakpali 20, Damodarpur 21, Chenghra 23, Suratpur 25, Ramchandrapur 26, Damura 59, Ratanpur 53, Chak-Simulia 55, and Mere Kamarpur 76 *South.* Chandipur 74, Koktar 78, Barana 188 Chelbela 189, Pakuria 190 *East.* Bhalukgari 191, Barkul 192, Jibanpur 194, Amoil 195 and district Dinajpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Hili Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members, appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Bogra.

No. 1856L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following [illegible] order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal [illegible] Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is publi[illegible] the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be take[illegible] consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or sug[illegible]n which may be received by the undersigned before that date thr[illegible] the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of [illegible] Act III of 1885), His Excellency the

Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Sariakandi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Sonatala ...	7	31. Nityanandapur. 32. Lahuripara. 33. Char Gachha. 36. Agunatair. 34. Gopai 35. Sahnbajpur. 45. Bishupara. 43. Garh Fatehpur. 44. Char Chaitanyapur. [illegible] Mundamala. 47. Biswanathpur. 51. Char Nandan. 42. Kabilpur. 41. Raṇipara.	*North.* District Rangpur. *South.* Chechaipara 131. *East.* Char Chaknandan 48, Madhupur 50, Kanaraypara 52, Khetaberpara 54, Biswanathpur 53, Rangraipara 55. *West.* Chamarpara 40, Sujatpur 38, Balnadhhota 28, Kumarpara 37, Bocharpukur 29 and Kanupur 30.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sonatala Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Bogra.

No. 1857L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date through the Magistrate of the district will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Sariakandi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Cha[illegible] baisa.	7	213. Aolakandi. [illegible]12. Kaliani. [illegible] Bohail. 22[illegible] S[illegible]kdaha. 226. [illegible] 227. Cha[illegible]sa (Nakhula).	*North.* River Manas, Kutubpur 196, Narapara Debottar 228, Milanpur 230 and 231. *East.* Majira 214, Putibari 215, Kestia 217, Takamagura 218, Baniapara 232, Chaudba i 219, 220 and 221, Majbari 224. *South.* [illegible]ouber 24 of Dhunat thana. *West.* Kam[illegible]ur 211, Kamalpur Khord 204, Radadaba 206, Kutubpur [illegible]6, Sarabari 23 of Dhunat thana, river Manas

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Chandanbaisa Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 1861L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Tippera. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hajiganj in the district of Tippera, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.	
			Name of mauzas.	Jurisdiction list No.		Jurisdiction list No.
Tippera ...	Hajiganj...	Nine ...	Shuilpur	132	*North.*	
			Baura	133		
			Kazirgaon	134	Sihircho	141
			Padda Kismit ...	135	Kalcho	140
			Matil Kismit ...	136	Darpur	155
			Doalia	137		
			Sudhia	211	*West.*	
			Khatrabilai ...	212		
			Dhorra	209	Maramura	156
			Balakhal	200	Saidpur	157
			Makimabad ...	213	Rampur	188
			Mahishadi	138	Sidla	189
			Piarapur	139	Koradi	193
			Subidpur	210	Solla	195
			Srinarayanpur ...	190	Fulcho	194
			Baliara	191	Bakela	196
			Satharia	192	Maheshpur and portion	
			Uchanga	198	of thana Chandpur ...	197
			Alipur	199		
					South.	
					The river Dalkat and thana Chandpur.	
					East.	
					Dhodda	130
					Patanish	131
					Randonimura ...	215
					Taraghar	214

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Hajiganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

No. 1862L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Tippera.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hajiganj, in the district of Tippera, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.	
			Names of mauzas.	Jurisdiction list No.		Jurisdiction list No.
Tippera ...	Gandharbapur.	Eight ...			*North.*	
			Nischintapur ...	250		
			Jaysora ...	251	The river Dakat.	
			Pachai ...	252		
			Bhaurpara ...	253	*West.*	
			Sarbatara ...	260		
			Pailara ...	262	Sendra ...	249
			Hutni ...	263	Ghashipur ...	254
			Desgaon ...	264	Digchail ...	255
			Dorora ...	265	Molladahar ...	261
			Kasimpur ...	266	Anuri or Adli ...	258
			Poaljosh ...	267	Rasulpur ...	259
			Maligaon Gandharbapur	268	Barkul Uttar ...	241
			Haripur ...	269	Barkul Raycho ...	274
			Kakoirtala ...	270		
			Taralia ...	271	*South.*	
			Khaskhasia ...	272		
			Maheshamura ...	273	Portion of thana Ramganj and thana Chandpur.	
			Mahammadpur ...	275		
			Ahmadpur ...	276		
			Jagannathpur ...	277		
					East.	
					Chandpur ...	395
					Sarsak ...	397
					Muchiara or Cherera ...	405
					Ragai ...	406
					Dighair ...	407

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Gandharbapur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

No. 1823L.S.-G.—The 5th August 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 38 and 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in modification of Notification No. 787L.S.-G., dated the 25th March 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct—

Jessore.

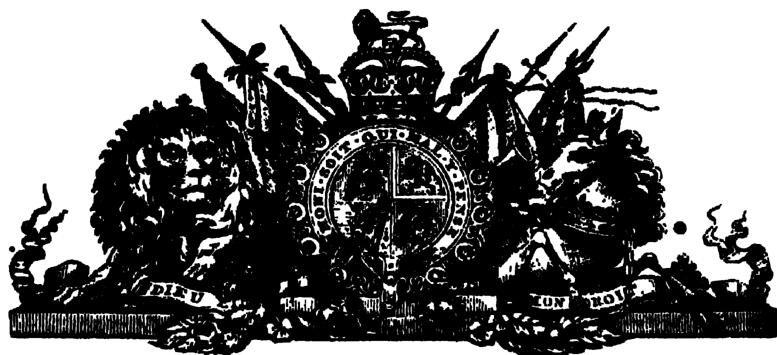
(*a*) that the Magura Union Committee in the district of Jessore shall consist of nine members instead of five members, and

(*b*) that as the Magura Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Rangpur.

No. 1845L.S.-G.—The 7th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of Part I of that Act, relating to Union Committees, to the district of Rangpur, with effect from the 1st September 1915.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, [illegible].

PART I B

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bogra.

No. 1974M.—The 18th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bogra Municipality in the district of Bogra, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. Saiyid Altaf Ali to be their Chairman.

24-Parganas.

No. 1979M.—The 19th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. F. Delaney to be Assistant Superintendent of Survey, *vice* Mr. S. O. Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the survey ordered in Government Notifications Nos. 120, 121 and 122T.M., dated the 29th April 1912, published at page 76, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st May 1912, and No. 444M., dated the 17th February 1914, published at pages 33-34, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, in respect of the lands comprised in the Panchannogram Government estates situated within the Maniktala Municipality and the lands situated within the South Suburban, Tollyganj, and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities.

24-Parganas.

No. 1984M.—The 19th August 1915.—The fol[illegible]draft of an amendment which has been propo[illegible]by the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge M[illegible]ality to No. 30 of the by-laws framed by them under section 350 [illegible]engal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and confirmed b[illegible]ernment under section 351 in Notification No. 834M., dated the 30[illegible]arch 1915, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm[illegible]published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereb[illegible]

2. The draft will b[illegible]taken into consideration on the 1st October 1915.

Draft Amendment.

Add the following to *by-law 30* :—

"This by-law shall not [illegible] to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers."

No. 1986M.—The 18th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 1, sub-section *(2)*, of the Bengal Public Parks Act, 1904 (Bengal Act II of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Darjeeling.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st October 1915, and any objections or suggestions which may be received by the undersigned through the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Bengal Public Parks Act, 1904 (Bengal Act II of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the following two plots which form a portion of "Birch Hill Park" in the town of Darjeeling, and the boundaries of which are, respectively, as follows:—

BOUNDARIES OF PLOT NO. I.

North—The south edge of the Western Birch Hill Road running northward to its junction with the Eastern Birch Hill Road.

East—The west edge of the Eastern Birch Hill Road up to the masonry pillar No. 9.

South—A demarcated line drawn from masonry pillars No. 9 to No 2; thence along the east edge of the Western Birch Hill Road to the point where it meets the northern boundary of the Diocesan Girls' School compound; thence along the northern and western boundaries of the said school to the point where the latter meets the northern boundary of the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer's quarter's compound; thence along the northern boundary of the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer's quarter's compound to the point where the Victoria Road commences.

West—The east edge of the Victoria Road as far as masonry pillar No. 3; thence by a demarcated line drawn from masonry pillars No. 3 to No. 8 up to the Western Birch Hill Road after crossing the Lebong Cart Road.

BOUNDARIES OF PLOT NO. II.

North—The southern boundaries of the Diocesan Girls' School and the Public Works Department Subdivisional Officer's compounds.

East—West edge of the Western Birch Hill Road.

South—The northern, western and part of southern boundaries of the cemetery to the point where the latter meets the Lebong Cart Road, then along the west edge of the said road to the *jhora* which forms the common boundary between the Birch Hill Park and the Happy Valley Tea Estate as far as the Victoria Road.

West—The east edge of the Victoria Road.

No. 1996M.—The 20th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality, in the district of Bankura:—

Bankura.

Civil Surgeon of Bankura	...	*Ex-officio.*
Superintendent of Police, Bankura	...	
The District Engineer, Bankura	...	

Revd. J. Mitchell.
Babu Ram Nath Mukharji.

No. 1998M.—The 20th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 (1) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal to be Chairman *Ex-officio* of the Kharar Municipality, in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore.

No. 2013M.—The 21st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. H. Splading to be a Commissioner of the Halishahar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. L. McPherson, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 2014M.—The 21st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. H. Spalding to be Chairman of the Halishahar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. D. L. McPherson, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 2016M.—The 23rd August 1915.—The following rule made by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under clause (*d*), sub-section [illegible] of section 138 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Ben. Act V of 1911), has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council under section 140 of the said Act and is hereby published as required by section 141 thereof:—

Calcutta.

Rule.

Sub-vouchers for sums not exceeding Rs. 10 need not be retained by the Head of any Department for the purposes of audit, but may be destroyed by him, provided that the following certificate is furnished by him in respect thereof:—

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill was actually necessary for the purposes of the Trust. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid. Vouchers for all items of expenditure above Rs. 10 in amount are attached to the bill. I have, as far as possible, obtained vouchers for other sums and am responsible that they have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again."

No. 2026M.—The 24th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kandi Municipality in the district of Murshidabad:—

Murshidabad.

Maulvi Khondkar Azizul Huq.

„ Ali Newaj.

Babu Sarat Chandra Sinha.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23(1) of the Act, the Subdivisional Officer of Kāndi to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Municipality.

No. 2001L.S.-G.—The 21st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Sheakhala Union, in the district of Hooghly, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters [illegible] and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Hooghly.

No. 2002L.S.-G.—The 21st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Sheakhala Union, in the district of Hooghly, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Hooghly.

Hooghly.

No. 2000L.S.-G.—The 21st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Chanditala in the district of Hooghly into a Union, with effect from the 1st September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers.		Boundaries of the Union.	Jurisdiction List No.	
Hooghly ...	Sheakhala	Nine	Tajpur	12	*North*—		
			Chucha	33	Villages—		
			Awasbati	32	Harishpur	317	Thana Haripal.
			Banamalipur	11	Ellipur	251	
			Ajamnagar	9	Sripatipur	307	
			Raghunathpur	13	Pongachak	309	
			Madhupur	14	Simulpukuria	126	Thana Singur.
			Shachipur	15	Khas Basubati ...	127	
			Bhatta Barsi	16	Gohailpota	128	
			Mukundapur chak ..	31	Bakipur	129	
			[illegible]	6			
			Sheakhala (including Nilkantobati, Sriram pur, Sripatipur, Deshmukho)	7	*East*— Villages—		
					Madhubati (Part II) ..	38	Thana Chanditola.
					Jangalpara	35	
			Eatul (including Iswaribati, Chandibati, Sitanandobati, Subolarah)	5			
			Shandhipur	1			
			Tajpur chak	3	*South*— Village—		
			Ramanandabati	2	Biswanathpur or Mashat	34	Ditto.
			Harirambati	4	Churchi	30	
			Tajpur or Bhandar ..	8	Krishnanagar	17	
			Guraimara chak ...	10	Barkhardarpur	18	
					West— Villages—		
					Phurphura	142	Thana Jangipara.
					Gopalnagar	141	
					Ramchandrapur	140	
					Kashipur	137	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sheakhala Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 9 members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

K. C. DE

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE General Committee having, under section 350 (1) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on both sides of Madan Mohan Sen Lane to 40 feet in Ward 8, and having duly considered the objections received within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notice, have, on the 12th August 1915, made an order defining the general line of buildings on each side of Madan Mohan Sen Lane, in Ward 8, in accordance with the plan approved by them on the 28th May 1915.

C. F. PAYNE,

Chairman.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 21st [illegible] 1915.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE General Committee having, under section 350(1) of the Act III of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define and revise the general line of buildings in a portion of Police Hospital Road between South Road, Entally, and Lower Circular Road, and no objection having been received within thirty days from the date of the publication of such notice, hereby, under section 350(4) of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, define and revise the general line of buildings on that portion of Police Hospital Road in Ward No. 19, in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on 12th August 1915.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 21st August 1915.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

CLAUSES 37 and 43 of the Bye-laws under section 559 (34) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, regulating the use of Municipal Slaughter-houses, which are at present in force, read as follows:—

Existing clause 37.

All animals brought to a Slaughter-house, which are not intended for immediate slaughter, may be kept in pens attached to such Slaughter-house, if such pens are available for use and occupation, until such time as the animals are slaughtered, subject to the payment of the daily fee specified in the following schedule, which has been fixed by the Chairman with the approval of the General Committee under section 489 of the Act, or such other fees as may from time to time be fixed in that behalf under that section :

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) No fee shall be charged for any animal which is slaughtered within 48 hours from the time when it is placed in any such pen ;

(*b*) No animal shall be allowed to be kept in any pen for more than 10 days.

Schedule of fees:—

For the use and occupation of any pen in the case of—

(1) Bullocks, cows and buffaloes—4 annas each per diem.

(2) Sheep, goats and kids—2 annas each per diem.

Existing clause 43.

The fee payable to the Corporation for the slaughtering of each animal in a Slaughter-house shall be as detailed in the following schedule :—

Cows, bullocks and buffaloes—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st class	0	4	0
2nd class ...	0	2	0
Calves	0	1	0
Sheep	0	2	0
Goats	0	2	0
Kids	0	1	0
Pigs	0	2	0

The General Committee now propose to amend these two clauses as follows :—

Proposed clause 37.

All animals brought for slaughter at the Tangra Slaughter-house must pass through the stockyard and be kept there for a period not less than 24 hours before slaughter, during which time or any subsequent extension thereof, the animals shall be fed and watered at the expense of the Corporation. The fees for admission into the stockyard shall be according to the scale of fees which has been fixed by the Chairman with the approval of the General Committee under section 489 of the Act or such other fees as may from time to time be fixed in that behalf under that section.

In addition to the aforesaid fees there shall be payable a slaughtering fee for each animal as may from time to time be fixed under the said section 489.

No animal shall be allowed to be kept in the stockyard for more than 10 days.

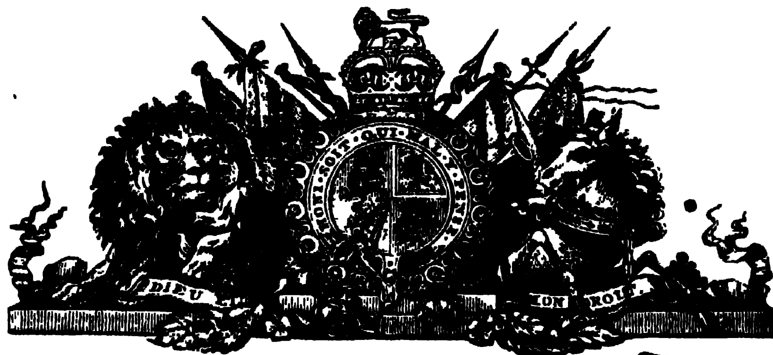
Clause 43.

Proposed to be deleted.

Notice of the proposed amendments is given in accordance with the provisions of section 565 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Objections, if any, to the amendments now proposed will be received up to Friday, the 1st October 1915, after which the General Committee will proceed further with the consideration of the draft.

J. N. SEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 21st August 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.

No. 2042M.—The 26th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Titagarh Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. C. L. Thomson to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Mr. T. Burns, resigned.

No. 2046M.—The 27th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 569 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following rules made by the Corporation of Calcutta under clause (*b*) of section 73 of that Act, for regulating the commutation of pensions granted to Municipal Officers and servants into lump sum payments.—

RULES REGULATING THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

1. Subject to the conditions stated below, the Corporation may, on the application of a pensioner (existing and future), permit commutation, for a lump payment of a portion of his pension, the sum payable being calculated according to the table of present values, printed in Appendix 10 of the Civil Service Regulations.

2. All applications for commutation must be made to the Chairman of the Corporation in Form A appended to these rules, setting forth the grounds and purposes of such commutation.

3. On receipt of an application for commutation, the Chairman shall satisfy himself, by strict enquiry and scrutiny, on the following points :—

(*a*) That the commutation is for a definite purpose and to the distinct and permanent advantage of the applicant and his family ;
(*b*) That the case is one of a very exceptional nature ;
(*c*) That the amount of pension intended to be commuted is not more than one-fourth of the amount of pension sanctioned ;
(*d*) That the residue after commutation is not less than Rs. 15 per month and is sufficient to maintain the pensioner in the status of life to which he has been accustomed, and
(*e*) That the age of the applicant does not exceed 70 years.

4. (*a*) If on consideration of the facts stated in the application and on being satisfied on the points mentioned in rule 3, the Chairman decides to recommend to the Corporation such commutation, the applicant should be required to produce a certificate as to his expectation of life ordinarily from the Health Officer of the Corporation. It will be open to the Chairman to require the applicant to produce such further or other medical certificates as he may consider necessary.

(*b*) In the case of a pensioner who has an impaired life the Health Officer shall submit a report as to the age upon which the commutation should be calculated so as to allow for the probable decrease in his expectation of life, and the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Chairman, may, then, at their discretion, sanction the commutation, the sum payable being computed on the basis of the age at which his life has been so estimated by the Health Officer.

(*c*) The certifying medical officer shall subject the applicant to a strict medical examination requiring him to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to insure their lives in Insurance Companies and will report in the following form :—

"I have examined..and am of opinion that he $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ of good bodily health and $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ the prospect of an average duration of life. I therefore $\frac{\text{do}}{\text{do not}}$ recommend compliance with his application to capitalize a portion of his pension."

(*d*) In the case of a pensioner who has retired on invalid pension, the particulars of his incapacity and statement of his medical case must be communicated to the certifying medical authority.

5. The lump sum payable on commutation will be certified by the Chief Accountant according to the table of present values shown in Appendix 10 of the Civil Service Regulations with special reference to the date on which the commutation should take effect.

6. The Corporation, at their discretion, may allow the application for commutation on the recommendation of the Chairman and on being satisfied on the points mentioned in rules 3 and 5.

7. All sanctions to the commutation of a pension shall be subject to the condition that the expenditure can be met from a sanctioned Budget grant.

8. Commutation once applied for, sanctioned and given effect to, cannot be rescinded, *i.e.*, the portion of a pension commuted cannot be restored on refund of the capitalized value.

9. If a pensioner, whose pension has been commuted, dies before receiving the commutation value, the amount will be payable to his heirs.

10. If a pensioner, a portion of whose pension has been commuted, dies before he has drawn a full year's pension, the fact of commutation having been allowed, cancels any claim on the part of his family to a compassionate allowance.

FORM A.

I desire to commute a portion of my pension. After careful consideration I am convinced that it will be to the distinct and permanent advantage of myself and my family to make this application. I also declare that I have correctly answered each and all of the [illegible]ons below and otherwise submitted all necessary information to [illegible] of my belief and knowledge, and

further I agree to be bound by the Rules for commutation of pensions sanctioned by the Corporation.

Questions.

1. Nature of pension.
2. Amount of monthly pension.
3. How much of the pension is proposed to be commuted.
4. Have you a wife living? Name any other members of your family dependent upon you for support with their respective ages.
5. Your present monthly income from all sources with particulars.
6. Have you any debts? Give particulars.
7. How do you propose to utilize the commutation money, if granted?
8. Do you suffer from any complaint likely to shorten life? If so, state its nature.
9. Present age.
10. Any further statement which you think might help in the disposal of your application.

Dated..

Place..............................

Signature.

Murshidabad. *No. 2054M.—The 27th August 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, namely:—

Iskandar Kudr Saiyid Nasir Ali Mirza.

Maharaj-Kumar Bhupendra Narayan Sinha.

Saiyid Ahsan Mirza.

Dabir-ud-din Ahmad.

Jagat Seth Fateh Chand

Khulna. *No. 2056M.—The 27th August 1915.*—In exe[illegible]the power conferred by section 37G of the B[illegible]gal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 188[illegible], the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Satkhira Municipality, in the district of Khulna, for providing a water-supply to that Municipality, the particulars of which were published with Notification No. 1000M., date[illegible] 1st May 1915, at pages 95 and 96 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of t[illegible]h idem.

Calcutta. *No. 2065M.—The [illegible]th August 1915.*—In pursuance of section 49, sub-section (1) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the power conferred by section 48 of that Act, the Governor in Council is [illegible] to sanction the Street Scheme known a[illegible] Improvement Scheme No. V[illegible]liday Street Widening), which has

been submitted to him by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, under section 47 of the said Act, and the net cost of which is estimated at Rs. 4,36,000.

2. The area covered by the Scheme is bounded as follows:—

On the North—From a point within premises No. 133, Mechua Bazar Street, situate about 40 feet north-east of the junction of the eastern edge of Mitra Lane and the northern edge of Mechua Bazar Street, running westwards in a straight line along the southern boundary of premises No. 134, Mechua Bazar Street, to a point within premises No. 138, Mechua Bazar Street, and situate about 17 feet from its southern boundary, and 5 feet from its western boundary.

On the West—From this point running southwards in a straight line across Mechua Bazar Street, Harrison Road, Syed Salley Lane, Tara Chand Dutt Street, Surti Bagan Lane, and Ratu Sarkar Lane to the south-west corner of premises No. 60, Kalutola Street.

On the South—From this point running eastwards in a straight line along the northern edge of Kalutola Street to the centre of Madan Mohan Sen Lane.

On the East—From this point running northwards in a straight line across Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane, Nil Madhab Sen Lane, Harrison Road and Mechua Bazar Street to the starting point.

A list of the holdings to be acquired is annexed.

3. A plan of the proposed lay-out of the area included in the Scheme can be inspected at the office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust at 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME NO. VII-A.

List of Properties to be acquired.

	Name of Street.	Number of Municipal holdings.
1.	Krishna Behari Sen Lane.	1 and 2.
2.	Mechua Bazar Street	14 (portion), 14/1, 14/2, 14/3, 14/4, 14/5, 14/6, 15 to 17, and 18 (portion).
3.	Harrison Road ...	114 (portion), 116 (portion), 118, and 127.
4.	Kalutola Street ...	56, 56/1, 56/2, 56/3, 57, 58, 59/A, 59/1A, 59/2A, 59/3A.
5.	Bhowani Charan Dutt Lane...	1, 1/1, 54, 55, 55/1, 56, 60, 61, 62.
6.	Halliday Street ...	1, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 2, 3, 3/1, 4, 5 (portion), 6, 7 (portion), 7/1, 7/1/1, 10 and 11A.

No. 2059M.—The 27th August 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities' Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality for a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 3,655-8-10 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

Howrah.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

Application from the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality for raising a loan of Rs. 1,00,000.

The work or works for which the loan is required and the estimate of the cost thereof.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	RECEIPT OF LOAN. (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) Rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The dates proposed for receiving each such instalment.	REPAYMENT OF LOAN. (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	(g) Amount of each instalment.	The normal surplus which may be expected in future.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	20	21
Howrah Water Works Improvement Scheme. Estimated cost Rs. 16,78,063.	Rs. 1,00,000.	Howrah Municipality.	Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended by Act III of 1886 and Acts IV and VI of 1894 (B.C.).	Twenty years.	Rs. 4 per cent. per annum.	One instalment.	Rs 1,00[illegible]	15th October 1915.	Forty half-yearly instalments payable on the 15th April and 15th October commencing from 15th April 1916, till the loan is paid off.	Rs. 3,655-8-10.	Rs. 66,000.*	Increase in receipt under Municipal rates and taxes is due to the revision of assessment by districts and to the imposition of the tax on professions and trades from 1912-13. Increase in expenditure under Miscellaneous is due to the payment of simple interest on the loan of Rs. 5,50,000 for the canal drainage scheme received in different instalments.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

REVENUE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).

Sources from which the revenue is derived. (12)	AMOUNT FOR— 1912-13. (13)	1913-14. (14)	1914-15. (15)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Municipal rates and taxes ...	8,33,946	9,13.812	9,35,614
(b) Realizations under special Acts ...	11,614	15,285	15.241
(c) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	68,019	91,622	91,486
(d) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes. (Ordinary.)	500	500	760
(e) Miscellaneous	5,412	7,202	6,724
Total ordinary income ...	9,19,491	10,24,421	10,49,825
(f) Extraordinary and debt	15 06,326	9 00,246	12,58,115
(g) Receipts of abnormal character ...	2,53,000	1,21,024	......
Total	26,78,817	20,49,691	23,07,940
Opening balance ...	4,40,446	4,47.944	3,65,856
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,19,263	24,97,635	26,73,796

EXPENDITURE (DETAILS FOR EACH OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).

Objects on which the expenditure is incurred. (16)	AMOUNT FOR— 1912-13. (17)	1913-14. (18)	1914-15. (19)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—General Administration and collection charges.	68,164	73,469	70,285
2—Public safety	92,120	1,14,347	1.17,097
3—Public Health and Convenience (excluding expenditure from Loan Funds and from grants other than ordinary).	4,45,053	5,02,104	5,08,232
4—Public Instruction	10,440	11,456	12,620
5—Miscellaneous	1,15,559	1,17,716	1.31,007
6—Repayment of [illegible]	87,958	90.451	94.105
Total ordinary expenditure ...	8,19,294	9,08.582	9,33,349
7—Extraordinary and debt, excluding repayment of loan.	17,24,300	4,67,112	7,60,366
8—Expenditure from Loan Funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	1,27,725	7,56,085	5,29,505
Total ...	26,71,319	21,31,779	22,23,220
Closing balance ...	4,47,944	3,65,856	4,50,576
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,19,263	24,97,635	26,73,796

* ...ual expected normal surplus is Rs. 1,12,000 from which Rs. 46,000, being the annual charges for the canal drainage loan of Rs. 5,50,000 and for the survey loan of Rs. 84,000 already received from Government, have been deducted and Rs. 66,000 have been shown as the surplus.

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

(*a*) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the borrowing body has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.	Ordinary surplus is sufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan.
(*b*) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the local body.	The revenue is increasing every year on account of the introduction of the revision of assessment by districts and of the tax on professions and trades from 1912-13.
(*c*) A statement of all outstanding loans as well as the annual charges involved on their account.	

	Particulars of outstanding loans.	Date of receipt.	Term of loan.	Annual charge.			Balance on the 31st March 1915.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Rs. 15,00,000 for water-supply ...	1-4-1896	30 years	86,303	6	4	7,88,921	14	2
2.	" 40.000 for water-supply extension	3-1-1898	20 "	2,924	7	0	8,191	1	10
3.	" 50,000 for ditto ditto	21-2-1900	20 "	3,655	8	8	16,418	14	5
4.	" 21,000 for conservancy railway	4-6-1902	20 "	1,535	5	4	9,864	1	11
5.	" 75,000 for drainage ...	2-10-1902	30 "	4,315	2	10	54,994	14	10
6.	" 80,000 for water-supply ...	2-10-1902	30 "	4,602	13	4	58.661	4	9
7.	" 2,50,000 for Buckland Bridge ...	15-4-1904	30 "	14,383	14	6	1,93,484	2	9
8.	" 50,000 for water-supply ...	1-12-1905	20 "	3,655	8	10	32,275	6	5
9.	" 60,000 for drainage ...	1-12-1905	20 "	4,386	10	6	38,730	8	9
10.	" 3,91,000 for drainage, South Foreshore section.	1-4-1909	30 "	22,498	6	8	3,49,283	1	9
11.	" 1,50,000 for electric tramway ...	1-10-1907	30 "	8,630	5	6	1,28,991	8	5
12.	" 1,50,000 for drainage, North Foreshore section.	30-9-1910	20 "	10,966	11	4	1,25,775	12	10
13.	" 35,000 for water-supply ...	1-12-1911	20 "	2,558	14	4	31,344	12	4
14.	" 5.50.000 for canal drainage scheme.	10-10-1914	20 "	40,211	5	2	5,50,000	0	0
15.	" 84,000 for survey of land ...	31-3-1915	20 "	6,141	5	4	84,000	0	0
							24,70,937	9	2

(*d*) Any explanation in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the Municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.	The ordinary surplus indicates the true financial position of the Municipality.

No. 2052M.—The 27th August 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council confirms the following by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality in the district of Hooghly :—

Hooghly.

BY-LAWS FOR THE SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY UNDER SECTION 350 OF BENGAL ACT, III OF 1884.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these by-laws—

(*1*) "Carriage" includes also a motor-car ; and

(*2*) "Cattle" means cattle as defined in section [illegible] of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

GENERAL EXCEPTION.

2. As section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force in this Municipality, no act which constitutes an offence under that section should be punishable under by-law 21, 36 or 54.

PENALTIES.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of the by-laws shall be—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,

(*b*) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(*c*) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under 14 years of age.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts, the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or [illegible]ing a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows :—

(*a*) every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights, one on each side ;

(*b*) every cart must carry [illegible]spicuous light ;

(c) every led horse and every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light;

(d) Every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall drive any motor-car or ride any motor-cycle, or any tricycle or bicycle, on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceed twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, take any elephant or camel along any road.

Fine, Rs. 50.

14. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person shall drive upon a road, at the same time, more than two loaded pack-animals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person riding or driving a mare on any road shall allow a foal to accompany the mare unless it is secured.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall drive a bullock-cart on the centre of any road on which cart tracks are provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

18. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON FOOT-PATHS.

19. No person shall wilfully drive or ride any cart, carriage, bicycle, horse or cattle on any foot-path set apart for the use of foot passengers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

20. No person shall abandon, or let loose or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose:

Provided that, during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M., *khatias* may be laid on the side of a road in such a manner as not to cause obstruction or danger to persons using the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building, owned or occupied by him, any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road, or into any drain in or near a road, or upon any culvert or platform constructed by such owner or occupier over such drain, except through a down-pipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the road or drain.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

26. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

27. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

29. No person shall—

(*a*) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(*b*) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

10.

30. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

(a) in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

31. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill, or clean the carcass of, any cattle or poultry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

32. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LETTING-OFF OF FIREARMS, FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS OR BOMBS.

33. No person shall let off any firearms, fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

REGULATION OF THE USE OF, AND PREVENTION OF NUISANCES IN REGARD TO, PUBLIC WATER-SUPPLY, BATHING AND WASHING PLACES, STREAMS, CHANNELS, TANKS AND WELLS.

34. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or watercourse which is a source of public water-supply.

Explanation.—The spreading of fishing-nets and the placing of fishing-traps in any such *nala* or watercourse are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or watercourse, which is a source of public water-supply, shall—

(a) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(b) at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

37. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

38. The owner of every well which is a source of public water-supply shall construct a masonry platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

39. No person shall bathe, or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of ten feet from the lowest platform of any public well or of any filtered water standpipe which is used by the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

40. Except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe, no person shall use any standpipe or fountain belonging to the Commissioners for any purpose other than drawing water—

(*a*) for drinking on the spot, or

(*b*) for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10.

41. No person shall use for any other purpose any drinking trough which is intended for watering cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

42. No person afflicted with leprosy, or suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, shall touch or draw water from any standpipe.

Fine, Rs. 20

43. No mether, dhangar, or scavenger, while in the discharge of his duty, shall take water from any standpipe or other place used for the supply of drinking water to the public.

Fine, Rs. 10.

44. No person shall drink water from any standpipe by putting his mouth to any tap attached to it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

45. No person shall tamper with any street standposts by introducing into them any foreign matter.

Fine, Rs. 20.

46. No person shall let out water from a street standpost for any length of time except for receiving water in a receptacle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

47. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

48. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

49. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing-place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

51. No person shall, in any public bathing ghat, behave in such a manner as to cause inconvenience and annoyance to other bathers thereat.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND OFFENSIVE MATTER.

52. No person shall deposit nightsoil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

53. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such garden or land

Fine, Rs. 50.

54. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises, from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

55. Every owner, occupier or farmer of any market shall remove or cause to be removed therefrom, once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

56. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the Conservancy Officer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

LATRINES.

57. No male person above twelve years of age, except the Municipal Inspecting Officers for purposes of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

DRAINS.

58. No person (except with the special permission of the Commissioners) shall deposit, or cause to be deposited in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

59. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of, any public drain, any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

CREMATIONS AND BURIALS, AND THE DISPOSAL OF CORPSES.

60. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

61. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burying or burning it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

63. When lines for graves in any burial place have been marked out by the Commissioners, no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 50.

64. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin, or (if no coffin is used) the corpse, is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall, in any burial-ground, bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in a burial-ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 50.

68. Any person burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse at any burning-ground or burning-ghat shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Fine, Rs. 50.

69. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning-ground or burning-ghat shall burn the same or cause it to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Fine, Rs. 50.

PREVENTION ON NUISANCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

70. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

(a) clear the land of dirt, dung, bones, ashes, sweepings, nightsoil and other filth, and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

71. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or motawali, or person entrusted with the daily supervision, or in charge, of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place, or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

72. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house, shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

73. No person shall sell fish or expose fish for sale in any part of the Municipal Market except in the place specially set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

74. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles, shall keep the same in a glass-case or other covered receptacle so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

75. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market, except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

76. No person shall make any aerated water or ice for the purpose of sale except with filtered water and without boiling the same.

Fine, Rs. 50.

77. No person shall retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 50.

78. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease, or a corpse, shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Fine, Rs. 50.

79. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public road or ground not set apart for the purpose, or shall picket or tether any animal so that it can, while so picketed or tethered, reach any public road.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

80. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

81. No person shall, except for religious purposes, and except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners, beat a drum or tom-tom or blow any high-sounding instrument after 10 P.M. or before 6 A.M.

Fine, Rs. 10.

82. No person shall land boats at any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6n 83. The by-laws which were sanctioned under Government order No. 210M., dated the 2nd February 1906, are hereby cancelled.

No. 2067M.—The 27th August 1915.—In pursuance of section 49, subsection (1) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred by section 48 of that Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the Street Scheme known as Improvement Scheme No. VII-B (Central Avenue—Kalutola Street to Bow Bazar Street), which has been submitted to him by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, under section 47 of the said Act, and the net cost of which is estimated at Rs. 9,95,000.

Calcutta.

2. The area covered by the Scheme is bounded as follows :—

On the North—From the south-east corner of the entrance of premises No. 52, Kalutola Street, running westward in a straight line along the northern edge of Kalutola Street to the south-east corner of premises No. 61, Kalutola Street.

On the West—From this point running south in a straight line across Kalutola Street, Sobharam Bysak Lane, Sagore Dutt Lane, and Eden Hospital Road to the south-west corner of premises No. 262, Bow Bazar Street.

On the South—From this point running eastward in a straight line along the northern edge of Bow Bazar Street to a point on same 91 fe[illegible] the east of the south-east corner of premises No. 249, Bow Bazar Street.

On the East—From this point running northwards in a straight line across Giri Babu Lane and Eden Hospital Road to the south-west corner of the Medical College compound at the junction of Eden Hospital Road and Medical College Street. From this point running north in a straight line across Kalutola Street to the starting point.

A list of the holdings to be acquired is annexed.

3. A plan of the proposed lay-out of the area included in the Scheme can be inspected at the office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust at 5, Clive Street.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME NO. VII-B.

List of Properties to be acquired.

Name of Street		Number of Municipal holdings
Bowbazar Street	...	248, 250, 251, 251-1, 251-2, 251-3, 251-4, 251-5, 251-6, 251-7, 251-8, 251-9, 251-10, 251-11, 251-12, 251-13, 251-14, 251-15A, 251-16A, 251-17A, 252, 253, 254, 256, 256-1, 256-2, 256-3, 256-4 and 257.
Giri Babu Lane	...	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 (portion), 22-1, 22-2, 22-3, 23, 23-1, 23-2, 23-3, 24, 24-1, 24-2, 24-3, 25, [illegible] 25-2, 25-3, 26, 27 and [illegible]rtion).
Eden Hospital Road	...	11, 12, 13 14, [illegible] 16-1, 17, 18, 18-1, 19, 55, 56, 57, [illegible], 59, 59-1, 59-2, 59-3, 60, 60-1, 61-1, 61-1-1, 61-1-2, 61-2, 61-4, 61-4-1 and 61-5.
Kalutola Street	...	38 and 40 (portion).
Mohamed Crescent 2nd Lane.		13, 14, 15, 16, 16-1 and 16-2.
Sagore Dutt Lane	...	5, 6, 6-1, 7A, 7-1A, 7-2A, 7-3A, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14-1, 15, 16, 16-1, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 22-1, 22-2, 57, 58, 59, 59-1, 59-2, 60 and 61.
Sobharam Bysak Lane	...	14, 15, 22 (portion), 23, 23-1, 24A, 24B and 24-1.

No. 2081M.—The 28th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all provisions of Part IX of that Act to the area of the said Municipality the boundaries of which are specified below, and to certain holdings contiguous to that area:—

24-Parganas.

Boundaries.

North—Eastern Bengal State Railway line from the crossing of the Weber Road to the crossing of the Sarkarpara Road,

East—Sarkarpara Road from its crossing on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line to its junction with Nandarampur Road, thence the Nandarampur Road to its junction with the Budge-Budge Road,

South—Budge-Budge Road from its junction with the Nandarampur Road to its junction with the Weber Road,

West—Weber Road from its junction with the Budge-Budge Road to its crossing on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line.

2. All the holdings contiguous to the Sarkarpara and Nandarampur Roads on their eastern side, to the Budge-Budge Road on its southern side, and to Weber Road on its western side.

No. 2091M.—The 31st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Nalchiti Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Asita Ranjan Chaudhuri to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Babu Dinesh Chandra Guha, on leave.

Bakarganj.

No. 2093M.—The 31st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bazitpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Chandra Kishore Kar to be their Chairman.

Mymensingh.

No. 2095M.—The 31st August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Suri Municipality in the district of Birbhum:—

Birbhum.

The Superintendent of Police, Birbhum ... *Ex-officio.*
,, Civil Surgeon, Birbhum ... *Ex-officio.*
,, District Engineer, Birbhum ... *Ex-officio.*
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Shams-uz-Zoha.
Rai Sahib Kalikananda Mukharji.

No. 2048L.S.-G.—The 27th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana

Bankura.

Gangajalghati, police-station Borjora, in the district of Bankura, into a Union with effect from the 15th September 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their numbers in the Jurisdiction List.	Boundaries of the Union.
Bankura ...	Pakhanna	7	Bhairabpur ... 831 Pakhanna (including Kalyanpur and Gobin dabazarpati). 832 Biramapur ... 833 Nachmanpur ... 834 Gopalpur ... 835 Radhakantapur ... 836 Lakshminarayanpur ... 837 Kamalpur (including Bargeria). 838 Pratappur ... 839 Bidyadharpur ... 840 Palka Nischintapur ... 841 Satbaur ... 842 Thakurbanda ... 843 Narayanpur ... 844 Palashani ... 845 Sunatpur ... 849 Dosatina ... 850 Gamargaria ... 851	*North*—Damodar river. *South*—Chandai, police-station Sonamukhi. *West*—Bangra, Tejpur, Sitalpur, Raghunathpur and Pataspur. *East*—Police-station Sonamukhi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Pakhanna Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Bankura.

No. 2050 L.S.-G.—The 27th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Pakhanna Union, in the district of Bankura, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the same Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Bankura.

No. 2051 L.S.-G.—The 27th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Pakhanna Union, in the district of Bankura, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said union.

No. 2061 L.S.-G.—The 27th August 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st October 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Bogra.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Adamdighi, in the district of Bogra, into a Union, with effect from the 1st November 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union
Bogra ...	Dupehanchia.	7	Tentulia ...	... 441	*North*—Panchtula (493) Atgaon (490), Katohali (488), Shajapur (467) *West*—Raghulpanshipur (456) Jhanjira (247). Chandimandap (440), Paogachha (439), Bhatandha (442), Bhatandahabade (443), Lakshmichhapar (453), Ashunja (451), Barahipur (430). *South*—Arazi Belthana (530), Maghuma (529), Belthani (528), Khanpur (527), Talora (512). *East*—River Nagar.
			Shajapur ...	... 451	
			Baramkundi	... 452	
			Kamargaon ...	... 454	
			Sukhangari ...	... 455	
			Chenga ...	... 457	
			Solapara ...	... 458	
			Dimsar ...	... 459	
			Arazi Chenga	... 460	
			Ma[illegible] ...	... 461	
			Ramkai ...	... 462	
			Bhatahar Lakhiraj	... 463	
			Bhatahar ...	... 464	
			Islampur ..	... 465	
			Kholash ...	... 494	
			Arazi Bhatahar	... 495	
			Dhap ...	... 496	
			Talparani ...	... 497	
			Sukhangari ...	... 498	
			Dhokerkole ...	... 499	
			Dupehanchia	... 500	
			Borai ...	... 501	
			Chak Kachua	... 502	
			Chak Nithana	... 503	
			Sanjaypur ...	... 504	
			Salukpara ...	... 505	
			Athuli Jalkar Alohali	... 506	
			Belbita ...	... 507	
			Mashindaha Khurd	... 456	
			Jogibari ...	... 508	
			Kusabari ...	... 509	
			Dakahar ...	... 510	
			Talajun ...	... 511	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Dupehanchia Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

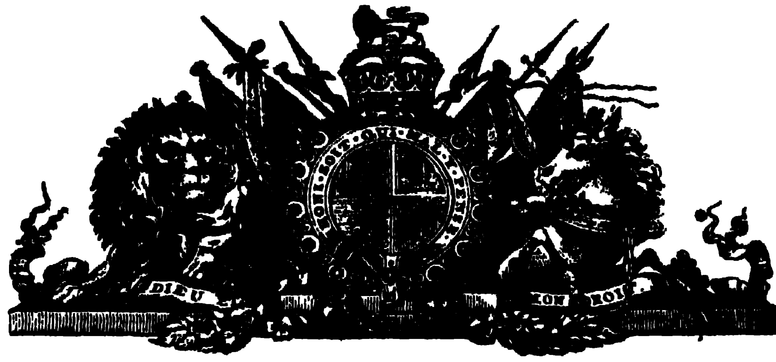
No. 2063L.S.-G.—The 27th August 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 38 and 41 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in modification of Notification No. 137T.M., dated the 14th June 18[illegible], the Governor in Council is pleased to direct—

Midnapore.

(*a*) that the Contai Union Committee in the district of Midnapore shall consist of nine members instead of seven, and

(*b*) that as the Contai Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the members of the said Committee as now constituted shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.

No. 2175M.—The 9th September 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Chakdah Municipality, in the district of Nadia made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the said Municipality the provisions of Part VI of that Act with the exception of sections 236 to 248 and those which have already been extended to the Municipality by Notifications No. 3507M., dated the 30th August 1895, and No. 2817M., dated the 5th November 1904.

Calcutta.

No. 2177M.—The 9th September 1915.—In e[illegible]nferred by sections 8 (2) (*d*) and 62 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maharaja Sir Pradyot Kumar Tagore Bahadur, KT., to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, *vice* Hon'ble Raja Dinendra Narayan Ray, deceased.

Calcutta.

No. 2180M.—The 10th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 5 and 16 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Annada Prasad Sarkar Bahadur to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. R. Anderson, resigned.

Mymensingh.

No 2190M.—The 13th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Hemanga Chandra Chaudhuri to be their Chairman.

Hooghly.

No. 2192M.—The 13th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bansberia Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, namely :—

Satindra Deb Rai Mahasai.	Babu Satyendra Nath Ghosh, L.M.S.

Babu Bishnu Charan Mukharji.

Midnapore.

No. 2199M.—The 13th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Ramjibanpur Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Jogendra Nath Ray to be their Chairman.

Dinajpur.

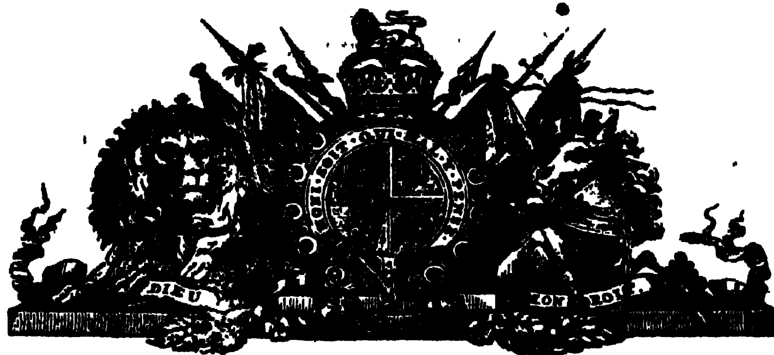
No 2201M.—The 13th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Dinajpur Municipality, in the district of Dinajpur, under section 23 of that Act, electing Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E., to be Chairman of that Municipality.

No. 740San.—The 4th August 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 349C of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Part XIB of the said Act (as so amended) to be in force in each of the municipalities mentioned in the annexed list.

II. The Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 349D of the same Act (as so amended) to fix the class of Health Officers and the number of Sanitary Inspectors to be appointed for each of the said municipalities as shown against each of them in the annexed list.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Number and class of Health Officer.	Number and class of Sanitary Inspector.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1 second class ...	2 second class.
	Tippera ...	Brahmanbaria ...	Nil	1 ditto.
		Comilla ...	Nil	1 ditto.
		Chandpur ...	Nil	1 ditto.
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	Nil	1 ditto

K. C. DE.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Malda.

No. 364T.M.—The 15th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the name of the Nawabganj Municipality, in the district of Malda, from the first schedule of the Act.

Nadia.

No. 369T.M.—The 17th September 1915.—On the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Nadia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, made at a meeting, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Municipality be henceforth called the Nabadwip Municipality.

Mymensingh.

No. 2260M.—The 17th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Muktagacha Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Sri Nath Acharji Chaudhuri to be their Chairman.

Dacca.

No. 2262M.—The 17th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Narayanganj Municipality, in the district of Dacca, under section 23 of that Act, electing Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Maleeh to be their Chairman.

No. 2241M.—The 15th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by the second proviso to section 10 of the Darjeeling and Kurseong Municipal (Porters') Act, 1883 (Ben. Act V of 1883), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order made and published under the said section 10 by the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality, specifying the following rates of hire in respect of all coolies empowered to work by the job or for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours:—

Darjeeling.

Rates for Dandywallas, Rickshawallas and Porters.

		By day.	By night.
RATES BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.	I. Within Municipal limits except Ghoom, Jore Bungalow, North Point and West Point:—		
DANDYWALLAS AND RICKSHAWALLAS.	Up to 1½ hours	0 4 0	0 5 0
	For every hour beyond 1½ hours ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
	II. To or from Lebong, Katapahar, Jore Bungalow and Ghoom:—		
	(a) Single journey	0 8 0	0 10 0
	(b) Double journey if performed within 3 hours	0 12 0	0 15 0
	For every hour beyond 3 hours ...	0 0 6	0 1 0
	III. To or from Jalapahar, North Point and West Point:—		
	(a) Single journey	0 6 0	0 8 0
	(b) Double journey if performed within 3 hours	0 8 0	0 10 0
	For every hour beyond 3 hours ...	0 0 6	0 1 0

NOTE.—(a) Day means from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M., night means from 8 P.M. to 6 A.M.

(b) The above rates do not include hire of dandy or rickshaw, which is usually As. 8 and As. 12 to Re 1 respectively per diem.

PORTERS. RATES CALCULATED BY DISTANCE. FROM OR TO—	TO OR FROM—	Per fair coolies load. Rs. A. P.	
	Section I.—The Bazar { Grain, salt, and similar articles in bags, per maund ... 1½ pice; Other goods per maund ... 4 „ }		The same rates to apply to carriage to and from Bazar.
Darjeeling Railway Station			
Ditto ...	*Section II.*—Native town and all houses on or between Auckland Road and Victoria Road, South of Chowrasta and North of Craigmount	0 1 6	
Ditto ...	*Section III.*—All houses above Auckland Road on the east below Victoria Road, on the west up to Diocesan Girls' School, on the north and up to Rosebank on the south	0 2 0	
Ditto ...	*Section IV.*—All houses within Municipal boundaries, not included in above and all houses within Jalapahar Cantonment ...	0 3 0	
Ditto ...	*Section V.*—Lebong Cantonment ...	0 4 0	
Ghoom Railway Station or Jore Bungalow.	Jalapahar and Katapahar Cantonments ...	0 3 0	

Rates to places beyond Cantonments and Municipal limits.

		Single Journey		Rs.	A.	P.
Any part of Municipality to		Badamtam	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Bloomfield (lower Bungalow).	Dandywallas ...	0	10	0
			Porters ...	0	5	0
Ditto	...	Bannockburn	... Dandywallas ...	0	10	0
			Porters ...	0	5	0
Ditto	...	Barnesbeg	... Dandywallas ...	0	14	0
			Porters ...	0	7	0
Ditto	...	Chongtong	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
Ditto	...	Ging	... Dandywallas ...	0	10	0
			Porters ...	0	5	0
Ditto	...	Glenburn	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
Ditto	...	Goom Rock	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	8	0
Ditto	...	Jorepukri and Simana	... Dandywallas ...	1	0	0
			Porters ...	0	8	0
Ditto	...	Lopchoo	... Dandywallas ...	1	0	0
			Porters ...	0	8	0
Ditto	...	Lebong Coy Takvar	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Mim	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
Ditto	...	Pashok	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
Ditto	...	Pubsering	... Dandywallas ...	0	10	0
			Porters ...	0	5	0
Ditto	...	Pandam	... Dandywallas ...	0	10	0
			Porters ...	0	5	0
Ditto	...	Rangaroon	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Rungeet Valley	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
Ditto	...	Rungli	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
Ditto	...	Senchal and Tiger Hill	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Sixth mile Teesta Road	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Soom	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Singtom	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Singla	... Dandywallas ...	1	0	0
			Porters ...	0	8	0
Ditto	...	Takdah Cantonment	... Dandywallas ...	1	0	0
			Porters ...	0	8	0
Ditto	...	Tukvar	... Dandywallas ...	0	12	0
			Porters ...	0	6	0
Ditto	...	Teesta Valley Estate	... Dandywallas ...	1	2	0
			Porters ...	0	9	0
		NOTE.—For loaded return journey (*a*) the same day the charge will be 25 per cent. more than the above rates; (*b*) on a subsequent day the full rates above will be charged.				
		FOR MARCHES BEYOND THE ABOVE MENTIONED PLACES—		Per day.		
		Dandywallas	...	0	12	0
		Porters	...	0	8	0
		NOTE.—Any porter or dandywalla discharged otherwise than for fault to receive for return journey half his fare from place of discharge.				

N.B.—1. The above rates are for adults—men or women, children to receive half rates.

2. Carriage or haulage of machinery, or any package over 4 maunds in weight, to be arranged for by special contract.

3. Any person engaging coolies through a Mandal or Sirdar shall pay Sirdari at rate of two pice a coolie for one day only.

4. A Sirdar engaged to accompany coolies on a march to receive 8 annas a day and for every coolie employed, two pice a day.

5. A dandywalla may be engaged as a porter, but a porter shall not be compelled to serve as a dandywalla.

6. By the Act, the term "coolies" is "limited to porters and to dandy wallas, and other persons employed in carrying, drawing or propelling any vehicle."

7. Halts must be arranged for separately, and travellers can take the daily rates as a guide.

2. This cancels the notification No. 466M., dated the 28th February 1912, which was published at page 38 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th March 1912.

No. 2268M.—The 18th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Madaripur Municipality, in the district of Faridpur:—

Faridpur.

Babu Abinash Chandra Ray.

Maulvi Habibuddin Ahmad.

Babu Rash Behari Basu.

Munshi Abdul Jabbar Haji.

No. 2270M.—The 20th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Nator Municipality, in the district of Rajshahi:—

Rajshahi.

The Subdivisional Officer, Nator ... *Ex-officio.*

Maulvi Muhammad Ershad Ali Khan Chaudhuri.

Babu Jatindra Nath Mitra.

Kazi Muhammad Isa.

Babu Hem Chandra Maitra.

" Chandra Nath Chaudhuri.

No. 2273M.—The 20th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Barasat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, namely:—

24-Parganas.

Babu Satya Das Banarji.

Maulvi Saadatulla.

Munshi Abul Khair.

Maulvi Ertuza Husain.

Babu Surendra Nath Datta.

" Amrita Lal Basu.

No. 2283M.—The 21st September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, namely:—

Darjeeling.

The Subdivisional Officer, Kurseong ... } *Ex-officio.*
The Civil Medical Officer, " ... }
The Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Kurseong. }
Mr. Herbert Walter Onslow Graham.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 16 of the Act, the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the said Municipality:—

Rev. Hugh Clarke McColl. | Mr. George Belber Creswell.
Mr. Henry Higgins Pell. | " George Wilfred Linberry-Kerr.

Babu Lalit Krishna Biswas.

Birbhum. *No. 2214L.S.-G.—The 14th September 1915.*—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 28th October 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Rampur Hât.)	Boundaries of the Union.
Birbhum ...	Bistupur ...	9	Patla ... ... 221 Pora ... ... 222 Tentulia ... ... 224 Durgapur or Baswah ... 223 Bistupur ... ... 225 Kalidaha ... ... 226 Lalitakundu ... ... 227 Baswa ... ... 149 Arazi Narayanpur ... 148	*North*—Bara Kartikchuari (205), Mahira (220) and Kointea (219). *South*—Narainpur (229), Dhula (230) and Deora (231). *East*—District of Murshidabad. *West*—Parkuta (151), Margram (150) and Batina (157).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bistupur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Commitiee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Bankura. *No. 2250L.S.-G.—The 16th September 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Sonamukhi, in the district of Bankura, into a Union, with effect from the 1st October 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with jurisdiction list numbers.	Boundaries of the Union.
Bankura ...	Palashdanga.	7	Madanpur (1), Palashdanga (2), Patharbandi (3), Jaynagar (4), Balarampur (5), Narayanpur (6), Harardanga (7), Alampur (8), Metia (9), Ekasama (10), Basudebpur (including Dihipara) (11), Kanali Ram (Rangamatia) (12), Dayarampur or Dayalpur (Kuldanga) (13), Nabagram (26), Bandirampur (27), Basudebpur (37), Grampushkarini (38), Kencti (25).	*North*—The Damodar river. *East*—Soldanga, Pirizpur, Chandi, Jijir. *South*—Jayrampur, Srikrishnapur or Bidyadharpur, Nandarampur, Kirtanpur, Samantabandi, Shahapur, Birchandpur, Grampushkarini (jurisdiction list No. 40), Haruktola, Benchigaria, Belgaria. *West*—Thana Gangajalghati.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Palashdanga Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of 7 members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

No. 2221L.S.-G.—The 15th September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 30th October 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

3. This cancels Notification No. 1778L.S.-G., dated the 30th July 1915, published at page 207, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th August.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Munshiganj)		Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj	9	Munshiganj ...	77	*North*—Dhaleswari river and Paschim Muktarpur.
			Silmandi ...	78	
			Baikhar ...	81	*South*—Barokewar, Mohakali, Ramsing and Kalinjipara.
			Deobhog ...	80	
			Darichar ...	79	
			Tarki Ramjanbager, Atirikta-char ...	89	*East*—Rivers Dhaleswari and Megna and Char Masura.
			Panchasar ...	71	
			Miraswarai ...	72	*West*—Paschim Muktarpur, Feringibazar, Ramgopalpur, Sakharibazar, Ballalbari, Gobindapur, Kalinjipara and Ramsingh.
			Ganakpara ...	75	
			Kotgaon ...	76	
			Purba Muktarpur ...	73	
			Bag Mamudali ...	74	
			Chapatali ...	82	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Munshiganj Union is not ripe for the elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

No. 2251L.S.-G.—The 16th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Palashdanga Union, in the district of Bankura, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Bankura.

No. 2252L.S.-G.—The 15th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Palasdanga Union, in the district of Bankura, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Bankura.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2239L.S.-G.—The 15th September 1915.—*For* "Commissioner of the Burdwan Division" in paragraph 2 of Notification No. 2061L.S.-G., dated the 27th August 1915, published at page 260 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st September 1915, *read* "Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division."

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 803San.—Dated Calcutta, the 18th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 349C of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Part XIB of the said Act (as so amended) to be in force in each of the municipalities mentioned in the annexed list.

II. The Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 349D of the same Act (as so amended) to fix the class of Health Officers and the number of Sanitary Inspectors to be appointed for each of the said municipalities as shown against each of them in the annexed list.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Number and class of Health Officer.	Number and class of Sanitary Inspector.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	1 second class	2 second class.
		Katwa	Nil	1 ditto.
		Kalna	Nil	1 ditto.
		Raniganj	Nil	1 ditto.
	Birbhum	Suri	Nil	1 ditto.
	Bankura	Bankura	Nil	1 ditto.
		Vishnupur	Nil	1 ditto.
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1 second class	2 ditto.
		Tamluk	Nil	1 ditto.
	Hooghly	Hooghly-Chinsura	1 second class	2 ditto.
		Utterpara	Nil	1 ditto.
		Baidyabati	Nil	1 ditto.
		Bhadreswar.	Nil	2 ditto.
	Howrah	Howrah	1 first class	4 ditto.
		Bally	Nil	1 ditto.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

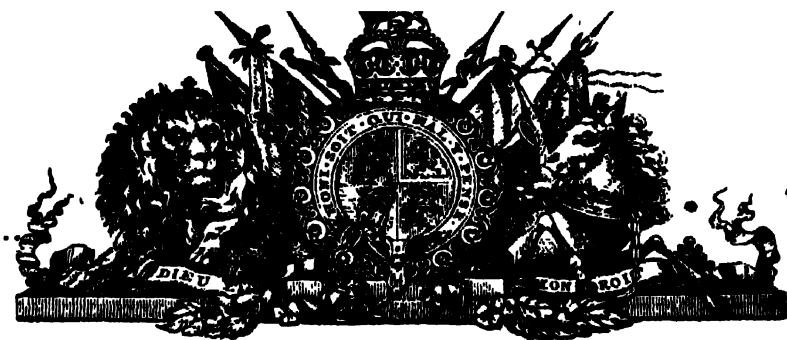
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE General Committee having, under sections 350(1) and 356 of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on each side of Nanda Lal Mullick Lane from Upper Chitpore Road to Asutosh Dey Lane in Ward No. 6 under sections 350 and 356 and having duly considered the objections received within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notice, have, on the 24th July 1914, made an order defining the general line of buildings on each side of Nanda Lal Mullick Lane in Ward No. 6, in accordance with the plan approved by them on the 24th July 1914.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 15th September 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Howrah.

No. 2247M.—The 16th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 69B (*ii*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to make, in supersession of the rules published with Notification No. 1473M., dated the 23rd May 1914, the following rules for the guidance of the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality, in matters connected with the carrying out of the purposes of section 69 (I) (*ii*) of that Act, so far as they relate to the supply of water:—

Rules for the Management of Water-works under the Supervision of the Government of Bengal.

1. The management of the water-supply system of the Howrah Municipality shall vest in the Municipal Commissioners (hereinafter called "the Commissioners"), and the Commissioners shall perform the duties prescribed in the following rules.

2. The Commissioners shall be responsible for the proper application of the water-supply funds. It shall be their duty to take requisite steps to rectify defects in case they find that water-rates are irregularly collected in any instance, or are insufficient for carrying out the purposes of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

3. The Commissioners shall frame the annual budget of income and expenditure on account of the water-works, and shall submit it to the Sanitary Engineer for any remarks he may consider necessary. The Sanitary Engineer shall return the budget with his remarks to the Chairman of the Municipality.

4. The Chairman of the Municipality shall, at the end of each quarter, prepare a statement of the accounts of the water-supply funds, which he shall submit to the Commissioners at their next meeting.

5. The Commissioners at a meeting shall, every quarter, inquire into all matters connected with the water-supply of the Municipality, and examine and pass the accounts submitted under rule 4, and shall record that the accounts have been passed in the book of the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting.

6. In all engineering matters connected with the water-works the Commissioners shall be guided by the advice of the Sanitary Engineer. The Commissioners shall afford the Sanitary Engineer all information he may from time to time require, and shall consider and attend to all communications received from him.

7. The Sanitary Engineer shall exercise complete professional control over the Municipal Engineer with reference to the pumping station.

8. The Sanitary Engineer shall visit, or shall depute a representative to visit, the water-works not less than once a year, and shall submit a report thereon to the Sanitary Board. The Commissioners shall arrange for the proper inspection of the boilers and pumping machinery not less than twice a year by a qualified machinery inspector or firm of machinery inspectors, who must be approved by the Sanitary Engineer. The reports of the inspectors must be submitted in Sanitary Engineer's Form No. 6 (Appendix A) to the Sanitary Engineer, and by him to the Sanitary Board.

9. Until all points raised in the reports of the Sanitary Engineer and the machinery inspector have been disposed of, the Commissioners shall submit to the District Magistrate for transmission to the Sanitary Engineer a monthly progress report showing how far effect has been given to the recommendations made in the reports.

10. (1) The Commissioners shall cause to be kept at the pumping station—

(a) a stock account (Form No. 4A) (Appendix A) showing the daily transactions in coal and engine-room stores;

(b) an engine-room log (Form No. 3A) (Appendix A);

(c) a filter-bed log in Sanitary Engineer's Form No. 5 (Appendix A) or a filter log in Sanitary Engineer's Form No. 5A (Appendix A); and

(d) sum other forms as the Sanitary Engineer may from time to time prescribe.

(2) The said forms shall be written up daily by the Superintendent, and shall be available at all times for inspecting officers and visitors appointed under rule 13.

11. The Commissioners shall submit to the Sanitary Engineer not later than the tenth of each month :—

(a) indicator diagrams from each engine in Sanitary Engineer's Form No. 1 (Appendix A) for one day in the preceding month, which must be accompanied by a copy of the engine-room log, Form No. 3A (Appendix A), for the day on which they are taken;

(b) an abstract of work done by the pumping machinery during the preceding month in Sanitary Engineer's Form No. 2 (Appendix A);

(c) a copy of the filter-bed log or filter log, Sanitary Engineer's Forms Nos. 5 and 5A (Appendix A), for the same day of the preceding month as that to which the indicator diagrams referred to in clause (a) apply; and

(d) such other information as the Sanitary Engineer may from time to time require.

12. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Engineer to see that the rules for working settling tanks and slow sand and mechanical filters in water-works (Appendix B) are properly attended to by the Superintendent of the pumping station.

13. A visitors' book shall be kept at the pumping station in which shall be recorded the visitors' remarks.

14. An extract of the proceedings relating to the water-supply system at each meeting of the Commissioners shall be forwarded, within a week of the date of the meeting, to the Sanitary Engineer, who may, if he thinks fit, and shall, if the Commissioners so desire, submit it with his remarks to the Sanitary Board.

15. The chemical and bacteriological analysis of water from the water-works shall be carried out once a quarter in the laboratory of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the remains of the analysis shall be communicated to the Municipality and laid before the Commissioners at a meeting.

16. The Sanitary Commissioner after his inspection shall forward a copy of his remarks concerning the water-works to the Sanitary Engineer.

17. (1) Subject to the general control of the Commissioners, the duties prescribed for the Commissioners in these rules may, if the Commissioners so decide, be performed by a Committee, to be called. "The Water-Works Committee," consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight other Municipal Commissioners elected by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting.

(2) The Committee shall act as the agents of the Commissioners in all matters relating to the administration of the water-supply of the Municipality, and shall for this purpose exercise all the powers vested in the Commissioners by the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884:

Provided as follows:—

(i) the Committee must not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order passed by the Commissioners at a meeting, and must not exercise any power which is directed by the law to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting;

(ii) all orders or processes of a compulsory nature shall be issued under the authority and signature of the Chairman of the Municipality, or of the Vice-Chairman under authority delegated to him in this behalf by the Chairman under section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884;

(iii) in respect of the duties imposed by rules 2, 3 and 9, the Committee shall perform the functions of rectification of defects and transmission of documents through the Commissioners.

18. At every meeting of the Committee three members shall form a *quorum*.

SANITARY ENGINEER'S FORM NO. 1

APPENDIX A.

[*See Rule 11 (a).*]

DETAILS OF DIAGRAM.

Name of Station

Date when taken

Distinguishing letter of Engine

Cut off

Diameter of Cylinder

Diameter of Piston Rod

Net area of Piston

Length of Stroke

Revolutions per minute

Top or bottom

Pressure by Steam Gauge

Temperature of Condenser

Vacuum on Gauge

Pressure on Pumps

Indicated HP. High

" " Low

Total Indicated HP.

Consumption of Coal per hour

" " per Indicated HP. per hour

Name of Coal used

Quality of Coal used

Scale of Indicator

SANITARY ENGINEER'S FORM NO. 2.

APPENDIX A.

[*See Rule 1 (b).*]

——— ——— WATER-WORKS.

Abstract of work done by Pumping Machinery for the month of ——— 191 .

	Number of hours pumps at work.	Average lift, including suction and friction.	Total quantity of water pumped, in gallons.	Total work done, in foot pounds.	Total quantity and name of coal. (Cwt.)	REMARKS.
Unfiltered water pumps ...						
Filtered water pumps ...						

Superintendent.

FORM No. 3(a).

See RULE No. 10(1)(*b*) AND RULE 11(*a*).

*Engine-room Log for*____________ *the* ____________ *day of*____________ *191* .

		UNFILTERED WATER ENGINES.		FILTERED WATER ENGINES.		
		A	B	C	D	E
Hours at work.	From					
	To					
	Total					
Counters.	Started					
	Stopped					
Total strokes in feet						
Travel of Plunger (one side)						

Unfiltered Water Engines

Hour.	Gauge reading	Average gauge reading.	Boiler under steam Nos.
24 P.M., 1 A.M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 P.M., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24		Average R. L. of water.	
		Average lift to Settling Tank.	

CONSUMPTION OF COAL. How consumed.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Banking fires ...			
Raising steam ...			
Electric Light Engines			
W. S. Engine			
F. W. Engine			
U. W. Engine			
Both Engines			
Total ...			

Filtered Water Engines

Clear water reservoir. Hour.	Depth of water	Average depth of water
24 P.M., 1 A.M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 P.M., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24		Average R. L. of water
		Average Lift.

Rising Main. Hour.	Pressure in feet.	Average pressure in feet.	Total lift including suction.
24 P.M., 1 A.M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 P.M., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24			

Reduced levels above M. S. datum.

Floor of C. W. R. or zero on gauge	11·05
F. W. Pump valves from datum	26·12
U. P. W.	14·25
Do. to Settling Tank Weir	15·75
Friction allowed... ...	1·00
R. L. of S. T. Weir ...	30·0

Work done.	A	B	C	D	E
Gallons pumped					
Total Lift					
Total work in foot gallons					

Capacity of Plunger per foot run 12 gallons for A & B Engines.

Capacity of Plunger per foot run 5 gallons for C & D Engines.
Do. do. do. 6 do. E do.

Remarks as to accidents, repairs executed, etc.

Superintendent. *Water-works Engineer.*

See RULE 10(1)(*a*).

FORM 4 (*a*). *Statement of Daily Receipts and Issues of Stores for the month of 191 .*

	1								2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Date.	Coal.								Cylinder oil.		Castor oil.		Kerosine oil.		Linseed oil.		Turpentine.		Cocoanut oil.		Tallow.		Cotton waste.		Jute		Soap		Sajimati		Karmal hydraulic packing.	
	Received.				Issued.				Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrts.	lb.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrts.	lb.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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Statement of Daily Receipts and Issues of Stores for the month of 1910—continued.

Date.	14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29	
	Asbestos packing ½".		Asbestos packing ¾".		Hydraulic packing.		Asbestos packing ½" and ⅜".		Asbestos tape.		Karmal steam packing ⅞", ¾", ⅝", ½", ⅜", ¼".		Rock hard packing.		Diamond packing ⅝".		Mica packing.		Mica packing ⅛".		Mica packing ¾".		Spun yarn.		Asbestos cord.		Emery cloth.		Gauge glasses.		Gauge glasses.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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Statement of Daily Receipts and Issues of Stores for the month of 191 —continued.

Date.	30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45	
	I. R. rings ¾".		I. R. rings ⅛".		Gauge glasses 18" × ¾".		Soda.		Asbestos mill-board.		Asbestos 1/16 mill-board.		Red lead.		White lead.		Black lead.		Brooms.		Metal polish.		Coir rope		Bath brick.		Black paint.		Black.		Resin.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb	lb.	No.	No	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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Statement of Daily Receipts and Issues of Stores for the month of 191 —concluded.

Date.	46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60	
	Solder.		Lamp wick.		H. Lamp chimney.		Lead sheet.		Hubbuck's white zinc.		Asbestos wire wooven canvas.		Hubbuck's green paint.		I. R. insertion cloth $\frac{1}{8}$" and $\frac{1}{4}$".		Jenkins packing $\frac{1}{8}$" and $\frac{1}{4}$".		Engine oil.		Round wick.		Red oxide paint.		Graphite jointing $\frac{1}{8}$" and $\frac{1}{4}$".		A. M. dynamo oil.		Zinc sheet.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
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SANITARY ENGINEER'S FORM NO. 5.

APPENDIX A.

[*See Rules 10 (1) (c) and 11 (c).*]

______________ WATER-WORKS.

Filter-bed log for the ____________ of ________ 191 .

Slow Sand Filters.

Number of filter-bed.	HOUR.	Quantity of water filtered.	Rate of filtration.	Depth of fine sand.*	Level of water in filter-bed.	Level of water in filter-well.	Filtration head.	REMARKS.
I	3 A.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midday.							
	3 P.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midnight.							
II	3 A.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midday.							
	3 P.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midnight.							
III	3 A.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midday.							
	3 P.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midnight.							
IV	3 A.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midday.							
	3 P.M.							
	6 "							
	9 "							
	12 Midnight.							

NOTE.—All gauges should be read every three hours; all levels to be referred to the bottom of the filter-bed.

In the column of remarks should be entered an account of all works, etc., done on to filter-beds, such as scraping or renewal of filtering materials.

* This column is for reference only and should be entered up once a day. The depth given is that ascertained on the occasion of the last scraping.

Superintendent.

Dated 191 .

SANITARY ENGINEER'S FORM NO. 5A.

APPENDIX A.

[*See Rules 10 (1) (c) and 11 (c).*]

_______ WATER-WORKS.

Filter log for the_______ of_______ 191 .

Mechanical Filters.

Hour.	Total quantity of water filtered.	Quantity of alum used.	Filters in use— No. 1. Filtration head.	No. 1. Hour and length of time of washing.	No. 2. Filtration head.	No. 2. Hour and length of time of washing.	No. 3. Filtration head.	No. 3. Hour and length of time of washing.	Remarks.
3 A.M.									
6 "									
9 "									
12 Midday.									
3 P.M.									
6 "									
9 "									
12 Midnight.									

NOTE.—The total quantity of water filtered and of alum used need only be entered for the 24 hours.

Dated 191 . *Superintendent.*

SANITARY ENGINEER'S FORM NO. 6.

APPENDIX A.

[*See Rule 8.*]

Report on an examination of the Boilers, Engines and Pumps of the Water-works made by
on the

BOILERS.

1. Description of boilers giving maker's name and date of erection. Give grate area and calculated horse-power.	
2. When and by whom last examined:— (*a*) If examined by an Inspector of Steam-boilers under Bengal Act III of 1879, give name of Inspector and number and date of last certificate. (*b*) Note working pressures previous to last examination; and, if any reduction in pressure was made by the Inspector, state how much and why such reduction was made.	

BOILERS—*continued.*

Note.—If the boilers are working under certificates granted by an Inspector under Act III (B.C.) of 1879, questions 3, 4, 5 and 6 need not be answered.

3. Have you examined the boilers internally and externally; if so, with what result? Give thickness of scale, if any, and state whether you had it removed.	
4. Did you test the boilers by hydraulic pressure; if so, up to what pressure? Did you ascertain that the steam-gauge was correct, and that the steam relief-valve was in working order, and not over-weighted, before applying the hydraulic test?	
5. What working pressures do you now recommend?	
6. Have you examined all the boiler-fittings, such as safety-valves, feed-water pipe, blow-off cocks, steam- and water-gauges, etc.? State if they are all in good working order, and if not, what is required to make them so? *Note.—The safety-valves should not be weighted to more than 10lbs. (preferably 5lbs. above the working pressure).*	
7. Are the boilers blown out regularly, and safety-valves lifted to ensure their not sticking; and is a record kept of the dates on which this has been done since the last inspection?	
8. Is the floor of the boiler-house kept dry and in good order? (*a*) Where are the ashes slaked? (*b*) When was soot last removed from the flues? (*c*) Are the flues free from moisture during the rainy season?	

BOILERS—*concluded.*

9. State which of the following are available for filling the boiler, and which is generally used :— (*a*) Feed-pump on engine. (*b*) Donkey-pump. (*c*) Injector. (*d*) Cold-water pressure from the mains.	
10. State average fuel consumption since last report, giving the percentage of ashes and kind of fuel used. If coal be used, give name of colliery from whence obtained.	
11. General remarks. *Note.—Any repairs that have been done in the boiler-house, since last inspection, should be recorded here.*	

ENGINES.

12. Description of engines, noting also maker's name, date of erection, diameters of cylinders, and length of stroke.	
13. When and by whom last examined ?	
14. Did you examine the interiors of the cylinders, and if so, with what result ?	
15. Did you examine the steam-valves, and if so, with what result ?	

ENGINES—*concluded.*

16. Did you take any indicator diagrams? If so, attach to this report a set worked out, with full particulars noted :— (*a*) State whether you consider the valves are properly set for the most economical working of the engine. (*b*) State whether you consider the indicator diagrams are satisfactory or not, and whether any difference in them is apparent. If so, what, in your opinion, has caused the difference?	
17. Are all stuffing boxes and glands kept properly packed, and steam-pipes free from leaks?	
18. What vacuum is generally maintained?	
19. Is the air-pump in good order? Give temperature of its discharges. *Note.—The temperature should not exceed 115°.*	
20. Are the lubricants in use of good and suitable quality, and is a sufficiently large supply of all stores kept in hand?	
21. General remarks. *Note.—All repairs, however slight, that have been carried out since last report, should be mentioned here.*	

PUMPS.

22. Description of pumps, noting also diameters of buckets or plungers, length of stroke, number and size of valves.	
23. Did you examine all buckets and plungers, and if so, with what result?	
24. What do you consider is the percentage of "slip"? (a) What do you find the mechanical efficiency of the engines?	
25. Were the pumps working smoothly, evenly and without noise, or banging of valves?	
26. Are the air-vessels kept properly charged with air? (a) State means of doing so.	
27. General remarks. *Note.—All repairs that have been carried out since last report should be mentioned here.*	

GENERAL.

28. Is the staff at the pumping station sufficient, and the health of the employés generally good?	
29. General remarks.	
Date	*Signed* ——— *Rank* ———

APPENDIX B.

[*See Rule 12.*]

RULES FOR WORKING SETTLING TANKS AND SLOW SAND AND MECHANICAL FILTERS IN THE HOWRAH WATER-WORKS.

SETTLING TANKS.

1. It is important that water drawn from rivers, channels or streams should have as long a settlement as possible before being passed on to slow sand filters, in order that the action of sunlight, the precipitation of suspended matter and the natural tendency to elimination of pathogenic bacteria may have their maximum purifying effect.

2. Settling tanks are worked either on (*a*) the continuous flow, or (*b*) the intermittent system. In the first system the tanks are kept full, and the water is continually admitted at one end and drawn off from near the surface at the other. In order that this system may be properly used with slow sand filters, the unfiltered water-pumps must be worked continuously throughout the 24 hours, or the settling tanks must be fed from a storage reservoir. When designed on the intermittent system, each tank in turn is filled and then kept full until the tanks filled before it are drawn down; the settled water is then decanted through a floating arm or similar apparatus until the tank is lowered to the lowest draw-off level, when it is again filled.

The whole available storage capacity of settling tanks should always be used as far as possible. On the other hand, care must be taken, in tanks unprovided with fixed overflows, not to fill them to a greater depth than they are designed for.

3. When a deposit of from 18 inches to 2 feet of silt has formed at the bottom, the tank should be emptied and cleaned out. This work must always be done in the dry weather and preferably between February and April.

4. In the rains and when there is an excessive amount of suspended matter in the raw water, clarification will generally have to be assisted by the use of a coagulant. The precipitant most commonly used in Bengal water-works is aluminoferric. This depends for its effective action upon the alkalinity of the water. If more of the chemical is used than can be decomposed by the carbonates present, it will remain dissolved in the water and will be wasted.

Generally speaking, not more than 2 grains per gallon of aluminoferric should be used. Before deciding on the quantity to be added, a sample of the water to be treated should be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner for analysis and advice on this point.

5. The aluminoferric must be added at the inlet end of the settling tanks, and experiments should be made to ascertain the time taken by a given quantity to dissolve. One grain per gallon is 1 lb. per 7,000 gallons treated. Thus, if 300,000 gallons per day are treated with 2 grains per gallon, the daily quantity used will be 86 lbs.

SLOW SAND FILTERS.

6. The rate of delivery on to a sand filter is regulated by (*a*) the available head between the settling tanks and the inlet valve, and (*b*) the amount the inlet valve is open.

The rate of flow through the filter depends upon (*c*) the resistance of the sand in the filter, and (*d*) the filtration head or difference in level between the surface of water on the filter-bed and the water in the outlet well.

The discharge from the outlet well to the clear-water reservoir depends on (*e*) the amount the outlet valve is open, or in the case of a telescopic outlet, the extent to which the bell mouth is lowered.

It is obvious that these factors are mutually interdependent, for more water cannot flow out of a filter than is delivered on to it, nor than can make its way through the sand.

Factors (*a*) and (*c*) continually tend to vary, so (*b*) and (*e*) must also be altered from time to time in order to maintain a constant flow through

the filter. In some filters the inlet is controlled by a ball valve which keeps the level of the water on the filter always the same. In this case, the flow through the filter is regulated by (e). In all filters the surface of the water on the sand should be always kept as nearly the same level as possible and the filtration head regulated by the outlet valve or telescopic weir. The depth of water on the sand should be somewhere between 2 feet and 3 feet 6 inches. Gauges measuring to the same datum should be fixed on the wall of the filter and in the outlet well so that the difference in level can be easily measured.

7. Filtration should be carried on continuously day and night as nearly as possible at the same rate, usually somewhere between 3 or 4 inches vertical an hour. The rate of flow must on no account exceed the latter figure.

Where there is no direct method of measuring the flow of water through a filter, such as an outlet gauge notch or a meter, it may be ascertained by closing the inlet valve and leaving the outlet valve open. The fall of the surface of the water in inches at the end of an hour will give the rate of flow per hour.

8. In a new filter or one recently scraped, the filtration head required will be very small, but it will rapidly increase. In the usual way, a filter should be scraped before the filtration head reaches 12 inches. It must never be allowed to exceed 15 inches.

9. A filter should be scraped by carefully removing the slimy ooze which has formed on the top, together with about ½ inch of sand. The sand removed may subsequently be used again if properly washed in a sand-washer. The depth of fine sand must never be reduced to less than 18 inches, and when this thickness is reached, the filter must be replenished. Before replenishing about 2 or 3 inches of sand should be removed, and the remainder dug over and loosened: clean-washed sand is then to be added until the original thickness is obtained.

10. If the water filtered has been of a very bad quality or the filter has been mismanaged, or been long in use the whole filter may require to be renewed. In this case, the whole of the filtering material, coarse sand and gravel, as well as the under-drains, must be removed and washed before replacing.

11. After a filter-bed has been scraped, replenished, or renewed, it should, if possible, be charged from below by admitting filtered water very slowly until the surface is about 3 inches above the sand; the filling can then be completed from above. If there is no arrangement for filling from below, the filling must be very carefully and slowly done from above.

After filling, water should be passed through the filter at the rate of about one inch vertical per hour and run to waste for 24 hours after scraping and four days after replenishing or renewing.

12. Daily records must be kept in the filter-bed log-book [Sanitary Engineer's Form 5 (Appendix A)] of the quantity of water filtered and the filtration head, recorded at intervals of three hours throughout the day.

MECHANICAL FILTERS.

13. For each installation of mechanical filters, rules for working must be obtained from the makers of the plant, but the following points must be attended to in all cases:—

(*i*) The efficiency of the plant depends upon the proper proportioning and correct addition of the coagulant. The actual amount of coagulant required is determined by local conditions. It will vary during different seasons of the year and can be best ascertained by experiment in actual working.

(*ii*) The precipitant generally used is sulphate of alumina, and this should be purchased under a proper specification of chemical composition. The precipitant is made up into a strong solution in large vats and added to the raw water by an adjustable apparatus. The water so treated is then allowed to settle for some hours before filtration.

In cases where sedimentation continues for a considerable time after the coagulant has been applied, it may be necessary to add a small additional quantity of the chemical to the water immediately before passing it to the filters.

(*iii*) The rate of filtration should be kept as nearly as possible constant and must not exceed the rate for which the filters had been designed. Generally, filters are provided with automatic controllers, and these must on no account be tampered with or made to pass more water than intended.

(*iv*) The maximum filtration head permissible varies with different types of plant; it is usually not more than 10 feet. When the maximum head is reached, as shown by the indicator, the filter must be washed.

(*v*) Washing must always be done with filtered water. In the case of a battery of two or more pressure filters, they may be arranged so that one can be washed with filtered water from another.

Washing must be continued until the waste water becomes quite clear. After washing, the filtered water must be run to waste for 20 minutes before connecting to the town.

(*vi*) Daily records must be kept in the filter log-book [Sanitary Engineer's Form 5A (Appendix A)] of the quantity of water filtered, the amount of sulphate of alumina used, the hours during which filtration has been carried on, the filtration head (recorded at intervals of three hours), the length of time taken to wash each filter, and the hour at which it was washed.

No. 2324M.—The 27th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council makes, in supersession of the rules published with notification No. 1655T.M., dated the 17th September 1900, the following rules subject to which the Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality in the district of Murshidabad may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises within the Municipality for domestic purposes only.

Murshidabad.

RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF FILTERED WATER TO PREMISES IN THE BERHAMPORE MUNICIPALITY.

1. So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow any owner or occupier of a holding paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such holding when such annual value is not less than Rs. 100, to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such holding for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions.

2. The owner or occupier of any holding requiring water to be laid on to such holding for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied free of cost at the Municipal office.

3. A fee of Rs. 52 including Rs. 2 as inspection fee must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each holding connection before any work is commenced, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

4. Each holding must have a separate connection and extensions from the communication-pipe of one holding to another shall not be permitted.

5. The owner or occupier of the holding in respect of which the connection is required, must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, gas or water mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection.

6 (*i*) The work required may, at the option of the Commissioners, either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the ower or occupier of the holding in respect of which the work is required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(*ii*) The work must be done under the supervision of an officer appointed by the Commissioners in this behalf, and no connection must be made with

the Municipal water-main except at such time as may be appointed and in such position as may be selected by an authorised Municipal Officer.

7. A holding connection shall comprise the following parts or fittings:—

(a) A brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply pipe;
(b) A galvanised iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the meter;
(c) A stop-cock and its surface-box;
(d) A meter;
(e) Service pipes from the stop-cocks to the taps; and
(f) Taps.

8. (i) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(ii) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(iii) If any owner or occupier shall desire to adopt any fitting of a pattern different from the standard patterns, he must present such fitting for the approval of the Chairman, and any fitting so presented may, if considered satisfactory by the Chairman, be stamped, and samples thereof may be purchased and placed among the standard fittings.

9. The size of the ferrule referred to in clause (a) of rule 7 shall be decided by the Commissioners, but its diameter shall not differ from that of the communication-pipe referred to in clause (b) of that rule by more than ¼ inch.

10. (i) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be determined with regard to the average pressure in the main supply-pipe at the point nearest the holding for which a connection is required, and to the quantity of water to be supplied.

(ii) The diameter of the communication-pipe shall be such that it will be capable of delivering the estimated daily supply in six hours.

(iii) The holding connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 100 feet, and no water shall be supplied until this test has been applied by the Commissioners.

11. (i) On every communication-pipe a brass or gun-metel stop-cock having the same water-way as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the holding to be supplied.

(ii) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick chamber provided with a cast iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked.

(iii) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the holding may be regulated thereby.

12. (i) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(ii) The meter must be fixed in a brick chamber covered over with a cast iron surface box of approved pattern.

(iii) Subject to the provisions of rule 13, no meter must be touched or interfered with in any way except with the permission of the Chairman.

13. The Commissioners shall depute an authorised person to read every meter not less than once a quarter, and shall give notice to the occupier at least twenty-four hours before the reading is recorded.

14. (1) Every owner or occupier of any holding in respect of which a connection has been made under these rules, shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 3,200 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee, and
(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee,

paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such holding.

(2) For all water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1) such owner or occupier shall be charged quarterly as follows:—

	Per 1.000 gallons. As.
(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding 4,000 gallons	8
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding 4,000 gallons	12

15. If the owner or occupier of any holding which is supplied with water under these rules shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of one month after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same, the Commissioners may, at any time after the expiration of that period, and without further notice, disconnect any pipe forming part of the connection made in respect of such holding and may recover the cost of disconnecting such pipe from such owner or occupier:

Provided that the disconnection of such pipe shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred under these rules.

16. (*i*) Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached, and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as screw-down or push-cock. Every tap shall be at least three feet above the road level.

(*ii*) The number of taps in a holding shall be fixed in accordance with the annual valuation of such holding as follows:—

Annual valuation of holding.		Number of taps.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 199	... ...	2
" " 200 " " 499	... ...	3
" " 500 " " 1,500	... ...	4

and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,500, one additional tap.

No. 378T.M.—The 22nd September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Arambagh Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, namely:—

Hooghly.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Arambagh ... } *Ex-officio.*
The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Arambagh ... }
Maulvi Khalilar Rahman Khan Chaudhuri.
" Masihuddin Ahmad.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act, the Subdivisional Officer of Arambagh to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Municipality.

No. 393T.M.—The 27th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly:—

Hooghly.

Civil Surgeon of Serampore, *ex-officio*.

Babu Baroda Prosad De.

Mr. T. H. V. Davidson.

Rev. J. Drake.

Munshi Ghulam Muhammad.

No. 396T.M.—The 27th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Rishra-Konnagar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly:—

Hooghly.

Mr. P. T. Rose.

" E. Hayward.

Babu Nalini Behari Chatarji.

Maulvi Abdul Muhaimin.

No. 2300L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kotwali, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Sadyapuskarni.	9	Keshabpur 84	*North.*
			Sibdas 85	
			Khajash 86	Shyampur (83), Ajodhyapur (97), Jadabpur (95), Barabari (237), Harirampur (236), Darsanapahari (243).
			Nadai 87	
			Sadyapuskarni ... 88	
			Kazikhan 89	
			Bhalu 90	
			Ramjiban 91	*East.*
			Paricbara 92	
			Madhabpur 93	Bishu Kismat (242), Bangaon Bade (247)
			Ditto 94	
			Ayodhyapur Ponoropai .. 96	
			Durgapur Dilian ... 238	*South.*
			Fatehpur 239	
			Janaki-Digar... ... 240	Thana Mithapukur.
			Selimpur 241	
				West.
				Thanas Badarganj and Mithapukur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Sadyapuskarni Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2301L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915 and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the

following group of villages in thana Gobindaganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Rangpur ...	Gobindaganj.	9	Ramnathpur ...	402	*North.*	
			Durgapur ...	400		
			Rahimapur ...	391	Rauhola ...	163
			Khansapara ...	390	Bishupari ...	403
			Taraf Manu ...	360	Kalikapur Sapgari ...	405
			Khalshi ...	387	Chandipur ...	406
			Godabari ...	399	Shamaspara Digar ...	502
			Biswanathpur ...	392	Bishnupur ...	500
			S[illegible]pala ...	394	Mathurapur ...	498
			Gobindapur ...	385		
			Chak Gobinda ...	386	*East.*	
			Chhutarpara ...	393		
			Sundaha or Govindanagar	501	Mathurapur ...	498
			Chakshampur ...	412	Chhayghuria ...	496
			Khalsi ...	388	Krishnapur ...	494
			Chandpur ...	389	Srirampur ...	493
			Maruipara ...	395	Ghidanga ...	491
			Paika ...	396	Sonatala or Nuntala ...	490
			Hatidaha ...	397	Rudranagar (part) ...	483
			Hatidaha ...	398		
			Tajpur ...	407	*South.*	
			Phulbari ...	408		
			Phulbari ...	409	Rudranagar (part) ...	483
			Shohagi Bara ...	410	Bamankuri ...	481
			Raghunathpur Bara ...	411	Krisnapur ...	425
			Raghunathpur Chota ...	413	Bhagduria ...	430
			Fatullapur ...	417	Chak Bardhankuti ...	429
			Shohagi Chota ...	418	Bansail ...	428
			Manoharpur ...	420	Boalia Buzrug ...	384
			Sadail-Badail ...	421	Khalshi ...	363
			Digdair ...	424	Chakla ...	362
			Sadail-Badail ...	426	Majaldaha ...	361
			Parbatipur ...	414	Anantapur Kadam ...	359
			Kunja Mahamadpur *alias* Kunderpara ...	415	*West.*	
			Chak Girdaha ...	422		
			Kashikandar ...	423	Chandpur ...	358
			Nachai-Kuchai ...	482	Rahimapur ...	357
			Boalia ...	427	Gosainpur ...	401
			Maladhar ...	495	Hoadapara ...	164
			Parsundail ...	497		
			Bagabachur ...	419		
			Monaharpur *alias* Sonatala	416		

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Gobindaganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2302L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the

Rangpur.

following group of villages in thana Sundarganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Haripur ...	7	Chartibari ... ... 88 Par Sasua ... ... 89 Jahal Khamar ... 90 Lakshipara ... ... 91 Taiora ... ... 87 Haripur ... ... 99 Raghob ... ... 101 Genduram Sataraghor ... 100 Jordanra ... ... 92 Laskar Khamar ... 93 Paikhata Khamar ... 94 Paikhata ... ... 95 Haripur Khamar ... 96 Kalika Khamar ... 97 Paikhata Khamar, Babuda 98	*North.* River Teesta. *East.* Kapasia (part) ... 102 *South.* Kapasia (part) ... 102 Chhayghoria ... 86 Kunjabari ... 85 *West.* Santiram ... ... 81 Belka Nawabganj ... 76 Sadar 74

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Haripur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2305L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Chilmari, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Chilmari ...	9	Sankahati ... 282 Dhusmara ... 283 Kismat Bisarpara ... 284 Durlavpara ... 285 Pagla . 286 Gojipara ... 287 Ballavpara ... 288 Karar Barisar ... 289 Naltia-Khata ... 290 Joginidaha ... 291 Podmarghop ... 292 Chinipara ... 296 Amtala ... 297 Manushmara ... 298	*North.* Kharkhoria ... 249 Bailmandiarkhata ... 281 Bojradiarkhata ... 280 Golarpatul ... 279 *East.* River Brahmaputra— Sehujani ... 295 } Washed away. Atharabanki Bara 294 } Phulmani ... 293 } *South.* Majhbari ... 314 Naltia khata ... 315 *West.* River Teesta.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Chilmari Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2303 L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gobindaganj in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list		Boundaries of the Union	
Rangpur ...	Mohimaganj.	8	Kumardanga ..	699	*North*	
			Harirampur	7[illegible]		
			Sripatipur	735	Mandardaha	675
			Gopalpur Khurd ...	736	Rakhalburj Hatibar ...	744
			Ponatari	738	Hanumathpur, Bispukharia	742
			Jurai Buzurg ...	732	Barua	739
			Jibanpur	733	Bochadaha	836
			Chak Sherpur ...	698	Chandanpath	835
			Jagadispur	697		
			Bamanhazra	728	*East*	
			Panthamari	729		
			Chandgaon	737	Osmanpara	837
					Satitala	727
					Kinkarpur	726
					South.	
					Bhangabari	724
					Garamara	730
					Ulipur	73[illegible]
					Damgachi	701
					Bachuria	700
					West.	
					Sudhadhap	693
					Sahapur	696
					Taraguna	695
					Khiripara	678
					Sibpur	677

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Mahimaganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2304L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Ulipur, in the district of Rangpur, into Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Rangpur ...	Ulipur ...	9	Daldalia Bhaduri ...	183	*North.*	
			Dharanibari ...	182		
			Haitkhan ...	185	Rajaram Kshetri ...	158
			Alinagar ...	186	Shibbari Kismat ...	179
			Krishna-Govinda-Tapasur	187	Malatibari Kismat ...	184
			Bagchirkhamar Kalisankar	188	Malatibari ...	180
			Bhadrapara ...	189	Malatibaridigar ...	181
			Dhamsani-Jonaidanga ...	233	Madhupur Khamar ...	116
			Kismat Jadu Poddar ...	234		
			Abdul Hakim ...	235	*East.*	
			Madhupur .	236		
			Ramdas Dhamram ...	199	Madhupur ...	115
			Narikelbari ...	177	Haripur Kasigari ...	237
					Khoaj Khamar ...	238
					Kismat Bishnuballav ...	241
					South.	
					Bagchar Khamar ...	232
					Kismat Panchpara ...	231
					Bejoyram ...	190
					Tabakpur ...	191
					Tabakpur Kismat ...	192
					Kasir Khamar ...	194
					Gouriballabh ...	195
					Gunaigachha ...	198
					West.	
					Kaladanga ...	200
					Krishnarampur Bazar ...	176
					Nefra Hura ...	175
					Nefra Nondanga ...	160
					Nandanga ...	159

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Ulipur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2306L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gaibandha, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list		Boundaries of the Union.	
Rangpur ...	Gaibandha	7	Balua	340	*North.*	
			Kholahati	346		
			Barnipara	348	Maliban Khurd ...	347
			Alaleitali	349	Malibari ...	238
			Dariapur	350		
			Chakmamrejpur ...	342	*East.*	
			Khamar-Majhbari ...	34[illegible]		
			Koriai	345	Gidari	352
			Gobindapur-Gaibandha ...	344	Ghagna	351
					Phalia	369
					Madanpara	370
					South.	
					Palashbari thana.	
					Phulia	797
					Balapani	796
					Thansingpur	795
					Gour Sarkar	792
					Radhakrishnapur ...	790
					Jot Kali Prasad Choudhari	788
					Batkamari	789
					Kanak Rai	787
					West.	
					Dhanghora	324
					Naragunpur	341
					Chapadaha	339
					Kuptala	284

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Gaibandha Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2307L.S.G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the

following group of villages in thana Badarganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union	
Rangpur ...	Gopalpur ...	5	Basurajpur	59	*North.*	
					Jurisdiction of thana Kotwali	
			Araji Basurajpur ...	60		
			Shibpur	61	*East*	
					Jurisdiction of thana Kotwali	
			Basantapur	62		
			Basantapur Kismat ...	63	*South.*	
			Ramchandrapur ...	64	Thana Mithapukur and	
			Nandanpur	65	Nataram-Bhabanibari ...	90
			Gopalpur	66	Rostamabad	91
					West	
					Madhpur-Santoshpur ...	58
					Barochandi	67

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Gopalpur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2308L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Badarganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union	
					North.	
Rangpur ...	Badarganj	9	Sankarpur	68	Shahapur	69
			Jamurbari-Saraibari ...	86	Mustafapur	56
			Kalupara	87	Madhupur-Santoshpur ...	58
			Chak Kathali	88	*East.*	
			Rahimapur	89	Bara Chandi	67
					Nataram Bhabanibari ...	90
					South.	
					Kachabari	94
					Madhai Khamar ...	95
					Mahadipur	96
					Lohaniparah	97
					West.	
					Osmanpur	79
					Hazipur	82
					Ghatabil Kismat ...	84
					Ditto ...	85

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Badarganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2309L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kaliganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Rangpur ...	Bhotemari	5	Kalikapur	10	*North.*	
			Bhotemari	11	Bichaldah Khord ...	16
			Jamirbari	39	*East.*	
			Sristidhar	38	Madati-Mushrat ...	15
					Madati	12
					Dhunsara	37
					Dalgram	52
					South.	
					Bairati-talai	41
					Kashiram ...	40
					and Teesta river.	
					West.	
					Teesta river.	
					Danabari	8
					Nahali Kismat ...	9

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Bhotemari Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2310L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gaibanda, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
				North.
Rangpur ...	Nilphamari	9	Musrat-Kukhapara ... 40	Nilphamari ... 20
			Arazi Itakhola ... 41	
			Arazi Kanaikhata ... 42	*East.*
			Arazi Itakhola ... 43	
			Harqa 45	Dogachi Kismat ... 34
				Itakhola 36
				Kanaikhata 38
				Gobindapur 39
				Kuchiamura 73
				South.
				Darwani 71
				Telai 67
				Jaychandi 66
				Jaychandi-Swaruppara ... 65
				Arazi Kanaikhata ... 64
				Sonarai 51
				West.
				Salhati 49
				Kundpukur 46
				Arazi Salhata 44
				Patkamari 16
				Arazi Ramkola ... 17
				Khoksabari 19
				Gobindapur Kismat ... 18

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Nilphamari Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2311L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur. In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the

following village in thana Dimla, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Dimla ...	9	Dimla 52	*North.* Kharibari Khaga ... 49 *East.* Naotara ... ... 47 *South.* Khamar Chirasatya ... 54 Sunati ... ... 53 Galna Kharija (p.-s. Jaldhaka) ... ... 3 Galna (p.-s. Jaldhaka) ... 2 *West.* Sundarkhata ... ... 50 Raphara 51

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Dimla Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2312L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Domar, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Name of village which constitutes the Union with its number in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Domar ...	3	Rauta Bara ... ... 11 Chilai ... ... 12 Chikanmati ... ... 27 Rauta Kismat ... 28 Portion of Betgari known as Boragari ... 30	*North.* Betgari ... ... 9 Bagdogra ... ... 10 Betgari known as Boragari 30 *East.* Matukpur ... ... 29 *South.* Harinchhara ... ... 23 Khanabari ... ... 24 Sonarui ... ... 26 Khaturia ... ... 13 *West.* Jalpaiguri district.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Domar Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2313L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kishorganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kishorganj	9	Dumria Baje ... 66 Kasba ... 67 Goda ... 68 Arazi Musha ... 69 Kishorganj ... 70 Jadumani ... 71 Bhagarkund ... 72 Jafarganj ... 73 Kismat Islam ... 74 Poalighat-Musha ... 75 Rajib ... 76 Pusuna[illegible] ... 118	*North.* Barabhita ... 62 Dumria Bara ... 64 Dumria Khamar ... 65 *East.* Ramchandi ... 77 Garagram ... 116 Chandkhana ... 117 Magura ... 121 Poalighata Kismat ... 120 *South.* Singhergari ... 119 Chandkhana (p.-s. Nilphamari) ... 183 Donga (p.-s. Nilphamari) ... 182 *West.* Durakuti ... 180 Panialpukur (p.-s. Nilphamari) ... 176 Putimari ... 52 Bherbheri ... 53

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Kishorganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2314L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion, which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

Rangpur.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
					North.	
Rangpur ...	Kurigram	9	Madhabram ...	56	Dharla Sara and Dharla	
			Hingul Roy Khamar ...	32	river—	
			Nazira ...	46	Palashbari ...	51
			Krishnapur Nagarbund ...	47		
			Roghu Prosad ...	33	*East.*	
					Bhelakopa Sara ...	54
					Araji Bagdanga ...	55
					Kadamtala ...	53
					South.	
					Nidhiram ...	48
					Malbhanga Kismat ...	49
					Bancharam ...	50
					West.	
					Kaola ...	34
					Nilkantha ...	36
					Atmaram ...	45
					Bisheswar ...	44
					[illegible]dyan ...	43

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Kurigram Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Birbhum.

No. 387T.-L.S.-G.—The 24th September 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council

is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Birbhum into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union (thana Nalhati) with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.
Birbhum ...	Nalhati ...	9	Madhupur ...	15	*North.*
			Aganpur ...	16	
			Khanpur ...	17	Mauzas Bamor, Paikpara, Radhagobindapur and Kunutia.
			Rampur ...	18	
			Ishwarpur ...	19	
			Amni Bahara ...	20	
			Erangi ...	41	*East.*
			Siluria ...	42	
			Kaharbati ...	57	Mauzas Atgram and Kunutia.
			Gankar ...	58	
			Jagdhari ...	59	
			Bishnupur Kismat ...	60	*South.*
			Laskarpur ...	61	
			Karimpur ...	62	Mauzas Rajnali, Gholasil, Srirampur, Bhabanipur, Chaturanandabati and Haripur Padhra.
			Bishnupur ...	63	
			Nalhati ...	64	
			Gopalpur ...	65	
					West.
					Mauzas Kanakpur, Haritoka, Babulio, Ranishali and Jhaupara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the Nalhati Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

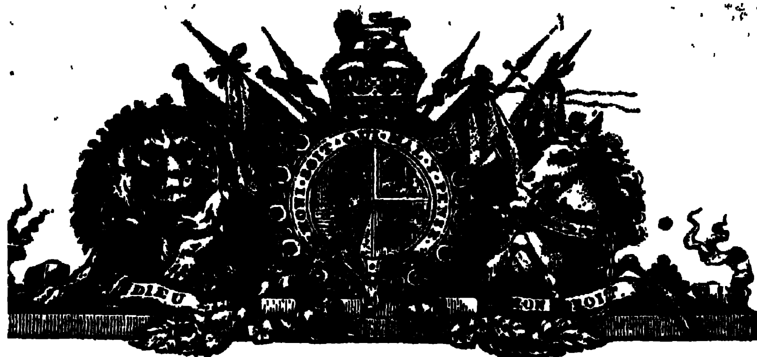
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Election by the Corporation of Calcutta, under Schedule I, Regulation III, as an Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council in place of Raja Dinendra Narain Roy, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rai Debender Chunder Ghose Bahadur, who was nominated for election, has withdrawn his candidature.

C. F. PAYNE, *Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 27th September 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dacca.

No. 409T.M.—The 30th September 1915.—The following draft of an additional by-law which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality in the district of Dacca, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm, under section 351 of the Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1915, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft By-law.

All vehicles shall cross the iron suspension bridge on the road over the Dolie Khal at a walking pace and, while one vehicle is crossing the bridge, no other vehicle shall commence to cross it.

Penalty, Rs. 5.

Burdwan.

No. 427T.M.—The 30th September 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Asansol Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, namely :—

The Subdivisional Officer, Asansol ...	*Ex-officio.*
„ District Engineer, East Indian Railway ...	
„ Junior Engineer, East Indian Railway ...	
„ District Medical Officer, East Indian Railway ...	
„ District Loco Officer, East Indian Railway ...	
„ District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway	
„ Loco Foreman, Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	

Babu Pasupati Hazra.
„ Bagala Prasad Chakrabutty.
„ Jahari Mal Marwari.
Maulvi Muhammad Hussain.
Munshi Abdul Lateef.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act the Subdivisional Officer, Asansol, to be Chairman *ex-officio* of the Municipality.

No. 452T.M.—The 2nd October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Jnanada Kinkar Mukharji to be their Chairman.

Birbhum.

No. 461T.M.—The 3rd October 1915.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality with gas, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that Municipality to the Government of Bengal for sanction under section 308 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on 13th November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

Proposed Plan.

1. The portion of the Municipality which it is proposed to light with gas is defined below:—

North—By a line running along the northern drain of Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road,

East—By a line running one hundred feet to the east of the following roads:—

(*a*) Portion of Kali Charan Ghosh Road from its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road to its junction with South Sinthee Road; and

(*b*) Portion of South Sinthee Road from its junction with Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Dum-Dum junction station road and Dum-Dum junction station road.

South—By a line one hundred feet to the north of the Dum-Dum Road,

West—By a line one hundred feet to the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road.

2. Ninety-eight gas lamps will be installed within this portion of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality and the Commissioners have entered into an agreement with the Oriental Gas Company, Limited, on account of the maintenance of these lamps at the rate of Rs. 43 for each lamp a year or at a total annual cost of Rs. 4,214 *per annum*.

3. The Municipal Commissioners propose to meet the charge to be incurred on account of lighting the aforesaid area by imposing an annual lighting rate of 3 *per cent.* on the annual value of holdings situated within the area to be lighted as defined in paragraph 1 of this notification and from the annual surplus from the existing lighting rate in the said Municipality. The income to be derived from the lighting-tax of the aforesaid area is estimated to be Rs. 731 a year.

No. 82T.-San.—The 4th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 349C of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Part XIB of the said Act (as so amended) to be in force in each of the municipalities mentioned in the annexed list.

II. The Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 349D of the same Act (as so amended), to fix the class of Health Officers and the number of Sanitary Inspectors

to be appointed for each of the said municipalities as shown against each of them in the annexed list.

Division.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Number and class of Health Officer.	Number and class of Sanitary Inspector.
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur-Boalia	1 second class	1 second class.
		Nator	Nil	1 ditto.
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	1 second class	Nil.
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Nil	1 second class.
	Rangpur	Rangpur	Nil	1 first class.
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	1 second class.
	Pabna	Pabna	Nil	1 ditto.
		Serajganj	Nil	1 ditto.
	Malda	English Bazar	Nil	1 ditto.
		Nawabganj	Nil	1 ditto.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

Birbhum.

No. 450T.M.—The 2nd October 1915.—In Government Notification No. 2095M., dated the 31st August 1915, published at page 258, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 1st September 1915, appointing certain gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Suri Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, *for* the name "Khan Bahadur Maulvi Shams-uz-Zoha," mentioned therein, *read* the name "Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Shams-uz-Zoha."

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

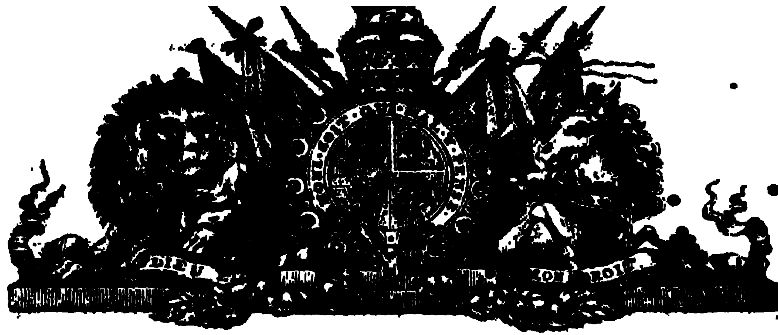
THE General Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta, having previously given public notices, inviting objections to the proposal to abandon the line of buildings and street alignments of the public streets (specified in such public notices), made under sections 350 and 356 of Act III (B.C.) of 1899 and having duly considered the objections received within 30 days from the date of the publication thereof, at their meeting held on the 5th August 1915, resolved that the definition of the lines of buildings made under section 350 and the street alignments made under section 356 of the said Act in respect of the streets and portions thereof specified below, be abandoned :—

1. Upper Circular Road from Ramratan Bose Lane to Shambazar Bridge Road.
2. Cornwallis Street from Shambazar Bridge Road to the Canal.
3. Shambazar Bridge Road.
4. Brindaban Bysack Street.
5. Bahir Mirzapore Road (portion).
6. Madan Mitter Lane (portion running east and west).
7. Ward Institution Lane.
8. Sickdarpara 2nd Lane.
9. Raja Brojendra Narayan Roy Street.
10. Maniktolla Street (portion).
11. Chitpore Road, Lower (portion).

12. Old China Bazar Street (portion).
13. Radha Bazar Street.
14. Tara Chand Dutt Street.
15. Hope Lane.
16. Fenwick Bazar Street.
17. Middleton Street.
18. Kurrya Road. (portion).
19. Jhoutala Road (portion).
20. Projected public street from Lower Circular Road to South Road, Entally.
21. Russa Road, South.
22. Hazra Road from Panditia Road to Ballygunge Circular Road.
23. Dhakuria Road.
24. Beckbagan Lane.
25. Extension of Beckbagan Lane to meet Jhoutala Road.
26. Russa Road, North.
27. Chakrabaria Road, North and South.
28. Bakulbagan 1st Lane.
29. Bakulbagan Road.
30. Beltola Road.
31. Madhab Chatterjee 2nd Lane.
32. Sabjibagan Lane.
33. Mohes Chandra Dutt Lane.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
The 1st October 1915.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[2nd Publication.]

No. 461T.M.—The 3rd October 1915.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality with gas, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that Municipality to the Government of Bengal for sanction under section 308 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on 18th November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

Proposed Plan.

1. The portion of the Municipality which it is proposed to light with gas is defined below :—

North—By a line running along the northern drain of Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road,

East—By a line running one hundred feet to the east of the following roads :—

(*a*) Portion of Kali Charan Ghosh Road from its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road to its junction with South Sinthee Road ; and

(*b*) Portion of South Sinthee Road from its junction with Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Dum-Dum junction station road and Dum-Dum junction station road,

South—By a line one hundred feet to the north of the Dum-Dum Road,

West—By a line one hundred feet to the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road.

2. Ninety-eight gas lamps will be installed within this portion of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality and the Commissioners have entered into an agreement with the Oriental Gas Company, Limited, on account

of the maintenance of these lamps at the rate of Rs. 43 for each lamp a year or at a total annual cost of Rs. 4,214 *per annum*.

3. The Municipal Commissioners propose to meet the charge to be incurred on account of lighting the aforesaid area by imposing an annual lighting rate of 3 *per cent.* on the annual value of holdings situated within the area to be lighted as defined in paragraph 1 of this notification and from the annual surplus from the existing lighting rate in the said Municipality. The income to be derived from the lighting-tax of the aforesaid area is estimated to be Rs. 731 a year.

No. 491T.M.—The 5th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality, in the district of Bankura, under section 23 of that Act, electing the Revd. J. Mitchell to be their Chairman.

Bankura.

No. 493T.M.—The 5th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. C. Meckertich to be a Commissioner of the Chandpur Municipality, in the district of Tippera, *vice* Mr. E. C. Rope, resigned.

Tippera.

No. 505T.M.—The 5th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Basirhat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

24-Parganas.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Barasat and Basirhat subdivisions ... ... *Ex-officio.*
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ghulam Qasim.
Maulvi Shahidulla, B.L.
Babu Keshab Lal Mukharji.
Atul Krishna Ray, L.M.S.

2. Under section 16 of the Act the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Kanti Chandra Maitra to be a Commissioner of the said Municipality.

No. 512T.M.—The [illegible] October 1915.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following amendments made under sub-section (1) by the Commissioners of the Chittagong Municipality to the rules sanctioned by Government in Notification No. 171T.M., dated the 3rd May 1912, published at pages 85—87 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem:—

Chittagong.

Amendments.

(*1*) *For* rule 1 *substitute* the following, namely:—

1. (*1*) The ground or lowest floor of every house erected or re-erected must be constructed at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the house, and,—in order to permit of the drainage being led, either directly or indirectly, into a municipal sewer or drain existing at the time, or proposed,—the plinth must be constructed at the following levels:—

(*a*) in the case of a house within 25 feet of the centre of any road constructed or proposed not less than 2 feet above the centre or crest of that road;

(*b*) in all other cases—not less than 2 feet above the level of the compound—except in cases where the level of the compound is not less than 1 foot above the level of the nearest road in which case the plinth must be at least 1 foot above the level of the compound.

(2) In cases falling under clause (b), the site must first be inspected and sanctioned by the Chairman, to ensure its suitability from a sanitary point of view.

(2) In sub-rule (1) of rule 21 *after* the word "house" *insert* the following:—

"which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or over."

(3) *After* rule 21 *add* the following, namely:—

22. (1) Every application for permission to erect a house which is estimated to cost less than Rs. 1,000, must be submitted on a printed form (to be supplied free of cost by the Commissioners), in which the position of the site and the number assigned to it in the assessment book must be stated and shall be accompanied by—

(a) rough plans containing full dimensions,
(b) specifications, and
(c) a detailed description of the proposed structures.

(2) The rough plans must be in duplicate and must show the exact position of the land, with the exact boundaries of the plots and adjoining roads and the position of all buildings existing and proposed to be erected, as well as the site or sites of latrines and the entrances to them for the purposes of cleaning.

(3) The specifications accompanying the plans must give a detailed description of the mode of construction of the buildings proposed and must also show the purpose for which the buildings are to be used, and the estimated cost thereof.

24-Parganas.

No. 517T.M.—The 7th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Gobordanga Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, namely:—

Babu Tarak Das Banarji. | Babu Promotho Nath Dutta.
Babu Kasiswar Bhattacharji.

24-Parganas.

No. 519T.M.—The 7th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

Babu Kali Kumar Ray Chaudhuri. | Babu Mahendra Nath Banarji.
Maulvi Muhammad Ashan.

Murshidabad.

No. 524T.M.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Berhampore Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, namely:—

The Civil Surgeon, Murshidabad ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
The Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad ... }
Mr. N. A. Williamson.
Maulvi Abdus Samad.
Babu Kshetra Nath Pal.
" Shashi Shekhar Banarji.
" Durga Sankar Bhattacharji.
" Jogesh Chandra Sen.

2. Under section 16 of the Act the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Commissioners of the said Municipality, namely:—

Babu Sudhansu Sekhar Bagchi.
" Braja Bhusan Gupta.
" Kirananda Ghosh.

Calcutta.

No. 530T.-M.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 367 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), and in continuation of paragraphs I and IV of Notification No. 775M., dated the 7th April 1908, and Notifications Nos. 797M. and 1677M., dated the 10th July 1911 and the 3rd December 1912, respectively, the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm in the form shown below the following declaration submitted by the Corporation of Calcutta under that section:—

In the following street the elevation and construction of the frontage of all masonry buildings hereafter erected or re-erected shall, in respect of their architectural features, be such as the General Committee may consider suitable to the locality, and the erection of huts will not be allowed without the special permission of that Committee:—

Russa Road.—From the junction of Puddopukur Road to the Eastern Bengal State Railway lines.

Nadia.

No. 545T.M.—The 9th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kumarkhali Municipality, in the district of Nadia, namely:—

Rai Kunjalal Sanyal Bahadur.
Babu Dwarka Nath Pramanick.
„ Pramathanath Chakrabarti.
„ Radharaman Shaha.
Munshi Abdul Rahaman Biswas.

Birbhum.

No. 547T.M.—The 9th October 1915.—The following draft of a by-law which has been framed under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), by the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, in supersession of by-law 15 of the by-laws confirmed in Government Order No. 4852M., dated the 29th September 1899, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the said Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 22nd November 1915, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date, will be duly considered:—

Draft By-law.

"15(*1*) No person shall let off any fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except—

(*i*) with the written permission of the Commissioners, to be obtained by an application in the form prescribed by them, and—

(*ii*) on payment of the following fees:—

(*a*) For fire-works or bombs, Rs. 2.

(*b*) For fire-balloons, Re. 1.

(*2*) This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Bogra.

No. 532T.-L.S-G.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages

in the district of Bogra into a Union with effect from the 1st November 1915 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Adamdighi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Santahar	7	318. Teorpara. 308. Damdama. 290 Halndghar. 289. Sitahar or Santahar. 291. Baroania. 292. Mansail. 293. Arazi Kashipur. 294. Tarapur. 295. Kashipur. 299. Arazi Bulaki. 296. Chamni. 317. Dhankuri. 310. Sanjira or Sanduria. 297. Dhakra or Daikara. 298. Parera. 340. Uthrail. 320. Arazi Kashba. 316. Kaetpara. 339. Bamnigaon. 307. Prasadkhali. 315. Kashimalipur. 311. Arazi Jayram. 319. Kalsa. 312. Kashikuri. 313 Kashkuri. 300. Prannathpur. 314. Kashikuri Najai. 309. Mollapara. 301. Dariapur. 302. Bil Bhoura or Bakuladaha	*West*—Rajshahi district. *South*— Ditto. *East*—Rajshahi district and Gunipur (304), Kadma (306), Arazi Bamnigaon (343), Gurtia (342), Arazi Kalaikuri (341), Paikpara (338), Dalimba (336). *North*—Indail (329), Chak Shiraj (328), Singra (325), Teghari Mukta (324), Murarikuri (323), Kaimal Dogachi (322), Pota (321), Kashba (288).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Santahar Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Bogra. *No. 535T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th October 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union with effect from the 1st November 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Sariakandi.)	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Sonatala	7	31. Nityanandapur. 32. Lahuripara. 33. Char Gachha. 36. Agunatair. 34. Gopai. 35. Sahabajpur. 45. Bishupara. 43. Garh Fatehpur. 44. Char Chaitanyapur. 46. Mundamala 47. Biswanathpur. 51. Char Nandan. 42 Kabilpur. 41. Ranipara.	*North.* District Rangpur. *South.* Chechaipara 131. *East.* Char Chaknandan 48, Madhupur 50, Kanaraypara 52, Khetaberpara 54, Biswanathpur 53, Rangraipara 55 *West.* Chamarpara 40, Sujatpur 38, Baluachhota 28, Kumarpara 37, Bocharpukur 29 and Kanupur 30.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Sonatala Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 533T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra into a Union, with effect from the 1st November 1915:—

Bogra.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Panchbibi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	(Khanjanpur), Jaipurhat.	7	446. Hatil. 524. Debipur. 448. Sailu Bugark. 447. Sikna Khanjanpur. 517. Ausgari. 518. Chak Gopal. 520. Mandalpara. 521. Kalurpara. 519. Debipur. 523. Teghar Bisha. 504. Chak Mohan. 503. Tazpur. 502. Rukiudipur. 509 Masulipara. 513. Basudebpur. 512. Kazisahar. 508. Noapara. 507. Saila Khord. 506. Mohrul. 251. Keshabpur. 444. Kashiabari. 443. Ismailpur. 442. Govindapur. 449. Jhaubari. 450. Jaipur. 250. Bama[illegible]a. [illegible] [illegible]kola. 526. Bara Gourangapur. 254. Balaramnpur. 253. Karimgara. 248. Jamunapara. 252. Belamla. 249. Mangnipara. 529. Harial. 528. Sudamatpur. 527. Baikunthapur. 522. Manshapur.	*North*—Gabpur (255) Kurail (256), Apail Purau (325), Rasulpur (237). *West*—Ghasuria (246). Jitapur (247), Chak Syam (244), Uttar Jaipur (243), Paora (451), Bhela Buzruk (516), Nakuria (515), Chakjaipur (514), Chakbarunja (481), Sagarpur (482), Debipur (510), Kanti (511). *South*—Bhatsa (491), Nurpur (505), Pali (501), Chak Babun (548). *East*—Narayanpur (547), Dadra Jantigram (546), Bheti (525). Bambu (545), Harail (531), Harail Bambu (530), Punahi (441), Purunia (326).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Jaipurhat Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 537T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317¼ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Santahar, Jaipurhat, Hilli, Sonatola and Chandanbaisa Unions, in the district of Bogra, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under chapters II and III of the said Act in respect of all pounds within the local areas subject to the jurisdiction of the said unions.

No. 534T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Bogra, into a Union, with effect from the 1st November 1915:—

Bogra.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Panchbibi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Hilli ...	7	1. Artair. 8. Chaknandan or Bura Hilli. 2. Chak Bhabani. 7. Hilli. Kumarpara Hilli. 12. Dhananda or Dharanja 19. Chinpur or Sinhapur. 13. Bhabanandapur. 17. Basudevpur. 14. Palisankar. 15. Makurmara. 11. Pirali-Pitambarpur. 10. Hakimpur or Hashimpur. 9. Chandipur. 18. Kadirpur. 57 Chakkalu. 66. Ramchandrapur with Paikpara. 58 Gangaprasad. 67. Khorda. 63. Gopalpur. 61. Jaidevpur. 64. Bhimpur. 62. Krishnapur. 193 Shekta. 65. Samsherchak. 69. Solahati. 70. Chakmohonar. 16. Mahsulkhurd. 68. Kutahara or Kathara. 75. Barabagjana. 72. Bagjana. 71. Ghorapas. 73. Baugla Badla. 56. Chak Balochi 60. Mere Ramvadrapur.	*North.* District Dinajpur. *West.* Mathartair 3, Baikunthpur 6, Chakpali 20, Damodarpur 21, Chechra 23, Suratpur 25, Rambhadrapur 26, Damura 59, Ratanpur 53, Chak-Simulia 55, and Mere Kumarpur 76. *South.* Chandipur 74, Koktar 78, Barana 188, Chelbela 189, Pakuria 190. *East.* Bhalukgari 191, Barkul 192, Jibanpur 194, Amoil 185 and district Dinajpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Hilli Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members, appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 538T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing, under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Santahar, Jaipurhat, Hilli, Sonatola and Chandanbaisa Unions in the district of Bogra, shall be placed to the credit of the respective union funds constituted for the said Unions.

Bogra.

No. 536T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages

Bogra.

in the district of Bogra into a Union, with effect from the 1st November 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Sariakandi).	Boundaries of the Union.
Bogra ...	Chandanbaisa.	7	213. Aolakandi. 212. Kaliani. 216. Bohail. 225. Sankdaha. 226. Atbaria. 227. Chandanbaisa (Nakhila).	*North.* River Manas, Kutubpur 196, Narapara Debottar 228, Milanpur 230 and 231. *East.* Majira 214, Putibari 215, Kestia 217, Takamagura 218, Baniapara 232, Chaudbari 219, 220 and 221, Majbari 224. *South.* Chouber 24 of Dhunat thana. *West.* Kamalpur 211, Kamalpur Khord 204, Radadaha 206, Kutubpur 196, Sarabari 23 of Dhunat thana, river Manas.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Chandanbaisa Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 528T.M.—[redacted] *October 1915.*—In Notification No. 2054-M., dated the [redacted] 1915, published at page 245, Part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st September 1915, appointing certain gentlemen as Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, *for* Dabir-ud-din Ahmad *read* Syed Sadak Reza.

Murshidabad.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

Clauses 1 (*1*), 2, 4 (*a*), (*b*), 6, 7 and 9 of the Bye-laws framed under section 559 (*26*) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, regarding cattlesheds, cowhouses and stables which are now in force read as follows :—

Existing By-laws—Section 559(26).

1. (*1*) Every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse constructed after these by-laws come into force must conform to the standard type-plans annexed hereto.

2. Every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse must be well paved with asphalt, stone, brick-on-edge with cement pointing, or flagstones set in cement, or with some other suitable impervious material approved by the Chairman.

4. Every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse must have, for purposes of light and ventilation.—

(*a*) an opening, of not less than one foot in width, on all sides below the junction of the eaves and the wall of the building, as shown in the annexed type-plans, and

(*b*) such other openings as may be required by the Chairman.

6. The interior fittings of every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse must be so constructed and placed as to provide for each animal kept in the stable, shed or house, a clear superficial floor space of at least forty square feet and a clear lateral space of at least five feet.

7. The walls of every stable, cattleshed or cowhouse must be at least seven feet in height from the level of the floor up to the junction of the eaves with the walls.

8. By-laws 1, 4 and 8 shall apply only to stables, cattlesheds and cowhouses in which animals are kept for sale or hire or for the sale of their produce.

The General Committee now propose to amend these clauses as follows and to add a new clause after clause 8.

Proposed By-laws—Section 559(26).

1. (*1*) No change in the wording of the by-law but the type-plans altered to suit the new rules.

2. Every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse must be paved with artificial stone or some other suitable impervious material approved by the Chairman.

4. Every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse must have, for purposes of light and ventilation,—

(*a*) an opening, of not less than 18 inches in width, on all sides below the junction of the eaves and the wall of the buildings, as shown in the annexed type-plans, and

(*b*) such other openings as may be required by the Chairman.

6. (*1*) The internal arrangements of every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse must be so constructed and placed as to leave—

(*a*) in the case of every stable, a clear superficial floor space of at least forty square feet (excluding the space occupied by the trough and the drain) and a clear lateral space of at least five feet for each animal,

(*b*) in the case of every cattleshed and cowhouse, a floor space of at least ten feet in width for each row of animals and a lateral space of 3½ feet for each animal, the clear standing space for each animal not being less than 22½ square feet in any case. The lateral space must be railed off to a distance of three feet from the manger for every two animals.

(*2*). Additional accommodation must be provided for calves, as may be approved by the Health Officer.

7. The walls of every stable, cattleshed or cowhouse must be at least 8 feet in height from the level of the floor up to the junction of the eaves with the walls.

New clause (9).—Every stable, cattleshed and cowhouse on any new site must have a minimum open space of 10 feet on all sides except on any side which may abut on a street, square or the like dedicated to public use and not likely to be built upon, in which case the width of such street, square or the like as aforesaid shall be taken into consideration in calculating the necessary 10-feet space on that side.

On and after the 1st day of April 1917, for the purpose of this by-law, the site of a proposed stable, cattleshed or cowhouse, shall be deemed to be a new site unless it has been occupied by licensed stable, cattleshed or cowhouse within a period of 12 calendar months.

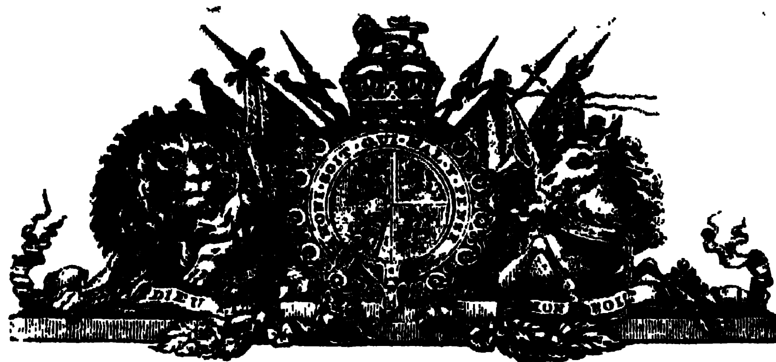
10. By-laws 1, 4, 8 and 9 shall apply only to stables, cattleshed and cowhouses in which animals are kept for sale or hire or for sale of the produce thereof, or for any other purposes of gain or profit.

Notice of the proposed amendments is given in accordance with the provisions of section 565 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Objections, if any, to the amendments now proposed will be received up to Monday, the 22nd November 1915, after which the General Committee will proceed further with the consideration of the draft.

The type-plans mentioned in the proposed clause 1 (*1*) may be inspected at the Health Office, 5 Corporation Street.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, | J. N. SEN,

The 7th October, 1915. | *Offg. Secy. to the Corporation.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta.

No. 541T.M.—The 9th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889 (Bengal Act IV of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to place the following public Muhammadan burial grounds in Calcutta and its vicinity under the superintendence, management and control of the Muhammadan Burial Board for Calcutta, appointed under the Act:—

1. The Makbara-i-am burial ground, No. 19, Bagmari Road, Bagmari, Maniktola. Area 113 bighas, more or less.
2. The Gori Ghariban burial ground, No. 1, Gobra Goristan Road, Gobra. Area 45 bighas, more or less.
3. The Extension burial ground, No. 20, Mohendranath Roy's Lane, Gobra. Area 29 bighas, more or less.
4. Tiljola burial ground No. 1, Rai Charan Pal Lane, Tiljola, Gobra. Area 60 bighas, more or less.

Calcutta.

No. 542T.M.—The 9th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889, (Bengal Act IV of 1889), the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the following burial grounds from the superintendence, management and control of the Muhammadan Burial Board for Calcutta appointed under the Act:—

(1) Chopdorbagan burial ground, No. 54, Upper Circular Road, and Nos. 26 and 27, Maniktola. Area of public portion—3 bighas 12 cottahs 3 chitaks, more or less.

(2) Miah Bagan burial ground, Nos. 52 and 53, Maniktola. Area of public portion—3 bighas 1 cottah 7 chitaks, more or less.

(3) Khodadad's burial ground, No. 15, Munshipara Lane. Area 4 bighas 18 cottahs 7 chitaks, more or less.

(4) Rahimuddin Moonshi's burial ground, No. 20, Canal Road, West. Area 5 bighas 16 cottahs 7 chitaks, more or less.

(5) Gobra Goristan, No. 1, Gobra Road. Area 6 bighas, more or less.

(6) Talbagan burial ground, No. 6, Tiljola 1st Lane. Area 10 bighas 11 cottahs, more or less.

(7) Talbagan Khoyrati Goristan, No. 7, Tiljola 1st Lane. Area 1 bigha 3 cottahs, more or less.

(8) New Kasiabagan burial ground, Tiljola 1st Lane. Area of Muhammadan portion, 12 bighas, more or less.

Nadia.

No. 549T.M.—The 9th October 1915.—The Commissioners of the Nabadwip Municipality, in the district of Nadia, recommended that a local area should be excluded from the said Municipality, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare his intention to give effect to that recommendation.

This area is bounded on the—

North—Gangabharat khal, forming the boundary between the districts of Nadia and Burdwan.

East—Boundaries of maujas Gangaprasad and Sankarpur according to the revenue survey of 1854.

South—Boundary of mauja sahar Nadia according to the revenue survey of 1854, and Gangabharat khal.

West—Gangabharat khal.

2. The boundaries of the Nabadwip Municipality, after the exclusion of the said area, will be as follows:—

North and East—The Bhagirathi river.

South—Kumira khal from its junction with the Bhagirathi river to the point where it meets the boundary of mauja Mahisura according to the revenue survey of 1854, thence the boundary of mauja Mahisura to its junction with the boundary of village Kalinagar (which is included within the mauja Teghari-Kalinagar), thence the boundary of the said village Kalinagar to the point where it meets the old bed of the Bhagirathi river, called Morgangni or Polta khal.

West—The old bed of the Bhagirathi river called Morgangni or Polta khal from the point where it meets the boundary of village Kalinagar (which is included within the mauja Teghari-Kalinagar) to the point where it meets the boundary of mauja Bablari according to the revenue survey of 1854, thence the boundary of mauja Bablari to the point where it meets the boundary of mauja Sankarpur according to the same survey, thence the boundary of mauja Sankarpur according to the same survey, up to a stone pillar south-east of Ramchandrapur, a new village included in mauja Sankarpur, thence a straight line running due north from the said pillar to the bank of the Bhagirathi river here called Kalidaha.

3. Any ratepayer of the Municipality or any inhabitant of the said local area, who objects to the exclusion of the said local area from the said Municipality, should submit his objection in writing through the District Magistrate to the undersigned before the 20th December 1915.

Faridpur.

No. 603T.M.—The 14th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Faridpur Municipality in the district of Faridpur:—

The Civil Surgeon of Faridpur ... *Ex officio.*
Revd. Mr. F. E. Paice.
Khan Sahib Abdul Gani.
Maulvi Muhammad Ekram.
Maulvi Abdur Rahman.
Maulvi Tamizuddin.

Mymensingh.

No. 615T.M.—The 16th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Mymensingh Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Shyama Charan Ray to be their Chairman.

[Third Publication.]

No. 461T.M.—The 3rd October 1915.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality with gas, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that Municipality to the Government of Bengal for sanction under section 308 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on 13th November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

Proposed Plan.

1. The portion of the Municipality which it is proposed to light with gas is defined below :—

North—By a line running along the northern drain of Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road,

East—By a line running one hundred feet to the east of the following roads :—

(*a*) Portion of Kali Charan Ghosh Road from its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road to its junction with South Sinthee Road ; and

(*b*) Portion of South Sinthee Road from its junction with Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Dum-Dum junction station road and Dum-Dum junction station road.

South—By a line one hundred feet to the north of the Dum-Dum Road,

West—By a line one hundred feet to the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road.

2. Ninety-eight gas lamps will be installed within this portion of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality and the Commissioners have entered into an agreement with the Oriental Gas Company, Limited, on account of the maintenance of these lamps at the rate of Rs. 43 for each lamp a year or at a total annual cost of Rs. 4,214 *per annum*.

3. The Municipal Commissioners propose to meet the charge to be incurred on account of lighting the aforesaid area by imposing an annual lighting rate of 3 *per cent.* on the annual value of holdings situated within the area to be lighted as defined in paragraph 1 of this notification and from the annual surplus from the existing lighting rate in the said Municipality. The income to be derived from the lighting-tax of the aforesaid area is estimated to be Rs. 731 a year.

Calcutta.

No. 104T.—San.—The 16th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 349-F. of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing for the Municipalities outside Calcutta, in which Part XIB of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, as so amended, is in force :—

(*a*) the qualifications of candidates for employment as Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, and

(*b*) the division of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors into classes or grades according to their qualifications.

Health Officers.

1. For the purposes of these rules, Health Officers are divided into two classes, first and second.

2. A candidate for the post of a Health Officer of the first class must have a registrable medical qualification and also a British diploma in public health.

3. *(1)* A candidate for the post of a Health Officer of the second class must have a registrable medical qualification, and, unless he holds a diploma in public health, he will also be required, before being actually employed as such Health Officer,—

(*a*) to undergo a training of six months during which he must—

(*i*) attend twenty lectures and six demonstrations on Hygiene, to be delivered by the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal,

(*ii*) show a minimum of thirty satisfactory attendances with a Municipal Health Officer, to be nominated by the Sanitary Commissioner for the purpose, and

(*iii*) on obtaining a certificate of such attendances attend, in addition, special courses in—

(*a*) Vaccination,

(*b*) Vital Statistics,

(*c*) Sanitary Law, and

(*d*) Anti-malarial work,

to be conducted by a Sanitary Officer of Government, and

(*b*) to produce a certificate of such training from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

(2) The fee for attending the courses mentioned in rule 3, sub-rule *(1)*, clause *(iii)*, will be Rs. 50 unless the candidate is sent on deputation for training by a Municipality.

4. The salary of a Health Officer of the first class is fixed at Rs. 300 *per mensem* rising to Rs. 500 *per mensem* by an annual increment of Rs. 20, but in exceptional cases higher rates of pay may be allowed.

5. The salary of a Health Officer of the second class is fixed at Rs. 150 *per mensem* rising to Rs. 300 *per mensem* by an annual increment of Rs. 10.

Sanitary Inspectors.

1. For the purposes of these rules, Sanitary Inspectors are divided into two grades, higher and lower.

2. Sanitary Inspectors of the higher grade will be selected from candidates who have obtained the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, after having gone through special courses of training in England or in India required for that purpose, or they may be appointed by promotion from the lower grade.

3. Every candidate for the post of a Sanitary Inspector of the lower grade when making his application must produce—

(*a*) evidence of good character;

(*b*) a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner;

(*c*) a certificate signed by the Sanitary Commissioner showing that—

(*i*) he has attended a course of lectures and practical training in Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering in the subjects mentioned in rule 4, under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, extending over a period of at least eight months, and

(*ii*) he has duly passed an examination in such subjects.

4 *(1)* The course of lectures and training referred to above shall cover the following subjects:—

I. Hygiene—

(*i*) a course of hygiene;

(*ii*) a short course, with demonstrations, on the manufacture and preservation of calf vaccine.

(*iii*) a course of 10 lectures and demonstrations on the common skin diseases and infectious diseases of animals;

(*iv*) a short course, with demonstrations, on the theory and practice of disinfection.

II. Minor Sanitary Engineering—

(i) drawing office and simple surveying;

(ii) latrines, trenching-grounds, etc.;

(iii) elementary principles of building construction;

(iv) elementary principles of water-supply;

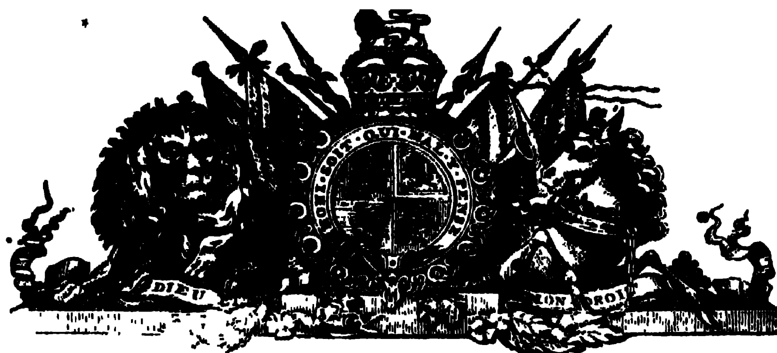
(v) elementary principles of drainage;

(vi) practical demonstration of Sanitary Engineering works in Calcutta and neighbouring municipalities.

(2) The inclusive fee for the complete course and the final certificate examination shall be Rs. 30.

5. The salary of a Sanitary Inspector of the higher grade is fixed at Rs. 100 *per mensem* rising to Rs. 150 *per mensem* by an annual increment of Rs. 5; and the salary of a Sanitary Inspector of the lower grade is fixed at Rs. 50 *per mensem* rising to Rs. 100 *per mensem* by an annual increment of Rs. 5.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[Fourth Publication.]

No. 461T.M.—The 3rd October 1915.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality with gas, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that Municipality to the Government of Bengal for sanction under section 308 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on 13th November 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

Proposed Plan.

1. The portion of the Municipality which it is proposed to light with gas is defined below:—

North—By a line running along the northern drain of Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road,

East—By a line running one hundred feet to the east of the following roads:—

(*a*) Portion of Kali Charan Ghosh Road from its junction with Ram Krishna Ghosh Road to its junction with South Sinthee Road; and

(*b*) Portion of South Sinthee Road from its junction with Kali Charan Ghosh Road to its junction with Dum-Dum junction station road and Dum-Dum junction station road.

South—By a line one hundred feet to the north of the Dum-Dum Road,

West—By a line one hundred feet to the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road.

2. Ninety-eight gas lamps will be installed within this portion of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality and the Commissioners have entered into an agreement with the Oriental Gas Company, Limited, on account of the maintenance of these lamps at the rate of Rs. 43 for each lamp a year or at a total annual cost of Rs. 4,214 *per annum*.

3. The Municipal Commissioners propose to meet the charge to be incurred on account of lighting the aforesaid area by imposing an annual lighting rate of 3 *per cent.* on the annual value of holdings situated within the area to be lighted as defined in paragraph 1 of this notification and from the annual surplus from the existing lighting rate in the said Municipality. The income to be derived from the lighting-tax of the aforesaid area is estimated to be Rs. 731 a year.

Burdwan.

No. 624T.-M.—The 19th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Katwa Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, namely :—

The Sub-Registrar of Katwa ... ... *Ex-officio.*
Babu Manmatha Nath Chatarji, B.L.
" Gunendra Nath Mukharji, L.M.S.
Maulvi Muhammad Abdar Sattar.

No. 626T.M.—The 21st October 1915.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 148 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 20th December 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned from any ratepayer or inhabitant of the Maniktala Municipality before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

Whereas the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have selected the Maniktala Municipality, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as one of the areas to be used for the development, improvement and expansion of Calcutta, and for this purpose they propose to acquire lands there, to provide building-sites and open spaces for play-grounds for those who have been or will be, hereafter, obliged to remove from Calcutta in consequence of improvement schemes therein and to undertake drainage operations in the whole area of the Maniktala Municipality;

And whereas it is necessary, in order to execute the above scheme, that the working sections of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), be extended to the said area;

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (3) of section 1 of the said Act, to extend to the said area the following provisions of the said Act (as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915), so far as those provisions are applicable, namely :—

(1) Chapter	II ...	... All sections.
(2) "	III ...	... Sections 36, 39 to 43 (inclusive), 45 to 56 (inclusive), 58 to 62 (inclusive), 64, 65 and 67.
(3) "	IV ...	... All sections.
(4) "	VI ...	... Section 107.
(5) "	VII ...	... All sections.
(6) "	VIII ...	... All sections, except sections 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 167, 171, 171A, 173, 174A, 176 and 177.

(7) The Schedule,

Nadia.

No. 654T.M.—The 22nd October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Krishnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia :—

The Civil Surgeon, Nadia ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
The District Engineer, Nadia .. ... }
The Resident Chaplain, Krishnagar ... }
Rai Biswambhar Ray Bahadur.
Babu Surendra Lal Ray.
Munshi Jitu Molla.
Maulvi Azizul Haq.

Khulna.

No. 656T.M.—The 22nd October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Satkhira Municipality, in the district of Khulna, namely :—

Babu Sudhir Krishna Ghosh.
Munshi Atiqur Rahman Khan.
„ Muhammad Ali Gain.
Maulvi Lotf Ahmad Khan Chaudhuri.

Tippera.

No. 628T.—L.S.-G.—The 21st October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hajiganj, in the district of Tippera, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
			Names of mauzas.	Jurisdiction list No.		Jurisdiction list No.
Tippera ...	Hajiganj .	9	Shuilpur	132	*North.*	
			Baura	133	Sihircho	141
			Kazirgaon	134	Kalcho	140
			Badda Kismit ...	135	Darpur	155
			Matil Kismit ...	136		
			Doalia	137	*West.*	
			Sudhia	211		
			Khatrabillai ...	212	Maramura	156
			Dherra	209	Saidpur	157
			Balakhal	200	Rampur	188
			Makimabad ...	213	Sidla	189
			Mahishadi	138	Koradi	193
			Piarapur	139	Solla	195
			Subidpur	210	Fulcho	194
			Srinarayanpur ...	190	Bakela	196
			Baliara	191	Maheshpur	
			Satharia	192	portion of thana	
			Uchanga	198	Chandpur ...	197
			Alipur	199		
					South.	
					The river Dalkat and thana Chandpur.	
					East.	
					Dhodda	130
					Patanish	131
					Randonimura ...	215
					Taraghar	214

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Hajiganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Tippera.

No 630T.—L.S.-G.—The 21st October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Hajiganj Union, in the district of Tippera, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 629T.—L.S.-G.—The 21st October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Hajiganj, in the district of Tippera, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Tippera.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of the Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with numbers in Jurisdiction List.		Boundaries of the Union.	
			Names of mauzas.	Jurisdiction list No.		Jurisdiction list No.
Tippera ...	Gandharbapur.		Nischintapur ...	250	*North.*	
			Jaysora ...	251		
			Pachai ...	252	The river Dalkat.	
			Bhaurpara ...	253		
			Sarbata[illegible]a ...	260	*West.*	
			Pailara ...	262		
			Hutni ...	263	Sendra ..	249
			I[illegible] ...	264	Ghashipur ...	254
			Dorora ...	265	Digchail ...	255
			Kasimpur ...	266	Molladahar ...	261
			Poaljosh ...	267	Anuri or Adli ...	258
			Maligaon Gandharbapur	268	Rasulpur ...	259
			Haripur ...	269	Barkul Uttar ...	241
			Kakoirtala ...	270	Barkul Raycho ...	274
			Taralia ...	271		
			Khaskhasia ...	272	*South.*	
			Maheshamura ...	273		
			Mahammadpur ...	275	Portion of thana Ramganj and thana Chandpur.	
			Ahmadpur ...	276		
			Jagannathpur ...	277		
					East.	
					Chandpur ...	395
					Sarsak ...	397
					Muchiara or Cherera ...	405
					Ragai ...	406
					Dighair ...	407

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Gandharbapur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

No. 631T.—L.S.-G.—The 21st October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Haziganj Union, in the district of Tippera, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Tippera.

No. 632T.-L.S.-G.—The 21st October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Gandharbapur Union in the district of Tippera shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Tippera.

No. 633T.—L.S.-G.—The 21st October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Gandharbapur Union, in the district of Tippera, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Tippera.

No. 641T.—L.S.-G.—The 22nd October 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make, under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Ben. Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Noakhali.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st December 1915, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate of Noakhali before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to vary so much of the orders contained in Notification No. 61T.-M., dated the 27th April 1896 (published at pages 82-83 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem), as relates to the constitution of the Feni Union, in the district of Noakhali by including the village of Madhupur and excluding the following five villages from the Union:—

1. Rangamati.
2. Sonapur.
3. Alokdia.
4. Chaoria.
5. Madhuai.

The boundaries of the reconstituted Union will be as follows:—

North—Chaukidari Union No. IX.

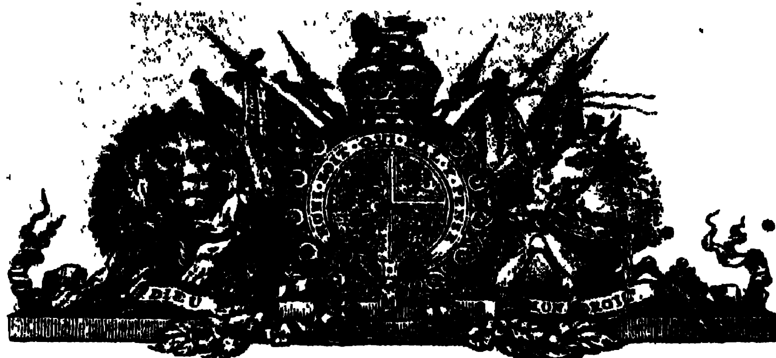
East—Chaukidari Unions Nos. IX and XI.

South—Chaukidari Unions Nos. XI and XVI.

West—Chaukidari Union No. VII.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 2363M.—The 29th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Baroda Prosad De to be their Chairman.

Hooghly.

No. 2379M.—The 1st November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Rishra-Konnagore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. P. T. Rose to be their Chairman.

No. 2398M.—The 2nd November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of Bengal Act, IV of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Hidyat Hossain to be a member of the Muhammadan Burial Board, *vice* the late Haji Noor Muhammad Zakaria, deceased.

Bogra.

No. 2360L.S.-G.—The 29th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Dupchanchia Union, in the district of Bogra, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Bogra.

No. 2361L.S.-G.—The 29th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Dupchanchia Union, in the district of Bogra, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

No. 2358 *L.S.-G.—The* 29*th October* 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Adamdighi, in the district of Bogra, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

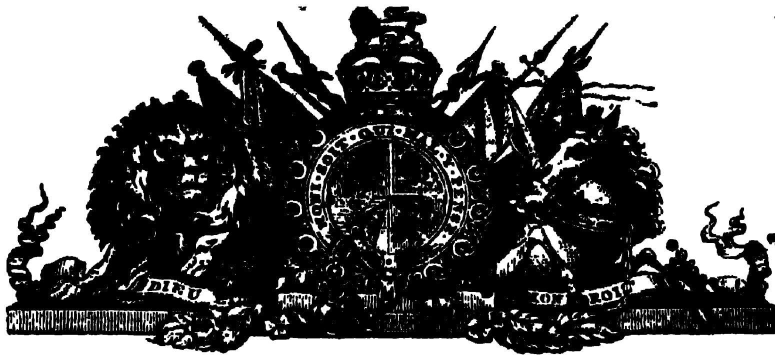
Bogra.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of Union	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list		Boundaries of the Union	
Bogra ...	Dupchanchia	7	Pentulia	441	*North*—Panchtula	(493)
			Shapapur	451	Atgacu	(490)
			Baramkundi ...	452	Katobali	(488)
			Kamargaon	454	Shajapur	(467)
			Sukhangari ...	455	*West*—Raghubanshipur	(466)
			Changa	457	Jhanjira	(247)
			Solapara	458	Chandimandap	(440)
			Dunsai	459	Paogachha	(439)
			Araji Changa ..	460	Bhataudha	(442)
			Matibangsh	461	Bhataudahabade	(443)
			R[illegible]	462	Lakshmichhapur	(45.)
			Bhatahar Lakhmaj ...	463	Ashunja	(450)
			Bhatahar ...	464	Barahipur	(430)
			Islampur	465	*South*—Araji Belthana	(530)
			Kholash	494	Maghura	(529)
			Araji Bhatahar ...	495	Beltharu	(528)
			Dhap	496	Khanpur	(527)
			Talparam	497	Talora	(512)
			Sukhangari	498	*East*—River Nagar	
			Dhokerkole	499		
			Dupchanchia ...	500		
			Bora	501		
			Chak Kachua ...	502		
			Chak Nithana ...	503		
			Sanjaypur	504		
			Salukpara	505		
			Athuli Jalkar Alohali ...	506		
			Belluta	507		
			Mashudaha Khurd ..	456		
			Jogibari	508		
			Kumbari	509		
			Dakahar	510		
			Talipur	511		

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Dupchanchia Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioners of the Rajshahi Division.

K. C. DE

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915.

PART I

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2390M.—The 2nd November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following additional by-law framed by the Commissioners of the Asansol Municipality in the district of Burdwan:—

19. (*a*) No bullock-cart shall travel on any road within the limits of the Asansol Municipality unless the iron tyres of the wheels, or (in the case of carts not having iron tyres) the wooden rims of the wheels, are two inches or more in width:

Provided that this by-law shall not apply to carts owned by residents of districts other than the Burdwan district, which do not ordinarily ply within the Asansol Municipality, but merely pass through that Municipality

Fine Rs. 10: on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

Burdwan.

No. 2422M.—The 5th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Dainhat Municipality in the district of Burdwan:—

Babu Jadu Nath Adhikari.

„ Upendra Nath Mukharji.

„ Harakali Banarji.

Munshi Atufat Husain.

Darjeeling.

No. 693T.M.—The 3rd November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the name of the Darjeeling Municipality from the first schedule of that Act.

No. 2399L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Goalanda, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Faridpur ...	Rajbari ...	7, of whom 4 to be elected and 3 to be nominated.	Bhabanipur ... 234 Sajjankanda ... 147 Binodpur ... 148 Char Maheshpur ... 149 Chak Krishnapur ... 145 Kazikanda ... 146 Lakshmikol ... 150 Madhab Lakshmikol ... 152	*North*—Sihmpur, Dhunchi, Sona kandar Char Sonakandar, Char Lakshmikol, Sathkanda, Bahta and Gachhiadaha *East*—Pakuria Bhabadia, Kamaldhakandi Chhota Nimpur, Ramchandrapur and Pakurikanda. *South*—Hosnabad, Sripur, Ramkantapur and Char Lakshmipur. *West*—Para Lakshmipur, Char Narayanpur and Bara Char Beninagar.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Rajbari Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of seven members, of whom three are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and four to be elected by the residents of the Union.

3. This cancels Notification No. 516L.S.-G., dated the 26th February 1913.

Faridpur. *No. 2400L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1915*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in thana Pangsa, in the district of Faridpur, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union
Faridpur ...	Pangsa ...	7, of which 4 to be elected and 3 to be appointed.	Pangsa ... ... 204 Mathpara ... ... 212 Chaitagram ... ... 213 Hazipara ... ... 45 Gadhibari .. ... 215 Bansara ... ... 44 Gola Madhabpur ... 217 Maguradangi ... 218 Sekh Peardangi ... 214 Narayanpur ... ... 220 Mirzapara ... ... 216 Fakirabad ... ... 219 Satyajitpur ... ... 221 Kurepara ... ... 222 Bishnupur ... ... 223 Maisala ... ... 224 Baragachhi 225	*North*—Dayarampur, Brahmapur, East Sambhukandi, Tainuli Durgapur, Par Bhellabaria, mauza Dalagila and char Maidpur. *East*—Mrigidanga, Sabek Narayanpur, Maukuri, Belgachhi Kalkapur and char Chilaka *South*—Paikara, Gaurangapur, Syamsundarpur, Krishnapur, Swarnagara, Kajialpara, Haripur, Kulatia, Sardarer Raghunathpur and Sujanagar. *West*—Nischintapur, Lakshmikol, Dursundia, Napara and Kanukhali.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Pangsa Union is not ripe for a solely elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of seven members, of whom three are to be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and four to be elected by the residents of the Union.

3. This cancels Notifications No. 545L.S.-G., dated the 26th February 1913, and No. 1032L.S.-G., dated the 15th May 1915.

Faridpur.

No. 2401L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Rajbari Union, in the district of Faridpur (as reconstituted by Notification No. 2399M., dated the 4th November 1915), all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 2402L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Pansa Union, in the district of Faridpur (as reconstituted by Notification No. 2400M., dated the 4th November 1915), all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Faridpur.

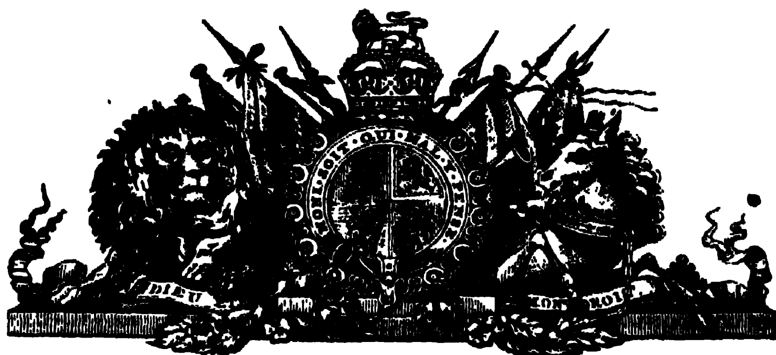
No. 2403L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus, accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Rajbari Union, in the district of Faridpur (as reconstituted by Notification No. 2399M., dated the 4th November 1915), shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund, constituted for the said Union.

Faridpur.

No. 2404L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus, accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Pangsa Union, in the district of Faridpur (as reconstituted by Notification No. 2400M., dated the 4th November 1915), shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund, constituted for the said Union.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nadia.

No. 2507M.—The 12th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Birnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia, namely:—

Babu Shashadhar Mukharji.	Babu Ram Ch[illegible] Bhattacharji.
" Akshay Kumar Sarkar.	" Surendra Nath Khan.

Chittagong.

No. 2516M.—The 12th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the name of the Cox's Bazar Municipality, in the district of Chittagong, from the First Schedule of that Act with effect from the date of the next reconstitution of the Municipality.

Burdwan.

No. 2517M.—The 12th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Kalna subdivision to be an *ex-officio* Commissioner of the Kalna Municipality, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Shahana Golam Rabbani, resigned.

Dacca.

No. 2536M.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following additional by-law framed by the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality:—

8A. All vehicles shall cross the iron suspension bridge on the road over the Dolie Khal at a walking pace and, while one vehicle is crossing the bridge, no other vehicle shall commence to cross it.

Fine, Rs. 5.

Mymensingh. Bakarganj.

No. 2538M.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the names of the following Municipalities from the First Schedule of that Act with effect from the date of their next reconstitution :—

The Netrokona Municipality in the district of Mymensingh.
„ Jhalakati „ }
„ Pirojpur „ } in the district of Bakarganj.
„ Patuakhali „ }

Birbhum.

No. 2503L.S.-G.—The 12th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Bistupur Union, in the district of Birbhum all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the same Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject of the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Birbhum.

No. 2504L.S.-G.—The 12th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Bistupur Union, in the district of Birbhum, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Birbhum.

No. 2505L.S.-G.—The 9th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Birbhum, into a Union :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list (thana Rampur Hât).		Boundaries of the Union.
Birbhum ...	Bistupur...	9	Patla	221	*North*—Bara Kartikchuari (205), Majhira (220) and Koimtea (219).
			Pora	222	
			Tentulia	224	
			Durgapur or Baswah ...	223	*South*—Narainpur (229), Dhula (230) and Deora (231).
			Bistupur	225	
			Kalidaha	226	
			Lalitakundu	227	*East*—District of Murshidabad.
			Baswa	149	
			Arazi Narayanpur ...	148	*West*—Parkuta (151). Margram (150) and Batina (157).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that as the said Bistupur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Birbhum.

No. 2509L.S.-G.—The 11th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Nalhati Union, in the district of Birbhum, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Birbhum.

No. 2511L.S.-G.—The 11th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Birbhum into a Union:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of mauzas which constitute the Union (thana Nalhati), with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Birbhum ...	Nalhati ...	9	Madhupur ... 15 Aganpur ... 16 Khanpur ... 17 Rampur ... 18 Iswarpur ... 19 Amni Bahara ... 20 Erangi ... 41 Sihuria ... 42 Kabarbati ... 57 Gankar ... 58 Jagdhari ... 59 Bishnupur Kismat ... 60 Laskarpur ... [illegible] Karimpur ... 62 Bishnupur ... 63 Nalhati ... 64 Gopalpur ... 65	*North.* Mauzas Banior, Paikpara, Radhagobindapur and Kunutia. *East.* Mauzas Atgram and Kunutia. *South.* Mauzas Rajnali, Gholasil, Srirampur, Bhabanipur, Chaturanandabati and Haripur Padhra. *West.* Mauzas Kanakpur, Haritoka, Babulio, Ranishali and Jhaupara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the Nalhati Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2540L.S.-G.—The 13th October 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kotwali, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Sadyapuskarni.	9	Keshabpur ... ... 84 Sibdas ... ... 85 Khajash ... ... 86 Nadai ... ... 87 Sadyapuskarni ... 88 Kazikhan ... ... 89 Bhalu ... ... 90 Ramjiban .. ... 91 Parichara ... ... 92 Madhabpur ... ... 93 Ditto ... ... 94 Ayodhyapur Ponoropai ... 96 Durgapur-Dilian ... 238 Fatehpur ... ... 239 Janaki-Digar ... ... 240 Selimpur 241	*North.* Shyampur (83), Ajodhyapur (97), Jadabpur (95), Barabari (237), Hariramppur (236), Darsanapahari (243). *East.* Bishu Kismat (242), Bangaon Bade (247). *South.* Thana Mithapukur. *West.* Thanas Badarganj and Mithapukur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Sadyapuskarni Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Birbhum.

No. 2510L.S.-G.—The 11th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Nalhati Union, in the district of Birbhum, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2542L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gobindaganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Rangpur ...	Gobindaganj.	9	Ramnathpur ...	402	*North.*	
			Durgapur ...	400		
			Rahimapur ...	391	Rauhola ...	163
			Khansapara ...	390	Bishubari ...	403
			Taraf Manu	360	Kalikapur Sapgari ...	405
			Khalshi ...	387	Chandipur ...	406
			Godabari ...	399	Shamaspara Digar ...	502
			Biswanathpur ...	392	Bishnupur ...	500
			Sakpala ...	394	Mathurapur ...	498
			Gobindapur ...	385		
			Chak Gobinda ...	386	*East.*	
			Chhutarpara ...	393		
			Saudaha or Govindanagar	501	Mathurapur ...	498
			Chakshampur ...	412	Chhaygharia ...	496
			Khalsi ...	388	Krishnapur ...	494
			Chandpur ...	389	Srirampur ...	493
			Maruipara ...	395	Ghidanga ...	491
			Paika ...	396	Sonatala or Nuntala ...	490
			Hatidaha ...	397	Rudranagar (part) ...	483
			Hatidaha ...	398		
			Tajpur ...	407	*South.*	
			Phulbari ...	408		
			Phulbari ...	409	Rudranagar (part) ...	483
			Shobagi Bara ...	410	Bamankuri ...	481
			Raghunathpur Bara ...	411	Krisnapur ...	425
			Raghunathpur Chota ...	413	Bhagduria ...	430
			Fatullapur ...	417	Chak Bardhankuti ...	429
			Shobagi Chota ...	418	Bansail ...	428
			Manoharpur ...	420	Boalia Buzrug ...	384
			Sadail-Badail ...	421	Khalshi ...	363
			Digdair ...	424	Chakla ...	362
			Sadail-Badail ...	426	Majaldaha ...	361
			Parbatipur ...	414	Anantapur Kadam ...	359
			Kunja Mahamadpur *alias* Kunderpara ...	415	*West.*	
			Chak Girdaha ...	422		
			Kashikandar ...	423	Chandpur ...	358
			Nachai-Kuchai ...	482	Rahimapur ...	357
			Boalia ...	427	Gosainpur ...	401
			Maladhar ...	495	Hoadrapara ...	164
			Parsandail ...	497		
			Bagabachur ...	419		
			Monaharpur *alias* Sonatala	416		

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Gobindaganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2543L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gobindaganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Mahimaganj	8	Kumardanga ... ... 699 Harirampur ... ... 734 Sripatipur ... ... 735 Gopalpur-khurd ... 736 Ponatari ... ... 738 Jirai Buzurg ... ... 732 Jibanpur ... ... 733 Chak Sherpur ... 698 Jagadispur ... ... 697 Bamanhazra ... ... 728 Panthamari ... ... 729 Chandgaon ... 7[illegible]7	*North.* Mandardaha ... 675 Rakhalburj Hatibar ... 744 Harinathpur, Bispukharia 742 Barua ... ... 739 Bochadaha ... ... 836 Chandanpath ... 835 *East.* Osmanpara ... ... 837 Satitala ... ... 727 Kinkarpur ... ... 726 *South.* Bhangabari ... 724 Garamara ... ... 730 Uhpur ... ... 731 Damgachi ... ... 701 Bachuna ... ... 700 *West.* Sudhadhap ... ... 693 Sahapur ... ... 696 Taraguna ... ... 695 Khiripara ... ... 678 [illegible]ur ... 677

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Mahimaganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2556L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Sadyapuskarni Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2557L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Sadyapuskarni Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2544L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Sundarganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.	
Rangpur ...	Haripur ...	7	Chartibari	88	*North.*	
			Par Sasua	89	River Teesta.	
			Jahal Khamar ...	90		
			Lakshupara	91	*East.*	
			Paiora	87	Kapasia (part) ...	102
			Haripur	99		
			Raghob	101	*South.*	
			Genduram Sataraghor ...	100	Kapasia (part) ...	102
			Jordaura	92	Chhayghari ...	86
			Laskar Khamar ...	93	Kunjabari ...	85
			Paikhata Khamar ...	94	*West.*	
			Paikhata	95		
			Haripur Khamar ...	96	Santiram	81
			Kalika Khamar ...	97	Belka Nawabganj ...	76
			Paikhata Khamar, Babuda	98	Sadar	74

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Haripur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2545L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Chilmari, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.		Boundaries of the Union.		
Rangpur ...	Chilmari	9	Sankabati ...	282	*North.*		
			Dhusmara ...	283	Kharkhoria ...	249	
			Kismat Bisarpara ...	284	Bailmandiarkhata ...	281	
			Durlavpara ...	285	Rojradiarkhata ...	280	
			Pagla ...	286	Golarpatul ...	279	
			Gojipara ...	287			
			Ballavpara ...	288	*East.*		
			Karar Barisar ...	289	River Brahmaputra—		
			Naltia-Khata ...	290	Sehujani ...	295	Washed away.
			Joginidaha ...	291	Atharabanki Bara	294	Washed away.
			Podmarghop ...	292	Phulmani ...	293	Washed away.
			Chinipara ...	296	*South.*		
			Amtala ...	297	Majhbari ...	314	
			Manushmara ...	298	Naltia khata ...	315	
					West.		
					River Teesta.		

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Chilmari Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2546L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Governmen Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Gaibandha, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1s December 1915:—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Gaibandha	7	Bulua 340	*North*
			Kholahati 346	
			Barnipara 348	Malibari Khurd ... 347
			Alalerhali 349	Malibari 238
			Dariapur 350	
			Chakmamrajpur ... 342	*East.*
			Khamar-Majhbari ... 343	Gidari 352
			Korlai 345	Ghagua 351
			Gobindapur-Gaibandha ... 344	Phalia 369
				Madanpara 370
				South.
				Palashbari thana.
				Phulia 797
				Baliajani 796
				Thansingpur ... 795
				Gour Sarkar ... 792
				Radhakrishnapur ... 790
				Jot Kali Prasad Choudhuri 788
				Batkamari 789
				Kanak Rai 787
				West.
				Dhanghora 324
				Narayanpur 341
				Chapadaha 339
				Kuptala 264

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, th Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Gaibandha Unio is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of tha Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of th Rajshahi Division.

No. 2558L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespas Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the order contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th Ma 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of th surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the juris diction of the Gobindaganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be place to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2559L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespas Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the order contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16tl August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Gobinda ganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrat of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of al pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2547L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the powe conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), th Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of village

Rangpur.

in thana Badarganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Gopalpur ...	5	Basurajpur ... ... 59 Araji Basurajpur ... 60 Shibpur ... 61 Basantapur ... ... 62 Basantapur Kismat ... 63 Ramchandrapur ... 64 Nandanpur ... ... 65 Gopalpur 66	*North.* Jurisdiction of thana Kotwali. *East.* Jurisdiction of thana Kotwali. *South.* Thana Mithapukur and Nataram-Bhabanibari ... 90 Rostamabad ... ... 91 *West.* Madhpur-Santoshpur ... 58 Barochandi 67

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Gopalpur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2548L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Badarganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Badarganj	9	Sankarpur ... ... 68 Jamurbari-Saraibari ... 86 Kalupara ... ... 87 Chak Kathali ... ... 88 Rahimapur 89	*North.* Shahapur ... ... 69 Mustafapur ... ... 56 Madhupur-Santoshpur ... 58 *East.* Bara Chandi ... ... 67 Nataram Bhabanibari ... 90 *South.* Kachabari ... ... 94 Madhai Khamar ... 95 Mahadipur ... ... 96 Lohaniparah ... ... 97 *West.* Osmanpur ... ... 79 Hazipur ... ... 82 Ghatabil Kismat ... 84 Ditto 85

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Badarganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2549L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Ulipur, in the district of Rangpur into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Ulipur ...	9	Daldalia Bhaduri ... 183 Dharanibari ... 182 Haitkhan ... 185 Alinagar ... 186 Krishna Govinda-Tapasur 187 Bagchirkhamar Kalisankar 188 Bhadrapara ... 189 Phamsam-Jonaidanga ... 233 Kismat Jadu Poddar ... 234 Abdul Hakim ... 235 Madhupur ... 23[illegible] Randa- Dhaniram ... 199 Narikelbari ... 177	*North.* Rajaram Kshetri ... 158 Shibbari Kismat ... 179 Malatib[illegible]Kismat ... 184 Malati[illegible]ari ... 180 Malatibaridigar ... 181 Madhupur Khamar ... 116 *East.* Madhupur ... 115 Haripur Kasigari ... 237 Khoaj Khamar ... 238 Kismat Bishnuballav ... 241 *South.* Bagchar Khamar ... 232 Kismat Panchpara ... 231 Bejoyram ... 190 Tabakpur ... 191 Tabakpur Kismat ... 192 Kasir Khamar ... 194 Gouriballabh ... 195 Gunagachha ... 198 *West.* Kaludanga ... 200 Krishnarampur Bazar ... 176 Netra Hara ... 175 [illegible]danga ... 160 Naudanga .. 159

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Ulipur Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2560L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Mahimaganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2561L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Mahimaganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 2551L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Nilphamari, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
				North.
Rangpur ...	Nilphamari	9	Musrat-Kukhapara ... 40	Nilphamari 20
			Arazi Itakhola ... 41	
			Arazi Kanaikhata ... 42	
			Arazi Itakhola ... 43	*East.*
			Haroa ... 45	
				Dogachi Kismat ... 34
				Itakhola 36
				Kanaikhata 38
				Gobindapur 39
				Kuchiamura 73
				South.
				Darwani 71
				Telai 67
				Jaychandi 66
				Jaychandi-Swaruppara ... 65
				Arazi Kanaikhata ... 64
				Sonarai 51
				West.
				Salhati 49
				Kundpukur 46
				Arazi Salhata 44
				Patkamari 16
				Arazi Ramkola ... 17
				Khoksabari 19
				Gobindapur Kismat ... 18

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Nilphamari Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2562L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Haripur Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2563L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Haripur Union in the district of Rangpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2550L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana

Rangpur.

Kaliganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Bhotemari	5	Kalikapur ... ... 10 Bhotemari ... ... 11 Jamirbari ... ... 39 Sristidhar 38	*North.* Bichaldah Khord ... 16 *East.* Madati-Mushmat ... 15 Madati ... ... 12 Dhunsara ... ... 37 Balgram ... ... 52 *South.* Bairati talai ... ... 41 Kashiram and Teesta river ... 4[illegible] *West.* Teesta river. Danabari ... ... [illegible] Nahali Kismat ... ... [illegible]

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Bhotemari Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2552L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following village in thana Dimla, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915:—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Name of village which constitutes the Union with its number in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Dimla ...	9	Dimla 52	*North.* Kharibari Khaga ... 4 *East.* Naotara ... ... 4 *South.* Khamar Chirasatya ... 5 Sanhati ... ... 5 Galna Kharija (p.-s. Jaldhaka) ... ... Galna (p.-s. Jaldhaka) ... *West.* Sundarkhata .. ... 5 Ruphara 5

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Dimla Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2553L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Domar, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Name of village which constitutes the Union, with its number in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Domar ...		Rauta Bara ... ... 11 Chilar ... ... 12 Chikanmati ... ... 27 Rauta Kismat ... 28 Portion of Betgari known as Boragari ... 30	*North.* Betgari ... ... 9 Bagdogra ... ... 10 Betgari known as Boragari 30 *East.* Matukpur ... ... 29 *South.* Harinchhara ... ... 23 Khanabari ... ... 24 Sonarai ... ... 26 Khataria ... ... 13 *West.* Jalpaiguri district.

2 In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Domar Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

Rangpur.

No. 2564L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Chilmari Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2565L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Chilmari Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2566L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Gaibandha Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

No. 2567L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Gaibandha Union in the district of Rangpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2568L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Badarganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2569L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Badarganj Union in the district of Rangpur shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2554L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kishorganj, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kishorganj	9	Dumria Baje ... 66	*North.*
			Kasba ... 67	
			Goda ... 68	[illegible] ... 62
			Arazi Musha ... 69	Dumria Bara ... 64
			Kishorganj ... 70	Dumria Khamar ... 65
			Jadumani ... 71	
			Bhagarkund ... 72	*East.*
			Jafarganj ... 73	
			Kismat Islam ... 74	Ramchandi ... 77
			Poalighat-Musha ... 75	Garagram ... 116
			Rajib ... 76	Chandkhana ... 117
			Pusuna ... 118	Magura ... 121
				Poalighata Kismat ... 120
				South.
				Singhergari ... 119
				Chandkhana (p.-s. Nilphamari) ... 183
				Donga (p.-s. Nilphamari)... 182
				West.
				Durakuti ... 180
				Panialpukur (p.-s. Nilphamari) ... 176
				Putimari ... 52
				Bherbheri ... 53

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Kishorganj Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshâhi Division.

No. 2555L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in thana Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, into a Union, with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Rangpur.

Name of the District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages which constitute the Union, with their numbers in jurisdiction list.	Boundaries of the Union.
Rangpur ...	Kurigram	9	Madhabram ... ... 56 Hingol Roy Khamar ... 32 Nazira ... ... 46 Krishnapur Nagarband ... 47 Roghu Prosad ... 33	*North.* Dharla Sara and Dharla river— Palashbari ... 31 *East.* Bhelakopa Sara ... 54 Araji Bagdanga ... 55 Kadamtala ... 53 *South.* Nidhiram ... 48 Malbhanga Kismat ... 49 Bancharam ... 50 *West.* Kaola ... 34 Nilkantha ... 36 Atmaram ... 45 Bisheswar ... 44 Kalyan ... 43

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as the said Kurigram Union is not ripe for an elective system of membership, the Committee of that Union shall consist of members appointed by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

No. 2570L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Ulipur Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2571L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Ulipur Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2572L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.—M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Nilphamari Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

Rangpur.

No. 2573L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Nilphamari Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2574L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Dimla Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2575L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Dimla Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2576L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Domar Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2577L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Domar Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2578L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Kishorganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2579L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.-G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Kishorganj Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

Rangpur.

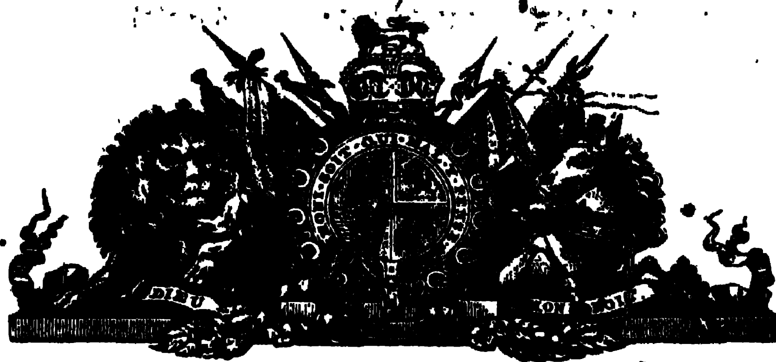
No. 2580L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in paragraph I(*a*) of Notification No. 317½T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the Kurigram Union, in the district of Rangpur, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the said Union.

Rangpur.

No. 2581L.S.-G.—The 13th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clause (*a*) of Notification No. 1428L.S.G., dated the 18th May 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Kurigram Union, in the district of Rangpur, shall be placed to the credit of the Union Fund constituted for the said Union.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

PART I B

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Midnapore.

No. 2451M.—The 12th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29A(2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the District Magistrate of Midnapore to be Chairman of the District Board of Midnapore.

Darjeeling.

No. 2654M.—The 25th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. A. A. Patterson, I.C.S., to be their Chairman.

24-Parganas.

No. 2656M.—The 25th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Barasat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Amrita Lal Basu to be their Chairman.

Rajshahi.

No. 2669M.—The 25th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Nator Municipality, in the district of Rajshahi, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. Nirmal Sankar Sen to be their Chairman.

24-Parganas.

No. 2674M.—The 26th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas, namely :—

Munshi Baher Ali.
Babu Jadu Nath Ray Chaudhuri.
" Rajendra Nath Banarji.

No. 2678M.—The 26th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following amendment which has been proposed by the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge Municipality to No. 30 of the bylaws framed by them and confirmed by Government, under section 351, in Notification No. 834-M., dated the 30th March 1915, namely:—

24-Parganas.

AMENDMENTS.

Add the following to *bylaw* 30:—

"This bylaw shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers."

No. 2693M.—The 27th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, namely:—

Hooghly.

Dr. Omerto Lal Munshi.
Mr. G. Cabral.
Babu Chuni Lal Chatarji.
" Mohan Lal Mukharji.

No. 2695M.—The 27th November 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Chakdah Municipality, in the district of Nadia, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the said Municipality the provisions of Part VI of that Act with the exception of sections 236 to 248 and those which have already been extended to the Municipality by Notifications No. 3507M., dated the 30th August 1895 and No. 2817M., dated the 5th November 1904.

Nadia.

No. 2667L.S.-G.—The 25th November 1915.—The following draft order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Bakarganj.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 10th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Jhalokati Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Part VI of the said Act with the exception of sections 233, 237 to 242 inclusive, 242A, 243 to 248 inclusive, clause (2) of section 252, sections 263 to 265 inclusive, 267, 271 so far as it relates to section 238, 273 so far as it relates to sections 238, 241, 242, 263, 264 and 265 and 276 to the said Municipality in the manner specified below:—

(a) all the aforesaid provisions of the said Part to the whole Municipality except the area called Chandkati; and

(b) all the aforesaid provisions of the said Part with the exception of sections 228, 236 and clause (5) of section 270 to the said area Chandkati.

2. This Notification supersedes Notification No. 2060M., dated the 19th May 1896.

No. 2711L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (South)	Keraniganj.	Subhadya	9	Mirerbag. Charkutub in Choon Kutia mauza. Kaliganj Subhadya. Gopepara. Atooshoor.	*North.* Mandail Dakpara. Jajira-Buriganga river. *East.* Part of Buriganga river and Ikaria. *South.* Tegharia, Noadda, Baghair, Kumlirchar. *West.* [illegible]on, Godarbag, Kalindi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2712L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (South).	Kerani-ganj.	Kalatia ...	9	Baherchar North. Baraikandi. South Baherchar. Kenta. Chhaglakandi. Munshinoadda. Najirpur. Barifgaon. Kangsa giver. Baro Manoria. Targnagar. Shiali Rayeta. Abadipur. Fotenagar. Alinagar. Kalatia.	*North.* Sabhar thana. *East.* Sabhar thana, Pitachaka, Deuti, Tutail, Joynagar, Choto Monoria, Chandipur. *South.* Noyagaon, Belna, Bhandarkhola. *West.* Aksail. Hoglakati, Maniknagar, Khashkandi.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

DACCA.

No. 2713L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (South).	Kerani-ganj.	Mirpur ...	9	Senpara-Parbota. Paikpara. Chhota Sayek. Sayekbibirpara. North Adabo. Mirpur. Shekertek. Ramchandrapur. West Adabo. East Adabo. Shoraibegampur. Sukrabad. Taleperbag. Idgar. Sibpur. Char Kamranga. Washpur. Baraikhali. Srikhando. Kataphoor.	*North.* Marooa. Dokkhin Sokuli. Shekerkolshi. *East.* Joar Sahara, Dhamalkot. Ibrabimpur, Afrool, Agricultural farm, Rajabazar, Dhanmanda. *South.* Lalbag thana, Nowabchar. *West.* Madhyerchar, Ghatakhola, Sabhar thana (part of).

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2714L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i. e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (South).	Koranigunj.	Teghoria	9	Teghoria. Beara. Mojid Beara. Pubdi. Pachimdi. Kondda. Baghair.	*North.* Kumlirchar, Subhadya, Choonkutia, Ikuria. *East.* Nayatola, Ainta, Arakul, Bakta. *South.* Dholeswari river. *West.* Pathal, Dhamasur, part of Kajirgaon.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2715L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (South).	Nawabganj	Nawabganj	9	West Samsabad. East Samsabad. Nawabganj. Kashimpur. Raja Rampur. Kolakopa. Pirmamudia Baro Jafarpur. Madhabpur. Khalarbhita Barikhola.	*North.* Jalal Char Jantrail *East.* Baro Bolobonto, Char Choto Bolobonto, Char Part of Dighirpar. *South.* Isobpur, Khalpar. *West.* Harikanda, Ahladipur, Hajratpur, Sharopdikanda, Harukanda.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2716L.S.G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana	Name of Union	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (North).	Kapasia	Sripur ...	9	Telihati. Mulaid. Tepirbari. Tenghra. Bekashahara. Uplabo. Sripur. Lohagaoh.	*North.* Dhamlai, Shonabo. *East.* Satkhamair, Baro Goonia, Gararan, Patka, Baoui. *South.* Bindoobari, Doyaibari. *West.* Rathara, Maona, Dhanua.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2717L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas) which constitute the Union with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (North).	Kapasia	Jinardi...	9	Gabtoli. Atoshpara. Dakhin Targaon Dakhin Paroha Shaneibari, Nagar Narsinghpur. Tengrapara. Katabi. Utter Paroha. Majherchar. Sayaghuria Uttar Sandan Chunnogardi Gayeshpur. Goalbathan Pararchar. Chhoto Lakkhipur Ragholdi. Kuraitoli. Khagair.	*North.* Dakhindeora, Khanepur *East.* Charmahmudpur, Ramanandi, Narsinghpur-Naringarchar, Dhonargchar *South.* Part of Narsingdi thana. .. .. Bhagadi, Rabari, Palash.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2718L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection and suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (North).	Kapasia	Kaliganj	9	Dhola Sadhukhan. Batra. Deopara. Charmirpur. Jugoli. Uttorgaon. Baropagar. Noyabari. Bhatgati. Khanjona. Munsharpur. Darishona. Baligaon. Bhadarti. Toomoolia. Bangal howla. Chandia.	*North.* Iswarpur, Kholapara' Muhani, Poilanpur, Dakhin Deotia. *East.* Char Mirpore. *South.* Lakha river. *West.* Rajanagar, Cowaria, Bhetsoor, Rowalia.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2719L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (North).	Sabhar	Dhamrai	9	Demran. Hajipur. Jonarddonpur. Ikuria. Kumrail (known as Dhamrai). Islampur. Panchasb. Dakhinpara. Dhamrai. Kasipur-Dhamrai. Dhamrai. Sijaltara. Nakuriapara. Kahetpara. Soaribhag. Ashulia.	*North.* Chandpara, Dakhin Paichhal. *East.* Tetulia in Bararia Union and Savar thana. *South.* Sayebaria, Borachandrail, Chheta Chandrail. *West.* Kelia, Shomebhag Utter-Nawgowh.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2720L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1888), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Sadar (North).	Sabhar ...	Tetuljhora	9	Baraigaon, known as Bastitola. Bardhanpara. Paupara *alias* Kalinagar. Boiljoori. Dattapara. Ramchandrapur. Gopalpur. Konda. Rajaghat. Khidragati. Shampur. Fulbaria. Sholpa. Bhararia. Jamoor. Nagarchar. Jamoor. Khidragoti. Bhararia. Nandookhali. Jamoor-Muchipara. Kalasoor. Hariudpara. Dighamatia. Bailamaila.	*North.* Savar and Bangaon Unions. *East.* Shalepur Union. *South.* Bhakurta Union. *West.* Dhaleswari river.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2722L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Narain-gunj.	Rupgunj	Panchdona	9	Patna. Nasarabad. Uttar Kaugsardi. Mulpara. Charpara. Hajrahat char Madhobdi. Dakhin Kaugsardi. Uttar Daudpur Dakhin Daudpur. Mamudpur. Kamarchar. Nagar Panchdona. Basantapur. Nalua. Asmandi. Uttar Barairhat. Srichandi. Rupaba. Char Daudpur. Nagrahat. Kabirajpur. Goalnagar. Uttar Swarupabaz Paulanpur. Hanumantapur. Nisundaria. Doai Chaitabo. Sarpanigair. Sreenagar. Meherpara. Dakhinchar. Chana. Matia. Panchdona. Bhatpara. Bharsangao. Nehaba. Chaitabo. Chhota Panchdona. Dakhin Chandan. Majan Kandi. Sonar.	*North.* Thana Kapasia. *East.* Union Silmandi with mauzas Silmandi, Tulshipur, Khidirpur, Baniadi, Sauergaon, Sokerchar. *South.* Madhabdi Union with mauzas Tataipara and Noapara, Satgaon Union with mauzas Dryabai and Satgao. *West.* Union Amida with mauzas Dharmapur, Aolahat, Bailain, Kakasia, Chandalchira, Bhuyam, Belabo.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2721L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e. revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available	Boundaries of the Union
Dacca ...	Narain-gunj.	Raipura	Moheshpur	9	Musapur. Haripur. Paharkhar Kandi. Kaburer Kandi. Sapmara Saindhadoba. Moheshpur. Mandalia. Maniknagar. Algi Jaynagar. Ramnagar. Gouripur Begamabad. Char Begamabad.	*North.* Union Radhanagar with mauza Mamadabad. *West.* Union Radhanagar with mauza Dakhin Mirzapur, Anarabad, Sadhunagar, Pirizakandi. *South.* Union Raipura with mauza Sriuidhi, Asrabpur, Dari Sapmara, Mamudpur. Bakarnagar, Char Bakar nagar. *East.* Meghna and Brahmaputra river.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2723L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Narayanganj.	Raipura	Lebutala	9	Sarippur. Narendrapur. Tatirdi. Sekhergaon. Joar Gazaria. Gazaria. Char Gazaria. Char Dulav Khan. Tarakandi. Daierpara.. Digbirpar. Dhanubandha. Lemotala. Hajikhar char. Gankul. Jhalapara. Ahamadpur.	*North.* District Mymensingh. *South.* Chandandia Union with mauzas Ashadnagar, Naluachak and Chalakchar. *East.* Rampur Union with mauzas Uzanchar, Khidirpur, char Shagardi and Lengta Amudpur. *West.* Thana Kapasia.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2732L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Srinagar	9	Srinagar ... 3556 Dakhin Dayhatta. 3538 Ardhipara ... 3539 Paschim Deolbhog. 3555 Harpara ... 3554	*North.* Bil Ariol, Sholaghar. *South.* Selamoti, Syamsidhi, Jashargown. *East.* Patabhog, Chhota Bejgown. *West.* Gadighat, Selamoti.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

DACCA.

No. 2724L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Narayanganj.	Narayanganj.	Fatulla	9	Bhuinagar. Deulpara. Pagla. Dhopatita Philsuni. Aligunj. Dapa Indrakpur. Seachar. Kutubpur. Khijirpur. Lalpur. Bagbenidas. Kampur. Hajigunj. Talla. Isdair. Fatulla. Hariharpara.	*North.* Thana Keranigunj. *West.* Buriganga river. *South.* Union Kashipur with mauzas Fazilpur, Azmatpur, Dharmagunj, Daklin-Azmatpur, Shashangaon, Enayatnagar, Masdair and Naraingunj Municipality. *East.* Union Sidhirgunj with mauzas Godnail, Jalkundi, Sidhirgunj and Khordda Ghoshpara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

DACCA.

No. 2725L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (*i.e.*, revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Narayanganj.	Narayanganj.	Aminpur	9	Baha Dighirpar. Raithdia. Fatikkandi. Chhota Moghbazar. Garibardi. Arjundi. Gogaldi. Mallikerpara. Chhotasilmandi. Tipurdia. Tajpur. Chhota Choudana. Krishnapura. Bhabanathpur. Sahapura. Joyrampur. Chanderkirti. Purba Sonergao. Uttar Sollapara. Islampatti. Bagmohisa Matbari. Panam Dulalpur. Ichapur Aminpur. Bari Gandharba. Sanbashdi. Bagnazirpur. Noail. Bazar-Aminpur. Adampur. Khagatia. Chapaibandha. Chhota Tilah, Sibnagar. Bara Choudana. Kanainagar. Balarampur. Ananta-Muchha. Darpat. Nayabazar. Lakhipura. Dakhin Sholapur. Bhattapur. Gobindapur. Gopalpatti (Paschim). Gopalpatti (Purba). Bari Ramkristopur. Baniathpur. Bara Syamkumar. Bari Sriram. Padmanardi.	*North.* Sanmandi Union with mauzas Daulatpur and Hazratpur, and Baidyerbazar Union with mauza Hamchhadi. *South.* Pirizpur Union with Menikhali Khal, and Mograpara Union. *East.* Pirizpur Union and Baidyerbazar Union with mauzas Dighi, Chandpur, Hariza, Deobhog and Satbhaipara. *West.* Mograpara Union and Sanmandi Union.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2726L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Name of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Shekharnagar.	9	Mohanpur ... 94 Pansar ... 84 Baram ... 93 Shekharnagar ... 97 Uttar Fanipur ... 96 Gopalpur ... 95 Ghanaswampur ... 99	*North.* Girinagar, Kharsul, Kanainagar, Kalsur, Chitrakote. *South.* Sibrampur, Sridharpur, Alampur. *East.* Rajnagar, Teghoria. *West.* Sibrampur, Girinagar, Kharsul, Kanainagar, Kalsur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2727L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned

through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Rajanagar Saidpur.	9	Togharia. Rajanagar ... 111 Gopinathpur ... 115 Bharalia. Nayanagar ... 110 Baoikhola. Fulhar. Madhupur. Saidpur ... 108 Kumudpur. Sobbra. Chamarbosta. Chhotaborta ... 119	*North.* River Dhaleswari. *South.* Ghanesyampur, Hashara, Baishiuhati, Majitpur. *East.* Gobarpara, Barabarta, Sikarpur, Gopinathpur, Baishinhati, Majitpur. *West.* Goalkhali, Chitrokote, Khalpar, Mohanpur, Gopalpur, Ghonesyampur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2728L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagr	Birtara	9	Uttar Charigown ... 3579 Nimtoli ... 3578 Satgown ... 3615 Chhoygown ... 3349 Bhinsidra ... 3575 Uttar Doyhatta 3581 Birtara ... 3544 Solepur ... 3545	*North.* Modhutopi, Kadishal, Bejerhati. *South.* Purba Deulbhog, Atpara, Tingown. *East.* Rosunia, Nandankona, Jibshora, Hatarpara, Rakhitpara. *West.* Hasharā, Keotkhali, Ouhpara, Sholaghar.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2733L.S.-G.—*The 30th November 1915.*—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Syamsidhi	9	Selamoti ... 3536 Syamsidhi ... 3537 Mattagown ... 3535 Gadighat ... 3540 Koykirtan ... 3531	*North.* Purba-Marichpatti, Kharra, Madankhali, Dasherchak, Baraikhali, Bil Ariol. *South.* Barikhal, Maijpara, Parani Mandal, Damla, Dakhinfulkochi. *East.* Sreenagar, Dakhin Doyhatta, Jashurgown, Kusharipara. *West.* Purbamouza, Bagra.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2734L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Sholaghar	9	Sholaghar ... 3542 Ompara ... 3543 Keotkhali ... 3550 Bil Ariol ... 3541	*North.* Baraikhali, Sreedharpur, Alompur, Lashkarpur, Hashara. *South.* Gadighat, Dakhin Doybhatta, Ardipara, Paschim-Deolbhog, Harpara, Patabhog. *East.* Patabhog, Kaligown, Purba Deulbhog, Birtara, Chhoygown. *West.* Gadighat, Baraikhali.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2735L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Roshunia	9	Roshunia ... 147 Tajpur ... 148 Abirpara ... 150 Charmardan ... ... Shantoshpara ... 151 Sherajdikhan ... 152	*North.* Bejerhati, Basail, Dakhin Rangamaila. *South.* Sailantoli, Kusumpur, Chandandhul, Rajdia. *East.* Lotabdi, Kamalpur, Goyatola. *West.* Bejorhati, Uttar-Charigown, Nimtoli, Nandankona, Parabhani, Thairgown, Kola.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2730L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Hashara	9	Hashara ... 3348 Alompur ... 3352 Lashkarpur ... 3351	*North.* Shekharnagar, Ghaneshyampur, Teghoria, Baishnihati. *East.* Solepur, Kadisal, Modhutopi, Satgown. *South* Bil Ariel, Sholaghar, Keotkhali. *West.* Sreedharpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 3729L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (*i.e.*, revenue mauzas,) which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Ichhapura	9	Ichhapura ... 178 Rajdia ... 156 Sealdi ... 152 Chandandhul ... 149 Kusumpur ... 334	*North.* Paschim Abirpara, Purba Abirpara, Rajdia, Bara Pauldia. *South.* Brahmankhola, Kilgown, Chamardi, Kathaltoli, Madhyapara, Baherkuchi, Kakaldi. *East.* Baherghata, Barapauldia, Gobardi, Armohal, Kakaldi. *West.* Santoshpara, Purba Abirpara, Paschim Abirpara, Tajpur, Saitantoli, Brahmankhola.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2731L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Srinagar	Bhagyakul.	9	Kamargown ... 3466 Jagannathpatti ... 3465 Bhagyakul ... 3470 Mandra ... 3471 Charpara ... 3472	*North* Bagra. *South* River Ganges. *East.* Rarikhal, Hatarpara, Chairpara, Char Domrakhola. *West.* Bagra, Maghdbal, Char Magdhal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2736L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Haldia ...	9	Sunolia ... 3506 Mousa ... 3508 Satghoria ... 3509 Mousa Mandra ... 3510 Uttar Haldia ... 3945 Dokshin Haldia 3947	*North.* Dakhin Paikpa, Haria, Kukutia, Kajolpur. *South.* Wari, Ranigown, Khoria, Korehati. *East.* Nagerhat, Singherhati. *West.* [illegible], Kamarkhopa

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2737 L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.		Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Betka ...	9	Kandapara ...	185	*North.*
					Satfotia ...	191	River Dhaleswari.
					Gorkulchar ...	199	
					Sawalpur ...	197	*South.*
					Randhanibari ...	189	Kaichail, Autshahi, Nouddà, Sonarang, Netrabati.
					Uttar Raipur ...		
					Dokhin Raipur ...		
					Purba Raipur ...		
					Outpara ...	189	*East.*
					Deopara ...	187	Tilardi, Luamchar, Satfotia, Baro Nathesvor, Silimabad, Paikpara, Hansakhira.
					Uttar Betka ...	190	
					Dakhin Betka ...	183	*West.*
					Khilpara ...	182	Taltola Khal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2738 L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of ...oard ...hose ...tion ...on is ...ted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Abdullapur.	9	Abdullapur. Paikpara ... 263 Hanskhira. Silimabad ... 261 Brontosar. Bindusar ... 262	*North.* Imamohar, Satfotia. *South.* Khilpara, Natesvor. *East.* Mirkadim Khal. *West.* Satfotia, Uttar Betka, Dokhin Betka.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2739L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Autshahi	9	Tostipur ... 176 Bhorenda ... 175 Boloi ... 174 Silimpur ... 177 Chasiri ... Autshahi ... 179 Noadda ... 184 Doraboti ... 173 Kaichail ... 186	*North.* Kandapara, Khilpara. *South.* Tailkai, Aporkati, Kurmira. *East.* Netrobati, Parrapara, Amtoli. *West.* [illegible] Khal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2740L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (*i.e.*, revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Dhipur...	9	Dhipur ... 92 Marial ... 93 Noynondo ... 150 Dulihata ... 149	*North.* Purapara, Amtoli, Tangibari, Borolia. *South.* Maldha, Gonaisar, Mandra. *East.* Dhamaron, Simolia, Joshlong. *West.* Kurmira, Ariol, Singhernondon.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2741L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Joshlong	9	Purua ... 56 Baghia ... 57 Joshlong ... 64 Chhot Kewar ... 81 Serajabad, Hatkan ... 65 Nayna ... 62	*North* Kathadia. *South.* Beshual, Kamarkhara. *East.* Aishol, Gahuabari Mollabari, Char Serajabad, Paschimpar. *West.* Dhipur, Maldah, Nosonkor.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2742L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

DACCA.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Kalma ...	9	Bharakair ... 134 Dhaida ... 206 Kalma ... 161 Gorakanda ... 162 Dohari ... 163 Marail Nowpara ... 165 Bashira ... 164 Bankaij ... 160	*North.* Nurpur, Khorda, Chasi Hat Baligown, Solikandi, Randia, Somkandia, Ariol, Bhalitshar. *South.* Banari, Pachankhol Noadda, Bandagown Marichadi. *East.* Chattatipara, Dasatta Chitrakona. *West.* Taltola Khal.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2743L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.		Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Mirkadim	9	Talkhira		*North.*
					Imamchar ...	257	
					Tilardi ...	254	River Dhaleswari.
					Nagarkoshba ...	250	
					Jiravondapatti ...	252	*South.*
					Murma		
					Choudoutola ...	246	
					Goalghoni ...	247	Browtser, Abdulapur, Murma, Choudoutola, Goalgharia, Sekharibazar.
					Gopalnagar		
					Rekabibazar ...	253	
					Ramnagar		
					Kalinjipara ...	232	
					Ramgopalpur		*East.*
					Benodepur ...	239	
					Feringibazar ...	238	
					Adariatola ...	237	Panchasar, Purba Muktearpur.
							West.
							Mamudadpur, Purba Sattatia.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2744L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Bajrajogini.	9	Bajrajogini ... 101 Nahapara ... 100 Churain ... 99 Kalyanisgh ... 84 Mamashar ... 97 Dhamda ... 96 Suapara ... 95 Atpara ... 102	*North.* Jorardeal, Sukabashpur, Ramsingh. *South.* Marial, Dhamaron, Aldi. *East.* Makohati, Nairpukurpar. *West.* Nateswar, Barolia.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2745 L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Char Kewar.	9	Tarki. Char Masura. Khadadadpur.	*North.* River Brahmaputra or Katakhali. *East.* River Megna. *South.* Makohati, Char Dumaria, Saidpur Dalme, Char Jogendra. *West.* River Brahmaputra or Katakhali, Mohishpur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2746L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (*i.e.*, revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Hashail	9	Digholi with Char Digholi ... 3851 Kauniakanda with Char Kauniakanda ... 3858 Datara ... 3877 Silparan ... 3878 Soulparan ... 3857 Mandra ... 3849 Hashail ... 3853 Atigaon ... 3856	*North.* Garurgaon, Kholagaon, Banikhara, Bhatpara. *South.* Daingaon, Ramkanta. *East.* Satak, Chonkomkhola, Dhalchatra, Chaudhurir char. *West.* Banori, Bidgaon, Lakshmipur.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2747L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshi-ganj.	Munshi-ganj.	Baherak	9	Dhalchatra ... 3879 Chachurtola ... 3881 Baj Burijbari ... 3882 Baherak ... 3875 Satak ... 3872 Dighirpar ... 3871 Chonkomkhola ... 3876 Beherpara ... 3880	*North.* Bhatpara, Sarishabon, Dhankora, Mulchar. *South.* Rajabarikhal, Mulbhaowar, Rajabari. *East.* East Rakhi. *West.* Rakhi, Char Beherpara West Datura, Atigaon Kaniakanda.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca. *No. 2948L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.*—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Munshi-ganj.	Munshi-ganj.	Char Silai	9	Rakhi ... 3805 Akalmegh ... 3800 Silai ... 3797 Char Banian ... 3801	*North.* Besnal, Anondapur, Nagardopra, Raripara, Bhasanchar. *South.* River Padma, Char Beherpara. *East.* River Megna. *West.* River Brahmaputra Katakhali, Ch Beherpara.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2749L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.		Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manikganj.	Manikganj.	Baira ...	9	Baira ...	418	*North.*
					Beharaghona ...	422	Dhaleswary river.
					Dehanakhila ...	488	*South.*
					Bri-Atkaria ...	484	Kholapara, North Mirzapur, Madhya Mirzapur, Gujra, Baldhara, Chhota Kaliakair and Bri Kaliakair.
					Swalpa Atkaria ...	485	*East.*
					Sonail ...	490	Benodepur Khanda, Bagherchar, Benodepur Khanda, Rajendrapur, Bara Taluk, Golara and Kasimnagar.
					Badda ...	491	*West.*
					Jamalpur ...	492	East Mitara, South Hat Bariail, Bara Bariail and East Hat Bariail.
					Charabhanga ...	493	
					Chhota Banka ...	494	
					Bil Betila ...	495	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2750L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (*i.e.*, revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manikganj.	Manikganj.	Hatipara	9	Hatipara ... 444	*North.*
					Dakshin Gobindapur ... 445	Matabpur, Bhararia, Nalgora, Char Budhuti, Kalasi, Banda Mahisha, Bhatbhog, South Chailla, Dharra, Kasta.
					Chhota Jagannathpur ... 446	
					Bankhuri ... 447	
					Ratnadia ... 448	
					Char Bankhuri .. 449	
					Chegarghona ... 450	
					Dakshin Banparil 451	*South.*
					Uttar Banparil ... 452	
					Kumalli ... 453	Jurisdiction of Nowabgunj thana and Echhamati river.
					Palara ... 454	
					Chhota Barundi ... 456	
					Swalpanandapur ... 457	
					Bara Barundi ... 458	
					Baitta ... 459	*East.*
					Marantali ... 472	North Basta, Sararia.
						West.
						Echhamati river.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

Dacca.

No. 2751L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governer in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Number of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages (*i.e.*, revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manikganj.	Harirampur.	Balla ...	9	Bara Hapania ... 1 Bara Dadrakhi ... 2 Chota Hapania ... 3 Mahishakola ... 4 Surai ... 5 Ramdi ... 6 Nabagram ... 7 Brahmandi ... 8 Gunabarpatti ... 9 Boramara ... 10 Biktabera ... 11 Basta ... 12 Kararia ... 13 Bankipur ... 14 Machain ... 15 Kalapara ... 16 Naodubi ... 17 Bhadiakola ... 18 Jagatber ... 19 Ichhail ... 20 Balla ... 21 Kherupara ... 22 Srikrishnapur ... 23 Saitian ... 24 Sarafdinagar ... 25 Sujabad Baika ... 26 Baika ... 27 Baikarhat ... 28 Sikandi ... 29 Byasdi ... 30 Loharchala ... 31 Chota Dadrakhi or Gorail Dadrakhi. 32 Dakhin Gorail ... 33 Uttar Gorail or Kajir Gorail. 34 Dakarkhali ... 35 Gangasagar ... 36 Jnikutia ... 52	*North.* Jurisdiction of Aricha and Gheor thanas. *South.* Ichhamati river. *East.* Dhusuria, Kayemkhola, Naohata, Salkhai, Basudebpur. *West.* Jurisdiction of Aricha thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No. 2753L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

Council is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the district of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manik-ganj.	Manik-ganj.	Garpara	9	Paschim Bhatara or Limcora Bhatara ... 99 Sagardighi ... 100 Shaitta ... 101 Garpara ... 102 Char Garpara ... 103 Dakhin Bil Dauli ... 104 Uttar Bil Dauli ... 105 Purba Bhatara *alias* Ramkrishna Bhatara ... 106 Paschim Khal Padhoa ... 108 Madhya Khal Padoa ... 109 Dakhin Uthali ... 110 Uttar Uthali ... 111 Chhota Shaitta ... 112 Bara Shaitta ... 113 Bajeapti-Bhatara 114 Mahaddinagar ... 172 Ranadia ... 173 Majlispur ... 174 Chakdaha ... 175 Purba Khal Padoa ... 176 Sakrail ... 177 Gosainagar ... 178 Biswanathpur ... 179 Bara Bangla ... 180 Chhota Bangla ... 181 Chandar ... 184 Jaidebpatti ... 185 Panjankhara ... 186 Pargora ... 187 Alinagar ... 188 Alinagar Diara ... 189 Tegharia ... 190 Ghona ... 195 Srirambari ... 194 Sadarpur ... 196 Khanpur ... 197	*North.* Panchutia, Aynapur, Char Tilli, Salai Gobindapur, Par Tilli, Airmara. *South.* Swalpa Hatkora, Dighi, Dautia, Swalpa-Hatkora Chak, Khar Satai, Sasunda, Khanpur, Dolapara. *East* Railua, Ukra. *West.* Boundary line Gheor thana.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

No 2752L.S.-G.—The 30th November 1915.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Dacca.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th January 1916, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Magistrate of the district before that date will be duly considered.

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in

...uncil is pleased to constitute the following group of villages, in the District of Dacca, into a Union, with effect from the 1st April 1916:—

Name of District Board within whose jurisdiction the Union is constituted.	Subdivision.	Thana.	Name of Union.	Number of members of which the Union Committee shall consist.	Names of villages, (i.e., revenue mauzas), which constitute the Union, with jurisdiction list numbers where available.	Boundaries of the Union.
Dacca ...	Manikganj	Manikganj	Saturia	9	Kaonnara ... 77	*North.*
					Prodhanpur ... 78	
					Saturia ... 79	Dakhin Agteghari, Uttar Naogoan, Barra, Hazipur, Hatkdra, Purba Kustia.
					Bil Baraid ... 80	
					Paragaon ... 81	
					Kali Bankhari ... 82	
					Bara Kurikahania 83	
					Chhota Kurikahania 84	*South*
					Gheor ... 85	
					Asali Paragaon ... 118	Majhail, Mahishaloha Budharbari, Dhankora Asli Narattampur Naora-Narattampur, Purba Krishnapura.
					Banduri ... 119	
					Dhulla ... 120	
					Radhanagar ... 121	
					Shekharinagar ... 122	
					Kandarpapur ... 123	
					Handulia ... 124	*East.*
					Bailtola ... 125	
					Basat ... 126	Gazikhali river.
					Makdumpara ... 127	
					Brahmanbaria ... 128	*West.*
					Gaola ... 129	
					Marundakhola ... 130	Krishnapura, Bhasiali Hargaz, Nabanidhar.
					Kalasur ... 131	
					Chamutia ... 132	
					Kaijuri ... 133	
					Dakhin Malsi known as Sahzadpur Malsi 134	
					Uttar Malsi known as Isakabad Malsi 135	
					Panaijuri ... 136	

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in order to ensure the representation of all important interests and the inclusion of all the members of the Chaukidari Panchayat in the Committee of the said Union, that three of the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and six of them shall be elected as prescribed by section 39 of the said Act.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

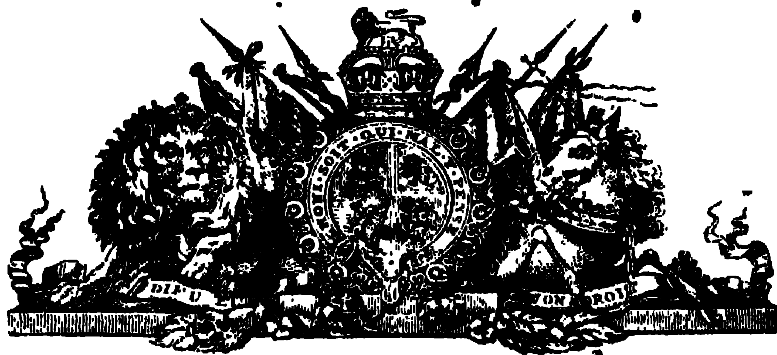
NOTICE.

THE General Committee having, under section 350 (*1*) of the Act III (B.C) of 1899, previously given public notice of their intention to revise the alignment of Lindsay Street between the Sir Stuart Hogg Market and Chowringhee Road, and no objection having been received within the date specified for receiving the same, do hereby order that the revised alignment shown in the plan approved by the General Committee on the 6th October 1915 may be defined under section 350 (*4*).

C. F. PAYNE,

Chairman.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 23rd November 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hooghly.

No. 2766M.—The 4th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kotrung Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, namely :—

Babu Jyoti Prasad Banarji.
" Tara Prasanna Mukharji.
Munshi Abdul Karim.

Howrah.

No. 2780M.—The 6th December 1915.—In modification of Notification dated the 14th August 1889, published at pages 174 and 175 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st idem, the Governor in Council is pleased to revise the boundaries of Wards III, VI, VII and IX of the Howrah Municipality, published with the said notification, in the following manner :—

WARD III.

North—Hurrogunge Road and Bandaghat Road.
East—River Hooghly.
South—Golabari Road.
West—Grand Trunk Road.

WARD VI.

North—Proposed drainage canal (as indicated by boundary marks) at the south of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway lines.
East—Ashu Bose Lane, Belilios Lane, Panchanantolla Road, Kali Kundu Lane, Khurut Road, Nidhiram Manjhi's Lane, Gopal Banerjee Lane, Ramkrishnapore Lane.
South—Chandra Kumar Banerjee's Garden Lane, Bajeh Sibpur 2nd Bye-Lane, Chandra Kumar Banerjee's Lane, Kaipukur Lane and Kaipukur 1st Bye-Lane.
West—Olabibitollah Lane, Kasundia Road, Godadhar Mistry Lane, Tantipara Lane, Ghosepara Lane, Circular Road, Brindaban Mullick Lane, Kantapukur Lane up to proposed drainage canal and the proposed drainage canal (as indicated by boundary marks).

WARD VII.

North—Kali Banerjee Lane, Girish Banerjee Lane, Zig-Zag Lane (now called Krishna Kamal Lane), Harcourt's Lane and Telkulghat Road.

East—River Hooghly.

South—Park's Garden Lane, Grand Trunk Road, Banstola Ghat Road and Banstola Ghat Spur Road.

West—Kali Kundu Lane, Khurut Road, Nidhiram Manjhi's Lane, Gopal Banerjee Lane and Ramkristopur Lane.

WARD IX.

North—Circular Road, Amlokhitola Lane, Mollapara Lane, Jagat Banerjee Ghat Road and Jagat Banerjee Ghat Spur Road.

East—River Hooghly.

South—River Hooghly.

West—Currie Road, Andul Road and the boundary of the Royal Botanical Garden.

No. 2788M.—The 7th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, under section 23 of that Act, electing Saiyid Ahsan Mirza to be their Chairman.

Murshidabad.

No. 2792M.—The 7th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Basirhat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Binod Bihari Basu to be their Chairman.

24-Parganas.

No. 2794M.—The 7th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Baruipur Municipality, in the district of 24-Parganas:—

24-Parganas.

Kazi Saiyid Muhammad Yusuf.

Babu Uma Charan Ray.

" Sushil Chandra Ghosh.

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint, under section 23 of the Act, Babu Siva Das Ray Chaudhuri to be Chairman of the Municipality.

No. 2786M.—The 7th December 1915.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities' Loans Rules, 1915, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality for a loan of Rs. 5,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 182-12-5 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said Municipality.

Bankura.

K. C. DE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BANKURA MUNICIPALITY.

Application from the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality for a loan of Rs. 5,000 from Government.

[illegible] and an estimate of the cost [illegible]	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the said fund or funds is or are levied, received or held.	Receipt of loan (a) The period for which the loan is required.	(b) The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	(c) The number of instalments in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken.	(d) The amount of each instalment.	(e) The date proposed for receiving each such instalment.	Payment of loan (f) The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.	(g) The amount of each instalment.	The normal surplus which may be expected in future.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	20	21
Estimated cost Rs. 10,000.	Rs. 5,000.	Bankura Municipal Fund.	The Bengal Municipal Act (III B.C.) of 1884.	Twenty years.	4 per cent.	In one instalment.	Rs. 5,000.	2nd February 1916.	In forty equal half-yearly instalments payable on 2nd February and 2nd August commencing from 2nd August 1916, till the loan is paid off.	Rs. 182-12-5.	Rs. 2,211.	

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.

Revenue (details for each of the preceding three years). Sources from which the revenue is derived.	Amount for— 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Expenditure (details for each of the preceding three years). Objects on which the expenditure is incurred.	Amount for— 1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Municipal rates and taxes ..	18,074	19,666	18,215	1—General Administration and collection charges.	3,343	2,332	2,262
(b) Realizations under special Acts ...	366	741	510	2—Public safety	1,743	1,867	1,712
(c) Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation	3,180	3,675	3,028	3—Public Health and Convenience (excluding expenditure from Loan Funds and from grants other than ordinary).	17,964	22,270	25,770
(d) Grants and contributions for general and special purposes. (Ordinary)	5,954	12,405	10,227	4—Public Instruction	690	713	744
(e) Miscellaneous ...	413	482	339	5—Miscellaneous ...	989	1,552	1,821
				6—Repayment of loan	390	324	857
Total ordinary income ...	28,187	36,972	32,319	Total ordinary charges	25,119	29,058	36,168
(f) Extraordinary and debt ...	4,144	4,354	9,149	7—Extraordinary and debt, excluding repayment of loan.	3,311	11,985	9,466
(g) Receipts of abnormal character ...	12,500	....	10,000	8—Expenditure from Loan Funds and from grants included under the head "Receipts of abnormal character."	143	222	27,824
Total	44,631	43,326	51,498	Total ...	28,573	41,765	73,458
Opening balance ...	43,863	50,121	51,682	Closing balance ...	50,121	51,682	29,692
GRAND TOTAL ...	78,694	93,447	1,03,150	GRAND TOTAL ...	78,694	93,447	1,03,150

(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the borrowing body has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.	Apart from the surplus balance of Rs. 2,211, there will be an income derivable from the tank amounting to Rs. 299. The two instalments payable during a year on account of the new loan applied for would amount to Rs. 365. So there will be very little to pay from the general revenue.
(b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the local body.	There was a revision of assessment during 1914-15, which came into effect from 1915-16, resulting in an increase of the income. But, as explained above, very little assistance will be required from the general revenue to pay off the debt.
(c) A statement of all outstanding loans as well as the annual charges involved on their account.	

Outstanding loan.	Instalments of payments.		Instalments paid.		Balance outstanding (principal and interest)	Annual charges involved in paying the instalments.
Original amount, with number and date of Government order sanctioning the loan.	In how many instalments to be paid off.	Amount of each instalment.	No.	Amount.		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rs. 11,000 (vide Government Order No. 402M., dated 21st February 1910).	Forty equal half yearly instalments commencing from October 1910.	402 1 10	10	4,021 2 4	12,068 7 0	804 3 8
Rs. 12,500 (vide Government Order No. 829M., dated 31st March 1913).	Forty equal half-yearly instalments commencing from 30th September 1913.	456 15 1	5	2,284 11 5	15,992 15 11	913 14 2
Rs. 10,000 (vide Government Order No. 2863M., dated 17th October 1914, supplemented by Government Order No. 3035M., dated 7th December 1914).	Forty equal half-yearly instalments commencing from 6th May 1915.	365 8 10	1	365 8 10	14,256 8 6	731 1 8

ERRATUM.

Birbhum.

No. 2790L.S.-G.—The 7th December 1915.—In column 4 of the statement published with Notification No. 2511L.S.-G., dated the 11th November 1915, establishing a Union at Nalhati, in the district of Birbhum, under section 38 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885)—

for—

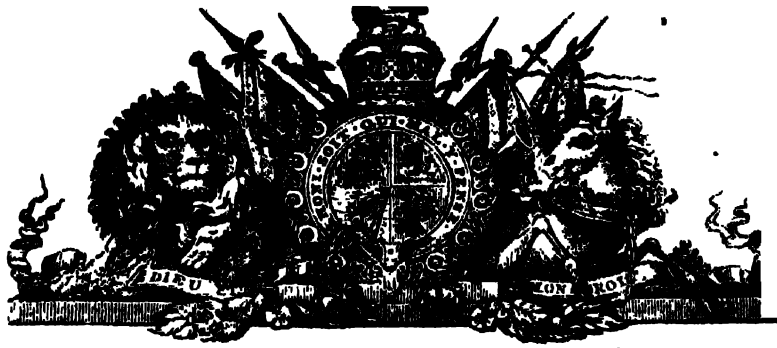
Names of mauzas.	Numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Aganpur	16
Rampur	18
Amni Babara	20

read—

Names of mauzas.	Numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Alalpur	16
Rampura	18
Amlai Bohora	20

respectively.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

PART I B.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Birbhum.

No. 2813M.—The 9th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following by-law framed under section 350 of the Act by the Commissioners of the Suri Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, in supersession of by-law 15 of the by-laws confirmed in Government order No. 4852M., dated the 29th September 1899, namely:—

"15. (*1*) No person shall let off any fireworks, fire-balloons or bombs on or within one hundred yards of any road, except—

(*i*) with the written permission of the Commissioners, to be obtained by an application in the form prescribed by them, and—

(*ii*) on payment of the following fees:—

(*a*) For fireworks or bombs, Rs. 2.

(*b*) For fire-balloons, Re. 1.

(*2*) This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers

Fine, Rs. 50.

Nadia.

No. 2834M.—The 10th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Ranaghat Municipality, in the district of Nadia:—

Babu Nisapati Banarji, L.M.S.
„ Girija Nath Mukharji.
„ Surendra Nath Mukharji.
Munshi Ainaddi Sardar.
The Sub-Registrar of Ranaghat ... ... } *Ex-officio.*
The Chaukidari Circle Officer, Ranaghat ... }

24-Parganas.

No. 2840M.—The 14th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*2*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray to be their Chairman.

Murshidabad.

No. 2845M.—The 14th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Jangipur Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad :—

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Jangipur, *ex-officio*.
Babu Sachinandan De.
Munshi Maniruddin Biswas.
Saiyid Abul Fazl.
Babu Dharam Chand Boyd.
„ Ashutosh Sarkar.

No. 947San.—The 14th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*u*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, which was extended to Eastern Bengal by Bengal Act I of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the duties and powers of Sanitation Committees constituted under section 91 of that Act (as so amended) :—

Draft Rules.

Definitions.

1. In these rules—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1908, and
(*b*) "section" means a section of the Act.

Advice to District Board.

2. The Sanitation Committee shall advice the District Board in all matters relating to the improvement of sanitation in the district.

Exercise of powers delegated by District Board.

3. The Sanitation Committee shall exercise such of the following powers of the District Board as may be delegated to it by that Board, namely :—

(*a*) any powers conferred by section 88 or section 89 ;
(*b*) the power to supervise the work of the Sanitary Inspector appointed under section 91, sub-section (*4*) ;
(*c*) the power conferred by section 104 of controlling the exercise by a Union Committee of any of the powers conferred by Chapter III of the Act in respect of sanitation ;
(*d*) the power conferred by section 104 of taking direct control and administration of the matter of dealing, under clause (*d*) of section 118A, with any tank, well, pool, ditch, drain or place containing, or used for the collection of, any drainage, filth, stagnant water or matter likely to be prejudicial to health—by draining or cleansing it, or otherwise preventing it from being prejudicial to health, but not so as in any case to interfere with any private right ;
(*e*) the power conferred by the proviso to section 115 of undertaking arrangements for the sanitation of fairs and *mélas* held within a Union ;
(*f*) any powers conferred by rules made under the concluding portion of clause (*q1*) of section 138.

Consideration of schemes for rural sanitary improvement.

4. All schemes for rural sanitary improvement must, before adoption by the District Board, be considered by the Sanitation Committee.

Allotment of money to Union Committees.

5. The Sanitation Committee shall allot to Union Committees, for such sanitary works as it may consider necessary, any money placed at the disposal by the District Board for that purpose.

Supervision of expenditure of Union Committee.

6. When the power to control the exercise by a Union Committee of powers in respect of sanitation has been delegated to the Sanitation Committee by the District Board, the Sanitation Committee shall see that the money allotted to such Union Committee for purposes of sanitation is properly expended.

7. The Sanitation Committee shall take such steps as it may deem necessary in order to prevent or to stamp out severe outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

Outbreaks of epidemic disease.

8. The Sanitation Committee may take steps, through the teachers and *guru-pandits* of schools and *pathshalas* maintained or aided by the District Board or the Government, to encourage the extended use of quinine in malaria-stricken places, and may supervise the distribution of potassium permanganate, not only for the purifying of water when cholera breaks out, but also as a cure for snake-bite.

Distribution of medicines.

9. The Sanitation Committee may take such steps as it may consider necessary to prevent the sale of articles of food or drink which are unfit for human consumption, or the sale by a leper or by any person suffering from an infectious disease of any article of food or drink which is intended for human consumption.

Sale of articles of food or drink for human consumption

10. The proceedings of the Sanitation Committee shall be recorded in writing, and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the District Board and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Record of proceedings.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

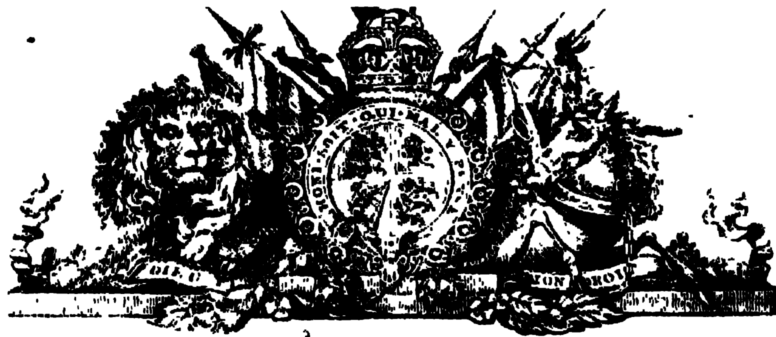
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE General Committee having previously given public notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on both sides of Lansdowne Road in Ward 21, and having duly considered the objection received within 30 days from the date of publication of the said notice, have, on the 11th November 1915, under section 353 (4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, made an order defining the general line of buildings on each side of Lansdowne Road in Ward 21, in accordance with the plan approved by them on the 11th November 1915.

C. F. PAYNE,
Chairman of the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *the 8th December 1915.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

24-Parganas.

No. 2859M.—The 15th December 1915.—The following draft orders which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st February 1916 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Orders.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Barasat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the areas of the said municipality, the boundaries of which are specified below:—

WARD NO. I.

Kaibarttapara.

West and North—Jessore Road from its junction with the Kaibarttapara Road to its junction with the Taki Road, then the Taki Road till it meets the Bagdipara Branch Road.

East—Bagdipara Branch Road up to a cocoanut tree belonging to Babu Sarat Chandra Banarji of Barasat at a distance of 6 feet from the northern extremity of the Bagdipara Branch Road on which it is situated.

South—An imaginary line drawn from the cocoanut tree referred to above on the Bagdipara Branch Road to the Kaibarttapara Road, then the Kaibarttapara Road till it meets the Jessore Road.

WARD NO. II.

Hariharpur and D'Garden.

North—Old Post Office Road.

East—Jessore Road.

South—Hariharpur Road.

West—E. B. S. Railway line.

Sridharpur.

East—Hari Nath Sen Road.

South and West—Municipal drain No. 2 to where it joins the Rathtala Road.

North—Rathtala Road, then an imaginary line from the terminus of the Rathtala Road to the commencement of the Dewanji Bagan Road and lastly the Dewanji Bagan Road.

Khulna.

No. 2861M.—The 15th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality, in the district of Khulna:—

Civil Surgeon ... ... *Ex-officio.*

Munshi Mahmudal Huq.

Maulvi Mazharuddin Chaudhuri.

Rai Sahib Bankim Chandra Mazumdar.

Kazi Saifuddin.

24-Parganas.

No. 2863M.—The 15th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 14 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sub-Registrar of Budge-Budge to be an *ex-officio* Commissioner of the Budge-Budge Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Satis Chandra Banarji, resigned.

24-Parganas.

No. 2865M.—The 15th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*a*) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Gobordanga Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Rai Girija Prasanna Mukharji Bahadur to be their Chairman.

Calcutta.

No. 2896M.—The 20th December 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 5 of the Calcutta Improvement Act [Act V (B.C) of 1911], the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E., to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta with effect from the 23rd December 1915.

No. 2857M.—The 15th December 1915.—The following draft of by-laws which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Chandpur Municipality under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the Act, is published for the information of persons affected thereby.

Tippera.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st *February* 1916, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

DEFINITION.

In these by-laws—

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

PENALTIES.

The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—

(*a*) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law,
(*b*) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and
(*c*) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON ROADS.

1. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left, and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.

Fine, Rs. 10.

2. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows :—

(*a*) Every carriage must carry two co
side.
(*b*) Every cart must carry one conspicuous light.
(*c*) Every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light.
(*d*) Every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front :

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

3. No person shall ride any tricycle or bicycle on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.

Fine, Rs. 50.

4. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road, unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. No person shall sit or sleep on any [illegible] to obstruct traffic.

Fine, Rs. 10.

PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIONS, ENCROACHMENTS AND NUISANCES ON OR NEAR ROADS.

7. No person shall abandon, or let loose or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

8. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause any obstruction on or near any road by exposing any article for sale on such road or on any of its slopes, drains or side-lands, or on any bridge or platform over a public drain adjoining such road.

Fine, Rs 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

9. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road, or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

11. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall break in horses on any road not set apart for that

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

13. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near [illegible]

Fine, Rs. 10.

14. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

15. No person shall—

(a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or

(b) burn in any such dust-bin any papers, leaves, grass, wood or other material.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter by any road otherwise than—

(a) in a closely-covered receptacle, of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and

(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.